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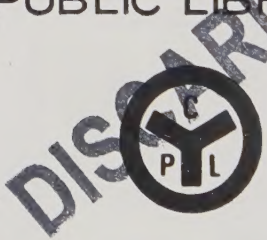

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—	20½	—	—	10½	1	6½	—	85	1	—
—	25	—	1	—	1	25	1	—	1	20
—	50	—	2	—	2	50	2	—	2	40
—	75	—	3	—	3	75	3	—	3	60
1	—	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	4	80
1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	6	—
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	7	20
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	8	40
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	9	60
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	10	80
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	12	—
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25	—	5	—	—	125	—	100	—	120	—
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NORTHERN GERMANY

AS FAR AS THE

BAVARIAN AND AUSTRIAN FRONTIERS

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

KARL BAEDEKER

With 49 Maps and 75 Plans

FOURTEENTH REVISED EDITION

DISCARD

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LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.
NEW YORK: CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153/7 FIFTH AVE.
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"Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all."

Oclc 1-16-79

PREFACE.

The Handbook for Northern Germany, which is now issued for the fourteenth time and corresponds with the twenty-seventh German edition, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus to enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook refer to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The Maps and Plans, on which special care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render material service to the traveller in planning his tour.

Time Tables. Information regarding trains, steamboats, and diligences is most trustworthy when obtained from local sources. The best German publications of the kind are the '*Reichs-Kursbuch*', published at Berlin, and '*Hendschel's Telegraph*', published at Frankfort on the Main, both of which are issued monthly in summer.

Distances by road are given approximately in English miles; but in the case of mountain-excursions

they are expressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. A kilomètre is approximately = $^5/_8$ Engl. mile; 8 kil. = 5 M. HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), and the POPULATIONS in accordance with the latest census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate not only the first-class hotels, but also others of more modest pretensions, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort and considerable saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated in the Handbook either from the personal experience of the Editor or from data furnished by numerous correspondents, will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure. The asterisks indicate those hotels which the Editor has reason to believe to be provided with the comforts and conveniences expected in up-to-date establishments, and also to be well managed and reasonable in their scale of charges. Houses of a more modest character, when good of their class, are described as 'good' or 'very fair'. At the same time the Editor does not doubt that equal excellence may often be found in hotels that are unstarred and even unmentioned.

To hotel-proprietors, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing and courtesy towards travellers is the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks. Hotel-keepers are also warned against persons representing themselves as agents for Baedeker's Handbooks.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

Language. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers who purpose exploring the more remote districts of Germany, but tourists who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. If, however, they are entirely ignorant of the German language, they must be prepared occasionally to submit to the extortions practised by porters, cab-drivers, and others of a like class, which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

Money. The German mark (*M*), which is nearly equivalent to the English shilling, is divided into 100 pfennigs. Banknotes of 5, 20, and 50 *M* are issued by the German Imperial Bank (*'Deutsche Reichsbank'*), and others of 100, 500, and 1000 *M* by the Imperial Bank and by twelve other chartered banks. The current gold coins are pieces of 10 (*'Krone'*) and of 20 marks (*'Doppelkrone'*), the intrinsic value of which is slightly lower than that of the English half-sovereign and sovereign (*l.* being worth about 20 *M* 43 pf.). The paper currency is of the same value as the precious metals. The silver coins are pieces of 5, 3 (the old thaler or dollar), 2, 1, and ½ mark (50 pf.). In nickel there are coins of 20, 10, and 5 pfennigs, and in copper there are pieces of 2 and 1 pfennig.

English sovereigns and banknotes may be exchanged at all the principal towns in Germany, and napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16 *s.* = 16 *M* 20 pf., and often a few pfennigs more). Those who travel with large sums should carry them in the form of letters of credit or circular notes of 5*l.* or 10*l.*, rather than in banknotes or gold, as the value of circular notes, if lost or stolen, is recoverable.

Travelling Expenses. The expense of a tour in Northern Germany depends of course on a great variety of circumstances; but it may be stated generally that travelling in Germany is less expensive, and in some respects more comfortable, than in most other countries in Europe. The modest pedestrian, who knows something of the language, and avoids the beaten track as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 8-10*s.* per diem. Those, on the other hand, who prefer driving to walking, choose the most expensive hotels, and employ guides and commissionnaires, must be prepared to expend 25-30*s.* daily.

II. Passports and Custom House.

Passports are now unnecessary in Germany, as in most of the other countries of Europe, but they are frequently useful in proving

the identity of the traveller, in procuring admission to collections, and in obtaining delivery of registered letters. Cyclists are advised to carry passports.

Foreign Office passports be may obtained in London through *Buss*, 4 Adelaide St., Strand (inclusive fee 4*s.*); *C. Smith & Son*, 23 Craven St., Charing Cross (fee 4*s.*); *Thomas Cook & Son*, Ludgate Circus (fee 3*s.* 6*d.*); and *Henry Blacklock & Co.* ('Bradshaw's Guides'), 59 Fleet St. (fee 5*s.*). An extra charge is made for each *visa*, should such be necessary.

Custom House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey and not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier.

III. Railways.

Railway Travelling is less expensive in Germany than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable. The second-class carriages, with spring-seats, are sometimes as good as those of the first class in England. Smoking is permitted in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes are $1^3/_5 d.$, $1^1/_5 d.$, and $^4/_5 d.$ per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour and as the railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government accidents are very rare. No one is admitted to the platform without either a railway-ticket or a platform-ticket *(Bahnsteigkarte)*; the latter (10 pf.) may be obtained from the automatic machines placed for the purpose at all stations. At all the larger stations there is a uniformed *Portier*, who is ready to give all necessary information.

Travellers by the through corridor-trains, marked 'D' in the *Reichs-Kursbuch*, are bound to take (in addition to the railway tickets) special seat-tickets (*Platzkarten*; 1 *M* for any distance below 150 kil. or ca. 93 M., and 2 *M* for any greater distance).

On many lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand, overweight being charged for at moderate rates. In all cases the heavier luggage must be booked and a ticket procured for it. This being done, the traveller need not enquire after his luggage until he arrives at his final destination, where it will be kept in safe custody, generally gratis for the first day or two, until he presents his ticket. When, however, a frontier has to be crossed, the traveller should see his luggage cleared at the custom-house in person.

The enormous weight of the trunks used by some travellers not unfrequently inflicts serious injury on the hotel and railway porters who have to handle them. Travellers are therefore urged to place their heavy articles in the smaller packages and thus minimize the evil as far as possible.

Railway time throughout Germany is that of 'Mid-Europe', which is one hour in advance of Greenwich time, and 56 min. in advance of French railway time.

IV. Plan of Tour.

The following sketch of the chief points of interest for a tour in North Germany is intended rather as a specimen list than as a complete catalogue. It might easily have been considerably extended.

To *Berlin*, the capital of the German Empire, a separate volume has been devoted *(Baedeker's Berlin, 1903)*; but mention may be made here of its characteristic interest as the greatest purely modern city in Europe, as well as of its museums, which rank among the first in the world for importance and scientific arrangement, and of its fine public buildings and statues, ranging from the creations of Andreas Schlüter (Arsenal, Royal Schloss, Monument of the Great Elector), Schinkel (Königswache, Schauspielhaus, Schloss-Brücke, Old Museum), and Rauch (Statue of Frederick the Great), down to the imposing Reichstags-Gebäude (1884-94) and the new Cathedral (completed in 1902). The Berlin 'season' is in Jan. and Feb., when the court is in residence, but for tourists spring is more attractive. The great reviews of the guards take place in May and at the beginning of September. — *Potsdam*, with its wood-girt lakes and numerous royal palaces, also deserves a visit.

Hamburg and *Bremen* are the chief seats of German maritime trade. The former, with its magnificent harbour 60 M. above the mouth of the Elbe, is the most important commercial city in the world after London, Liverpool, and New York. Its collections of modern art are noteworthy. Bremen, the port of which is *Bremerhaven*, at the mouth of the Weser, 40 M. distant, retains more of the appearance of an inland town and has preserved more of its historical stamp than Hamburg. *Lübeck*, on the Baltic Sea, the third of the Free Cities of Germany, was in the middle ages the powerful head of the Hanseatic League (p. 133), but declined in importance when the discovery of America dislocated the previously existing trade-routes. Its imposing churches, its Rathaus, and its ancient gateways still testify to its mediæval greatness. The brick architecture of Lübeck is of great importance in the history of art; it was imitated in numerous towns in N. Germany. — *Kiel* is the chief naval harbour of Germany. — *Schwerin*, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, possesses a venerable brick cathedral, a fine modern palace, and a picture-gallery, rich in works of the Dutch School.

Hanover, once the seat of the dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg, who ascended the British throne in 1714, is now essentially a handsome modern town, with varied industries. — *Brunswick* offers many points of interest to the art-lover. Burg Dankwarderode, recently restored, was a favourite abode of Henry the Lion (1139-95), the opponent of Emp. Friedrich Barbarossa. The Cathedral, founded about the same period, contains several contemporaneous works of art. The Gothic Rathaus, several Gothic churches, and numerous late-Gothic and Renaissance houses recall the prosperity of the

town from the 13th to the 16th century. The ducal picture-gallery is especially strong in the Dutch School. — Several small towns in the Harz, the domain of the Saxon dukes who occupied the German imperial throne in the 10th and 11th cent., preserve various works of art in the Romanesque style. Of these perhaps the chief is *Goslar*. — *Hildesheim* richly repays a visit. Under its art-loving bishops of the 11th and 12th cent. the town became one of the most important seats of Romanesque art in Germany. The fine churches of that period abound in remarkable contemporary bronze works. Hildesheim is distinguished also for its wealth of timber-architecture of the 16th century.

Westphalia is not so rich in works of art. But *Münster*, the provincial capital, contains a number of noteworthy churches, mostly in the Gothic style, a handsome Rathaus of the 14th cent., numerous picturesque old gabled houses, and aristocratic mansions ('Adelshöfe') in the baroque style. The W. portion of the province unites with the adjoining part of the Rhine province to form the most extensive industrial region in Germany. *Essen*, with a church dating in part from the Carlovingian period, is the seat of Krupp's Cast Steel Works (no admission); *Bochum* and *Dortmund* are centres of the coal and iron-industry; *Solingen* has been noted for its steel goods since the middle ages; and textile manufactures flourish at *Elberfeld-Barmen*, *München-Gladbach*, and *Krefeld*.

For details concerning the Rhine districts we refer the traveller to *Baedeker's Handbook for the Rhine*. Here we may remind him of *Cologne*, with its magnificent Gothic cathedral; of *Aachen*, the minster of which is the most important architectural monument in Germany of the time of Charlemagne; and of *Coblenz*, with the impressive monument to Emp. William I.

The picture-gallery of *Cassel* is one of the most important of the collections that owe their origin to the art-loving German princes of the 18th century. As in the case of many of these collections, the Dutch masters are especially well represented, and a visit to Cassel is essential for the study of these artists, especially of Rembrandt and Frans Hals. The adjacent château of *Wilhelmshöhe* has an extensive wooded park and fine fountains, which, however, play on certain days only in summer.

Perhaps the most interesting points in Thuringia are *Eisenach* with the *Wartburg*, presenting an authentic picture of an early mediæval princely castle; and *Weimar*, the far-famed 'Dichter-Stadt', with its interesting memorials of Goethe and Schiller. The beauty of German forests is hardly to be better seen than at *Schwarzburg*.

Magdeburg, the chief town of the Prussian province of Saxony, is the leading beetroot sugar-market of Germany. Its mediæval prosperity is commemorated in the equestrian statue of Emp. Otho I. (1290) and in the Gothic cathedral.

Leipsic, the second city of the Kingdom of Saxony, is famous as the centre of the German publishing trade, as the possessor of one of the most ancient and important universities in Germany, and (more recently) as the seat of the supreme law-courts of the Empire. The buildings of the supreme courts rank among the most important modern great public edifices in Germany. The famous Gewandhaus Concerts (in winter) are mentioned on p. 276.

Dresden, the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, is one of the favourite resorts of foreigners in Germany, and merits attention, not only on account of its art-treasures, but also for its situation and picturesque neighbourhood. During the reign of Augustus the Strong (1694-1733) it was one of the chief centres of German art; and the baroque and rococo buildings of that period lend the city its characteristic stamp to the present day. The Dresden school of sculpture rose to great brilliance in the 19th cent., in the hands of Rietschel (d. 1861), Hähnel (d. 1891), and their pupils. The picture-gallery is one of the finest in the world. It possesses important works of all schools, especially the Italian and Dutch; Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Rembrandt, and Jacob von Ruysdael are all here represented by world-famed masterpieces. The collections of weapons and porcelain in the Museum Johanneum, and those of goldsmith's work and gems in the Green Vault are also important. Attractive excursions may be made from Dresden to *Meissen*, with an ancient castle and the oldest porcelain factory in Europe (Dresden china), and to the *Saxon Switzerland*, the mountainous region on the Elbe, extending to the borders of Bohemia. — *Chemnitz*, in S. Saxony, is the centre of the Saxon textile industry; its woven goods compete with those of England.

Breslau, the chief town of Silesia, is another important commercial and industrial town, with a fine Rathaus dating from its zenith in the 14-15th centuries. The *Giant Mountains (Riesen-Gebirge)*, the crest of which is the boundary between Silesia and Bohemia, include the highest summit (Schneekoppe, 5260 ft.), in Northern or Central Germany.

In the N.E. of Germany *Dantsic*, the chief town of West Prussia, is of interest, both on account of its brick churches and of its secular buildings in the baroque style of the 16th and 17th centuries. Of the other interesting edifices in the province, most belong to the period during which the knights of the Teutonic Order conquered and held sway over the territories of the heathen Prussians (13-15th cent.). The castle of *Marienburg* is the noblest secular building of mediæval Germany. *Königsberg*, the capital of East Prussia, and *Stettin*, the capital of Pomerania, have little to offer the sightseer.

For the tourist on foot Northern Germany comprizes many attractive and picturesque districts, such as the *Saxon Switzerland*, the *Thuringian Forest*, the *Harz*, the *Giant Mountains*, and the island

of *Rügen*. - The favourite sea-bathing resorts are *Heringsdorf* and *Misdroy* on the Baltic, the island of *Rügen*, the *East Frisian* and the *North Frisian Islands*, and *Heligoland*.

A visit to the chief points in Northern and Central Germany may be accomplished in about three weeks, as follows: *Berlin* and environs, 4-6 days. — *Lübeck*, 1 day. — *Hamburg*, 1½ day. — *Bremen*, ½-1 day. — *Hanover*, ½-1 day. — *Brunswick*, 1-1½ day. — *Hildesheim*, ½-1 day. — *Cassel*, 1 day. — *Eisenach*, the *Wartburg*, and *Weimar*, 1½ day. — *Leipsic*, ½-1 day. — *Dresden* and environs, 3-4 days. — Eastern Germany lies outside the range of the ordinary tourist. — For the Rhine, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

V. Hotels.

The first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany are generally good and somewhat expensive; but it sometimes happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior, particularly in places off the beaten track, the traveller finds more real comfort and much lower charges.

The average charges in the first-class hotels are as follows: bed 2-3 *M*, plain breakfast 1 *M*, dinner 3 *M*, tea with meat 2 *M*, pension (*i.e.* board, lodging, and attendance) 7-10 *M*, attendance 1 *M*, light 1 *M*, boots extra. In some of the most luxurious houses and for extra accommodation, the charges are considerably higher. When not otherwise indicated, R. (room) is used in this Handbook to include light and attendance.

When the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it is advisable to call for his account every two or three days, in order that erroneous insertions may be at once detected. A habit too often prevails of presenting the bill at the last moment, when mistakes or wilful impositions cannot easily be detected or rectified. Those who intend starting early in the morning should therefore ask for their bills on the previous evening.

Hotel-keepers who wish to commend their houses to British and American travellers are reminded of the desirability of providing the bedrooms with *large* basins, foot-baths, plenty of water, and an adequate supply of towels. Great care should be taken that the sanitary arrangements are in good order, including a strong flush of water and proper toilette-paper; and no house that is deficient in this respect can rank as first-class or receive a star of commendation, whatever may be its excellencies in other departments.

English travellers often impose considerable trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and if ignorance of the language be added to want of conformity to the customs, misunderstandings and disputes are apt to ensue. The reader is therefore recommended to endeavour to adapt his requirements to the habits of the country, and to acquire if possible such a moderate proficiency in the language as to render him intelligible to the servants. For this purpose *Baedeker's Manual of Conversation* (3 *M*) and *Conversation Dictionary* (in four languages; 3 *M*) will be found useful.

VI. Post and Telegraph Offices.

Postal Rates. *Ordinary Letters* within Germany and Austria-Hungary, 10 pf. per 20 grammes (2/3 oz.) prepaid; for foreign countries 20 pf. *Registered Letters* 20 pf. extra. — *Post Cards* 5 pf., for abroad 10 pf. Reply post-cards 10 pf., for abroad 20 pf. — *Printed Papers (Drucksachen)*, up to 50 gr. 3 pf., to 100 gr. 5 pf., to 250 gr. 10 pf.; for abroad 5 pf. per 50 grammes.

Post Office Orders (Postanweisungen) within Germany, not exceeding 100 ℳ 20 pf., not exceeding 200 ℳ 30 pf., not exceeding 400 ℳ 40 pf.; for Austria-Hungary, 10 pf. per 20 ℳ (minimum 20 pf.). The charges for post-office orders for foreign countries vary, and may be learned on application at any post-office.

Telegrams. The minimum charge for a telegram to Great Britain or Ireland is 80 pf., to any other European country 50 pf., subject to which conditions telegrams are charged at the following rates per word: Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Luxembourg 5 pf.; Belgium, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland 10 pf.; France 12 pf.; Great Britain, Italy, Norway, and Sweden 15 pf.; Greece 30 pf.; Turkey 45 pf.; other European countries 20 pf. — Telegrams despatched and received within the same town are charged 3 pf. per word (minimum 30 pf.).

Urgent telegrams, marked D *(i.e. dringend)*, taking precedence of all others, pay thrice the above tariff.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room; also Route.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
M. = English mile.
R., L. = right, left.
ft. = English foot.
omn. = omnibus.
pens. = pension.
rfmts. = refreshments.

N. = North, northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.
ℳ = Mark.
pf. = Pfennig.
K. = Krone.
h. = Heller.
hr. = hour.
min. = minute.
ca. = circa, about.

The letter *d* with a date, after the name of a person, indicates the year of his death. The number of feet given after the name of a place shows its height above the sea-level. The number of miles placed before the principal places on railway-routes and high-roads generally indicates their distance from the starting-point of the route or sub-route.

Asterisks are used as marks of commendation.

North German Art.

A Historical Sketch by *Professor Anton Springer.*

Though many of the towns described in this Handbook have been at different epochs the scene of a varied and important artistic activity, it is yet scarcely possible to speak of *North German Art* as an individual development. Not only is continuity of development wanting, but anything like a uniform cultivation of the different branches of art is also conspicuously absent. Painting, for example, has been neglected to a remarkable extent in comparison with its sister arts and North Germany can boast few original pictures of importance. The art of this district is also much more recent than that of other parts of Germany. On the Rhine, and in all other parts of the country where the Roman power was established, important buildings were erected in the earliest centuries of our era, and artistic handicrafts, such as pottery and glass-making, reached a state of considerable perfection. Even the art of the Carlovingian period (9th cent.), which produced works of such excellence at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), the second Rome, and in the Bavarian-Alemannian region, scarcely affected Northern Germany at all. It was not till the time of the Saxon emperors (10-11th cent.) that art began to show some signs of active life in the ancestral possessions of the Othos, partly evoked by the emperors themselves and transmitted by individual princes and bishops into wider circles, extending from Westphalia to the Elbe. Our knowledge of the art of this period is, however, based more upon tradition than upon an actual inspection of the monuments themselves, and the scanty remains of buildings of the 10th and 11th centuries now extant (*e.g.* at Quedlinburg and Gernrode) are subjects for the antiquarian rather than for the ordinary student of art. The architectural remains of Lower Saxony dating from the 12th century are, however, more numerous, and are sufficient to prove that an independent and definite style of building had been developed there at a comparatively early period.

It is customary to apply the name of **Romanesque Style** to the architecture prevalent in the W. half of Christendom from the 10th century to the end of the 12th, or even (in Germany at least) till the 13th century, and we find the prototype of the churches then built in the early Christian basilicas. The common object of the churches in different lands accounts for the similarity of their exteriors. But this similarity is by no means carried to the length of identity. The principal divisions demanded by the religious services are common to all, but the detailed treatment of these parts varies very considerably. In all the space reserved for the congregation consists of a lofty and wide nave, flanked by two narrower and lower aisles, while the clergy and altar occupy a chancel

or apse with a semicircular termination. In the larger churches these were supplemented by a transept, often wider than the nave, which gave a cruciform shape to the whole. The vestibule and the towers may also be regarded as constant features, though the latter vary in number and position. Assuming, then, these necessary elements of the Romanesque style, we have now to consider the features specially characteristic of the LOWER SAXON ARCHITECTURE of the 11-12th centuries.

In the first place we find no elaborate façade or richly adorned portico at the entrance. The W. end of the church consists of a lofty and plain projection flanked by towers and usually unbroken by either door or window. The ordinary entrance, especially in the case of monastic churches, was at the side and led from the cloisters or cloister-garth into the interior. The upper wall of the nave is generally supported by pillars instead of columns, though an arrangement of alternate columns and pillars is not unusual. This latter arrangement indeed is an important characteristic of lower Saxon architecture, and as it is not due to any structural necessity it must be referred to a sense of delight in rhythmical proportions, which finds additional expression in the decorations of the walls. Little or no attempt was made to produce buildings imposing through their mere mass or size, and structural skill developed but slowly. At first every part of the church, with the exception of the chancel and the crypt, was covered by a flat wooden ceiling; afterwards the aisles were also vaulted, but it was not till the 12th cent. that the vaulting of the nave became the rule. On the other hand a lively sense for the decoration of the various members of the building is noticeable at an early period. The simple cubical capitals of the columns in the earliest period soon give way to more varied shapes, elaborately adorned with foliage and carvings. The cornices, friezes, and hood-mouldings of the interior also show the prevalence of this early-developed and refined feeling for ornament, in which the buildings of lower Saxony are superior to all others on German soil. Neither the Rhenish churches, most of which are built of soft tufa, nor those of South Germany, in which the details are often singularly rude, can vie with them in this respect. Among the causes of this artistic development in North Germany may be mentioned the frequent residence of the emperors in that part of their realm, their immediate participation in the work of founding and maintaining churches, and the wealth placed at the disposal of pious founders by the rich mines of the Harz Mountains. *Quedlinburg* and *Merseburg* were intimately connected with Henry the Fowler, *Magdeburg* with Otto the Great, *Goslar* with Henry III. and Henry IV., and *Königslutter* with the Emp. Lothaire, while the importance of towns like *Hildesheim*, *Halberstadt*, and *Brunswick* was due to the same causes. The extant edifices of the 11th cent. are, of course, few in

number, and those that have retained their original appearance still fewer. Alterations and additions were frequently undertaken in the following century and many of the old buildings were replaced by entirely new ones. Among the most important Romanesque buildings in Lower Saxony and the adjoining Thuringia are the following: the Liebfrauen-Kirchen at *Magdeburg* and *Halberstadt;* the ruined church of *Paulinzella*, in which the arches are borne by columns; the church at *Wechselburg*, interesting for the uniformity of its design and execution; the vestibule of the cathedral of *Goslar*, the only remaining fragment of the edifice; the *Kaiserpfalz*, also at Goslar, the most important secular work of the 11th cent.; the *Wartburg*, the chief secular building of the 12th cent.; the convent-church of *Neuwerk;* the Benedictine abbey of *Königslutter;* and the two Cistercian churches of *Loccum*, near Minden, and *Riddagshausen*, near Brunswick, both of which belong to the 13th century. To the latest Romanesque period belong the nave and transept of the cathedral of *Naumburg*, with their pointed vaulting and rich articulation of pillars.

Even the cultivated traveller is, however, apt to leave the inspection of such isolated works to the professional enthusiast. Such towns as *Hildesheim* and *Brunswick* on the other hand, contain a wealth of architectural interest, that will not fail to delight even the layman and put him in touch with the artistic spirit of mediæval Germany. The numerous Romanesque churches and quaint timbered dwellings of both towns leave the imagination an easy task in realising the every-day life of the old German burghers. Most of the timber buildings are, it is true, of recent construction; but it is well known that timber architecture is the most conservative of all and adheres most closely to the traditionary forms. The originator of the artistic activity displayed in Hildesheim was *Bishop Bernward*, who filled the episcopal office there from 993 to 1022. Several small objects of this period are preserved in the treasure-chambers of the *Cathedral* and *St. Magdalen's Church*. The bishop's principal creation, the *St. Michael's Church*, was restored in the 12th cent. after a fire, but retains its original appearance essentially unaltered. There are a transept and apse at each end of the nave, and no fewer than six towers lend beauty and variety to the exterior. This church, like the *Cathedral* and *St. Godehard's*, shows a mixture of columns and pillars in the interior, but the abbey-church in the suburb of *Moritzberg* is a purely columnar basilica. While the buildings of Hildesheim thus afford us a good insight into the nature of the early Romanesque style, those of Brunswick, dating from the time of Henry the Lion, supply admirable examples of the skill in vaulting acquired at a later period. Pillars alone are here used in supporting the body of the church, but the varied form given to these, according as they merely bear the arcades or are connected with the vaulting, is a re-

miniscence of the former alternative system of pillar and column. The vaults are destitute of ribs and form square compartments in such a way that only each alternate pillar is a supporter of the vaulting arch. The churches themselves are all distinctly cruciform in plan and gain great dignity from the two lofty towers at the W. end. The leading examples are the *Cathedral* and the churches of *SS. Andrew*, *Martin*, and *Catharine*. The plastic ornamention of the individual features is not as a rule so elaborate as at Hildesheim, but there are nevertheless several fine sculptured portals.

Though, as has been said above, the art of Painting was comparatively little developed in N. Germany, it must not be supposed that it was altogether neglected in the districts we have been considering. No traces remain of the battle-scenes that Henry the Fowler is reported to have had painted in his palace at *Merseburg*; but the painted wooden ceiling in *St. Michael's* at *Hildesheim*, the extensive series of mural paintings in the *Cathedral* of *Brunswick*, those of the *Neuwerker-Kirche* at *Goslar* and the *Liebfrauen-Kirche* at *Halberstadt*, and the relics of coloured decorations in the *Westphalian Churches* all seem to point to a considerable amount of practice in the use of the brush. It is now, of course, impossible to judge of the colouring of these works, but both the drawing and the composition reveal no ordinary degree of skill. In the department of Sculpture, however, Lower Saxony can boast of much more important productions even in the early part of the middle ages. The energy with which mining was carried on could not fail to have a great effect in developing the arts of metal-founding and metal-working in all their branches. *Hildesheim* contains several monuments in cast metal reaching as far back as the episcopate of Bernward, and among the treasures of art in *Brunswick* are the Lion in the Burg-Platz, the seven-branched candelabra and the altar of the Duchess Matilda in the cathedral, and several other works in bronze, all dating from the time of Henry the Lion. The art of sculpture in stone did not lag behind, and by the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th cent. it attained a pitch of excellence superior to that in any other part of Germany. A significant fact is the frequent use of the easily-worked stucco instead of stone, a proof of the early desire to remove all merely material hindrances to the attainment of a high artistic ideal. Stucco reliefs are found, for example, in *St. Michael's Church* at *Hildesheim* and the *Liebfrauen-Kirche* at *Halberstadt*. Among the finest sculptures in stone are reckoned the portal of the *Cathedral* at *Paderborn* and the statues in the vestibule of *Münster Cathedral*, both in Westphalia; in Lower Saxony the *Tomb of Henry the Lion and his Wife* in *Brunswick Cathedral* (early 13th cent.), and the *Monument of Otho I.*, one of the earliest equestrian statues in mediæval art, and the W. portal of the *Cathedral* at *Magdeburg*; and in Upper Saxony the works that adorn the pulpit at *Wechselburg* and the *Goldene Pforte* at *Freiberg*

in the Erzgebirge. The painted wooden group of the Crucifixion above the altar at *Wechselburg* may be mentioned also. The zenith of late-Romanesque sculpture in Germany was reached in the sculptures in *Naumburg Cathedral*, the finest being the statues of the princes beside the choir-screen, which are distinguished by their lifelike and dignified appearance. Strictly speaking, these works fall outside the sphere of Lower Saxon art. But we shall not be far wrong if we assume that there was an art-movement from Lower Saxony towards the E. and S., and that the sculpture of Upper Saxonyalso had its foundations in N. Germany.

The German coast-districts make their *début* in art at a later period than the towns between the Harz and the Elbe. They occupy, however, an equally important position in the history of art on account of the remarkable development of their Brick Architecture. The first churches here were usually made of wood, sometimes of blocks of granite; and the novel material brought in its train novel forms and deviations from the traditional style. The builders had to renounce a sharply defined profile in the individual members, as well as elaborate ornamentation with the chisel. The angular replaces the round, the slender column gives way to the pillar, the rounded corners of the old capitals are bevelled off. The larger surfaces are not relieved by projecting and receding members, but by moulded bricks, which are combined in various patterns and often in varied colours. The buildings in this 'Baltic Style' are by no means deficient in size or stateliness, as bricks are admirably adapted for vaulting large spaces, while their lightness makes it easy to attain a great height. At the same time it cannot be denied that the unrelieved outline often gives a heavy and even characterless appearance to the whole. This brick architecture moved with the German colonists from the Weser to the Vistula, but it is not quite clear whether its original home was in the western coast-districts of Germany or in the Netherlands. Romanesque architecture in brick may be studied to greatest advantage in the Mark of Brandenburg, the towns of which began to obtain some importance in the 12th century. Besides the *Cathedral* and *Nicolai-Kirche* at *Brandenburg*, we may instance the *Cistercian Church* at *Dobrilugk* and the *Premonstratensian Church* at *Jerichow*, foundations of the two monastic orders which did such good service in opening up the North of Germany to civilisation. Part of the nave of *Lübeck Cathedral*, which was erected under the influence of the buildings of Brunswick, also dates from the 12th century.

The golden era of brick architecture, however, begins with the centuries which are generally known in the history of art as the **Gothic Period.** But the Gothic style of the brick buildings of North Germany is something very different from the 'Cathedral Gothic' which found its way in the course of the 13th cent. from France to the Rhine and thence to Central and Southern Germany,

marking its course by a long series of imposing ecclesiastical edifices. The essence of French Gothic lies, as is well known, in its system of buttresses. The vaulting is not borne by the pillars of the nave alone, its outward thrust is counteracted by plain and flying buttresses. The solidity and unity of the exterior are lost in a multiplicity of detail. The building is, as it were, conceived as a mighty scaffolding of individual members all closely connected with each other. The intervening wall-spaces are considered, and in respect of ornamentation are treated, not as structural parts of the building but simply as a means of filling up the gaps in the frame-work. Even in the decorations the same idea is predominant. The tracery and mouldings of the windows and walls, the perforated surfaces are all in harmony with this peculiar constructive theory. This style of Gothic does not occur in North Germany except sporadically, and as a rule only when favoured by external influences. The cathedrals of Magdeburg and Halberstadt may be adduced as examples. For buildings in brick this style of architecture was obviously not suitable; and it would also seem that it did not appeal to the practical common sense of the North German people, who had no inclination to begin huge buildings of which the time of completion could not be foreseen. The use of bricks as building material was as antagonistic to the employment of buttresses as it was favourable to vaulting. In brick buildings it is impossible wholly to renounce the appearance of solidity and mass and difficult to relieve the surfaces of walls by pillars and other details. The airy pinnacle and aspiring turret, the delicate ornamentation of open tracery are alien to the spirit of brick architecture, which has to content itself with an imitation of tracery in coloured bricks and with the arch-mouldings of the Romanesque style. Altogether the contrast between the Romanesque and Gothic style is by no means so sharp here as elsewhere. The pointed arch, for instance, had naturalised itself long before the use of buttresses came into vogue. When we speak here of a transition style, we must remember that it is not a transition to the ordinary Gothic architecture but merely to that peculiar variety of it developed on the Baltic coasts. A large proportion of the churches are so-called '*Hallenkirchen*', *i.e.* churches resembling halls. In these the traditionary disproportion between the nave and the aisles disappears, the latter being made as high and almost as wide as the former. This form of church is already met with in isolated examples in the 12th cent. and beyond the confines of the brick style of architecture, but it finds by far its most general adoption in the Gothic period and in the North of Germany. The degradation of the choir goes hand in hand with the development of this style of church. While the choir of a Franco-German Gothic building spreads out like a fan with its ambulatory and radiating chapels, the Hallenkirche terminates most congenially in a straight gable-wall. The

pillars of the nave also become simplified and are often square or octagonal; at a later period they not infrequently merge in the ribs of the vaulting without a capital to mark where the pillar ends and the vaulting begins. It is palpable that the architects do not consider it part of their function to promote the ornamental enrichment of the interior by a delicate and elaborate system of architectural articulation; they leave the internal decoration to consist of the altars, wood-carvings, metal-work, and the like. The exterior of the church makes no attempt to hide the unassuming nature of the design, or the simple massiveness of the frame-work; but the appearance of rudeness and heaviness was avoided by the rich ornamentation of the gables and by a free use of coloured decorations. Glazed and coloured tiles, arranged in stripes and patterns, enliven the wall-surfaces and feast the eye in the portals and gables. The critic, however, must not do the North German buildings the injustice of comparing them with the vast cathedrals of the west, such as those of Cologne and Strassburg. The latter represent an entirely different school of art and are rooted in an entirely different conception of life. The power and charm of the brick buildings of North Germany — the territory of the Hanseatic League and the Teutonic Order — lie in their expression of well-considered strength, in their cheerful solidity, in their clear and definite intention. The purpose is never obscured, the essential never disguised by a mass of details. Here we may speak with justice of a national German architecture, in a sense which does not apply to the buildings of South Germany. Amid the general similarity of these brick buildings we can moreover distinguish several groups, defined by difference of style as well as by geographical position. The large *Marien-Kirche* at Lübeck, erected in the latter half of the 13th cent., adheres to the model of the great French cathedrals, and this may partly be accounted for by the jealousy of the bishop's cathedral felt by the merchants of Lübeck and their ambition to produce a church that would throw it into the shade. The nave towers high above the aisles; the termination of the choir is octagonal and it possesses an ambulatory and radiating chapels. This celebrated church was the model for the *Cistercian Church* at *Doberan*, the *Schwerin Cathedral*, the *Marien-Kirche* at *Rostock*, the *Marien-Kirche* at *Stralsund*, and many others.

Some of the *Churches* of *Breslau* (*e.g.* St. Elizabeth's), though quite outside the influence of the Lübeck building, show the same tendency to exalt the nave at the expense of the aisles. The 14th century was the golden age of architecture in Silesia, particularly in Breslau, and numerous important structures of this period testify to the fact. The different stages of development and varieties of style may here be studied with great convenience, for brick and freestone buildings, cruciform churches and 'Hallenkirchen', the simplest and the most complicated systems of vaulting are all

found here side by side. It is a subject for regret that so few students of art bend their steps to the capital of Silesia.

Another group of Gothic buildings meets us in the Mark of Brandenburg. Of these the two conventual churches of *Lehnin* and *Chorin*, the latter now a ruin, the names of which occur so often in the history of Brandenburg, must first be mentioned. It must not, however, be therefore supposed that Brandenburg differs from the other districts of North Germany in the prominence of its monastic buildings. The part played by religious establishments in the encouragement of mediæval art cannot be lightly spoken of, but when a fuller and freer artistic life began in these northern regions, the power and influence of the great monastic orders were already on the wane. The preaching and mendicant friars were still active and influential, but they had neither the means nor the desire to raise structures of monumental importance. The great majority of the Gothic churches of North Germany, and nearly all the most important ones, are town and parochial churches, founded by the citizens and standing in the closest connection with the civic community; and there is no doubt that this civil origin exercised a great influence upon their form and style. It explains, for instance, the modest dimensions of the choir, as it was not necessary to find room for a large number of clergy. The desire of the rich burgher to perpetuate his name accounts for the extraordinary number of private chapels in the town churches. These were often formed by continuing the buttresses through the wall into the interior and occupying the spaces thus indicated between them. The singular mixture of boldness and sobriety, exemplified in the loftiness of the nave and towers on the one hand and the sparing use of superfluous architectonic ornaments on the other, as well as the preference shown for the spacious, the airy, and the perspicuous, may also be ascribed to the dominant tendencies of the civic mind. It has long since been observed that the contrast between sacred and profane buildings is by no means so marked in North Germany as in most other countries.

Among the brick buildings of the Mark a prominent place is taken by the *Church of St. Catharine* in the town of *Brandenburg*. It is a 'Hallenkirche' and the decoration of the exterior shows the utmost richness attainable by the use of polychrome painting and coloured tiles. The buttresses, embellished with pointed gables, rosettes, and perforated work, are farther adorned with alternate bands of red and dark-green tiles. The art of sculpture was also freely laid under requisition for the adornment of the edifice, and more than 100 niches were made in the buttresses and filled with statues in terracotta. Among the other churches of the Mark in which a similar style of ornamentation is used may be mentioned the *Marien-Kirche* at *Prenzlau* and the *Cathedral* and the *Marien-Kirche* at *Stendal*.

Turning our eyes now to the extreme north, we find that while several churches (such as those dedicated to *St. Nicholas* at *Lüneburg* and *Stralsund*, as well as some in Mecklenburg) are evidently imitations of the proud Marien-Kirche at Lübeck, yet on the whole the form with nave and aisles of equal height is predominant, especially towards the E. and in the later periods. In such churches as the *Marien-Kirche* at *Dantsic*, the *Jacobi-Kirche* at *Stettin*, and the *Marien-Kirche* at *Colberg*, what strikes us most is their huge proportions. These are due not to an empty striving after mere size, but to the necessity of providing accommodation for the large parishes of populous towns. In architectonic decoration the churches of the Baltic Towns do not vie with those of Brandenburg. The lover of art will, however, find ample satisfaction in the fine brasses that cover the tombs (the best in the cathedral of *Lübeck*, the Nicolai-Kirche of *Stralsund*, and the cathedral of *Schwerin*) and in the carved wooden altars, which are most frequent in Pomerania.

The latest variety of North-German brick buildings was developed in the territories of the Teutonic Order. Tradition and the nature of the material here caused the elaborate external decoration to sink into a subsidiary place, while a plain, massive, and severe exterior was encouraged by the fact that the churches generally formed part of the fortified posts of the knights. The only church of the Order that displays any great attempt at external embellishment is the picturesquely situated *Cathedral* of *Frauenburg*, which is also distinguished by the possession of a vestibule lavishly adorned with coloured tiles. The interiors of the churches, most of which have nave and aisles of equal height, are also simple and the pillars and piers are clumsy. The ceilings, however, often consist of elaborate net-work or fan-vaulting, formed by an increase in the number of ribs and showing not only great technical confidence but also delight in a rich play of lines. The effect of this vaulting is enhanced by the contrast with the plainness of the rest of the edifice. It is not, however, the churches that first engage our attention in the lands of the Teutonic knights; it is in the castles or palaces that the æsthetic feeling of the Order finds its most characteristic expression. Just as the members of the Order combined the characters of knight and monk, so did their palaces partake of the double character of fortress and monastery. As in conventual establishments, the buildings are grouped round a quadrangular court, surrounded by arcades, but the strong walls and towers, the moats, the turrets, and other apparatus of defence betoken military purposes, while the splendid architectonic decoration suggests the interior of a nobleman's residence. The Order had strongholds of this kind at *Heilsberg*, *Marienwerder*, *Königsberg* (rebuilt), *Rössel*, and many other places, but the most imposing of all was the *Marienburg*. The international relations of the Order suggest that we should find traces of foreign influ-

ence in their edifices. It is indeed not improbable that the huge mosaic relief of the Madonna on the outside of the church at the Marienburg was executed by a Venetian master, and there is a similar work in the portal of the cathedral at Marienwerder. It is more difficult to guess at the original source of the fan-tracery vaulting in the 'Remter' of the Marienburg. The 'Briefkapelle' of the Marien-Kirche at Lübeck has vaulting of similar construction and earlier date. It is possible that the elaborate net and star vaulting of England also had some influence upon the builders of North Germany, where alone a similar system of vaulting has been developed, but this is a question that still awaits investigation.

If the castles of E. and W. Prussia reflect the might and character of the Teutonic Order, no less do the *Town Houses* and *Town Gates* bear witness to the substantial prosperity of the North German towns. The brick buildings of the Hanseatic towns cannot, of course, vie with the hôtels-de-ville of Belgium, and even the town halls of solid stone, such as those of *Brunswick* and *Münster*, are inferior both in size and ornamentation to their Belgian prototypes, while the variety of outline afforded by the soaring clock-towers *(beffrois)* is entirely wanting. The two distinguishing characteristics of the secular buildings of brick are the lofty gables, rising high above the roof and often erected merely as ornaments, and the polychrome decoration. As examples may be mentioned the town-houses of *Lübeck*, *Bremen*, *Hanover*, *Brandenburg*, *Stargard*, and *Tangermünde*. The *Holsten-Tor* at *Lübeck* is esteemed the most important of the old town-gates, which were invariably flanked with towers, and there are similar gates at *Wismar*, *Stendal*, *Tangermünde*, *Brandenburg*, and a few other places. There is also no lack of tasteful private houses in brick *(Greifswald*, *Stralsund*, *Wismar)* and in the timbered style *(Brunswick*, *Halberstadt*, *Hanover)*, but the period of the Renaissance was the golden age of secular buildings, whether civic or palatial.

The name and idea of a **German Renaissance** have only of late years become familiar in Germany itself and are scarcely known at all beyond its bounds. The term is used to comprehend all the creations of German art between about 1520 and 1640, especially those in the domains of architecture and the industrial arts. In regard to painting the name is somewhat less strictly limited, and even Dürer and the younger Holbein are ranked among the masters of the German Renaissance. Formerly critics were satisfied with the phrase 'Old German Style' and drew no sharp line of demarcation between these neglected later works and the products of the middle ages proper. Nuremberg, for example, long enjoyed the reputation of being the model of a mediæval town, whereas, as a matter of the fact, it owes its distinguishing character to the Renaissance. The old view, however, was not wholly in the wrong. For though the Italian Renaissance exercised great in-

fluence upon German art from the 16th century onwards, it is also true that the connection with the inherited native style was never wholly severed and that many elements of the Gothic manner of building were adhered to during the period of the Renaissance. The development of the German Renaissance took place somewhat as follows. As early as the beginning of the 16th century German designers, painters, and engravers became alive to the beauty of the decorative works of Italy, especially of Northern Italy, and copied columns, pilasters, friezes, and mouldings used by Italian architects. The sculptors and metal-workers gradually followed suit, and the forms of the Renaissance became familiar in bronze gratings, sepulchral monuments, and small plastic decorative works of all kinds. An early example is the *Memorial Brass of Gothard Wigerinck* in the Marien-Kirche at Lübeck, cast soon after 1518. Architecture itself at last also yielded to the new fashion. The kernel of the buildings, their articulation, and their ground-plans remained, however, unchanged. The tall and narrow gable still characterised the private house; the arrangement of the château, the grouping of the dwelling-rooms, recalls in many respects the mediæval castle. The influence of the new style was mainly confined to the ornamental details of the design, such as the cornices, friezes, pillars, and columns. Particular parts of the building, such as the portals and bay-windows, were strongly emphasized in order to display the architect's knowledge of the fashionable Italian art. The typical Italian palace, with its façade looking as if cast in a mould and with its strict harmony of proportion between the different stories and the individual details, was seldom reproduced on German soil, and when met with may be referred to direct Italian influence. It was not till about the beginning of the 17th century, when German architects had begun to prosecute their studies in Italy, that the Italian palatial style became at all familiar in Germany. The peculiar character of the German Renaissance will, perhaps, be most justly appreciated, if we mark the following distinction between it and the Italian style of building. In Italy the chief weight is laid on the design; the harmonious disposition of spaces and surfaces is striven after as the highest aim, and regularity may be called the predominant feature of Italian structures. In German buildings the connection of the individual members is often entirely extrinsic, and unity of design entirely wanting. On the other hand the execution of the details delights by its thoroughness and variety of form and makes us forget the disjointed multiplicity of the design. It is quite in harmony with this distinction that the main charm of the buildings of the German Renaissance is found in the internal decorations of the rooms, and that it was the interest in old German furniture and domestic ornaments that formed the stepping-stone to the revival of a taste for German Renaissance architecture.

In the period of the Renaissance Germany appears as a land open to influences of the most varied kinds. While the Italian style invaded it from the south and penetrated as far as Saxony and Silesia, the influence of French and Flemish works made itself equally evident in the west. This fact of itself proves that it is impossible to speak of a uniform German Renaissance, since different parts of the country received their artistic impress from entirely different quarters. In addition to this, morever, the Renaissance itself assumed different forms according to the style prevalent in the various territories it affected, while the mere material used, whether marble or stone or brick, was by no means without influence in determining the limits imposed upon the new style. The use of columns, for example, is much more common in the districts where hewn stone is employed than in those where brick buildings are the rule. On the whole North Germany, and particularly the domain of brick architecture, may claim to have developed the Renaissance more consistently than other parts of the country, to have broken less abruptly with the past, to have adopted fewer utterly foreign elements, and to form the truest expression of a national taste in architecture. In the domain of ecclesiastical architecture the German Renaissance has naturally few proofs of its activity to show. Here much more exclusively than in princely or civic buildings its task was confined to rearrangements of interiors. Monuments, stalls, and altar utensils are the most important examples of Renaissance art in the churches. In *Palaces* and *Châteaux* the North of Germany is poorer than Silesia and Saxony. In Saxony mention must be made of the palace at *Torgau*, with its magnificent staircase, and the *Royal Palace* at *Dresden*, erected mainly by *Kaspar Voigt* under the superintendence of *Hans von Dehn-Rotfelser*. A short excursion from Dresden enables us to compare this structure of the Renaissance with the earlier Gothic castle of *Meissen*. In Silesia the handsome châteaux at *Brieg* (begun in 1544) and *Liegnitz* take the first place. We must, however, remember that these edifices were mainly erected by foreign architects and must therefore be regarded rather as examples of the far-reaching Italian style than as creations of Teutonic art. The foremost place among the secular buildings of the period in the Baltic lands is due to the *Fürstenhof* at *Wismar*. The newer wing dates from the second half of the 16th century, and the decorations on its exterior face are held to be in a different style from those turned towards the inner court. A similar effective combination of stone and brick, borrowed from Dutch models, appears in other parts of North Germany, but the terracotta friezes and medallions of Wismar are unrivalled.

The whole tenor of the history of North Germany makes us turn naturally to the *Municipal Buildings* as the choicest results of the Renaissance as well as of the Gothic period, in this part of the world. And our expectations are fully realised. The Renais-

sance may be more picturesque and show greater variety in South and West Germany, but in the North it appears in such solid array that, until quite lately, whole rows of streets and whole quarters of the town showed an unbroken series of Renaissance façades. Among civic buildings the palm must be given to the *Rathaus* of *Lübeck*. A colonnade, supported by polygonal pillars, has been placed in front of the building. The arches are slightly flattened, a not unusual feature in Renaissance buildings. The double windows are separated by pilasters, alternately ending in an Ionic capital and in a hermes, and three handsome gables, flanked with volutes and small obelisks, surmount the whole. The handsome flight of steps ascending from the street is supported by four pillars, and each of the square stones of which it consists is adorned with stellar ornamentation. The internal arrangements of some of the rooms are also most interesting, and the wooden panelling and marble chimney-piece of the 'Kriegsstube' are excellent examples of the success with which the artistic handicrafts were then plied. A new colonnaded vestibule, with Gothic vaulting but Doric columns, was added in the late Renaissance period to the *Rathaus* of *Bremen*. Above the vestibule is a balcony enclosed by an artistic balustrade and interrupted in the middle by a lofty gable. The plastic decorations skilfully conceal the lack of proportion in the outline. Other town-houses of architectural significance are those at *Paderborn*, *Lüneburg*, *Emden*, *Dantsic*, *Brieg*, and *Neisse*. With these may be coupled the arsenals of *Dantsic* and *Lübeck*, the warehouses of *Bremen*, and the guild-houses of *Brunswick*. It is, of course, useless to attempt a catalogue of the interesting *Private Houses*, and even a detailed description could convey no adequate conception of their singularly homelike charms. It is often only a single feature, such as a bow-window or an elaborate doorway, a tasteful frieze or an ornamented gable, that delights the eye of the connoisseur. The lighting and surroundings enhance the effect, a historical interest is added to the æsthetic, and the glamour of the past is shed on the realities of the present. A walk through the streets of a North German town is indeed a feast of varied and permanent enjoyment for the traveller of refined taste in art. The *Merchant Princes of Dantsic*, redeemed from provincialism and incited to luxury and display by their far-reaching commercial relations, expended a special amount of attention on the internal comfort and external embellishment of their houses. They selected the most costly kinds of building stone, such as were seldom used for ecclesiastical edifices, and took care that the pilasters between the windows, the spaces between the different stories, and the balustrades in front of the gable were all profusely adorned with reliefs cut in the stone and reproducing the antique models of capital and friezes. It almost seems as if these luxury-loving merchants had been affected by the light and splendour-loving character of their Slavonic neighbours,

whose partiality for the Renaissance style is marked. One peculiar feature in these houses, significant of the easy comfortable life enjoyed by their inmates, is the so-called 'Beischläge', or raised landings surrounded with balustrades, in which the family could sit aloof from the tumult of the street but yet in sight of all that was going on and within easy reach of neighbourly intercourse. The private dwellings of Lübeck and the other western Hanseatic towns are much soberer and less pretentious. Their solid magnificence is reserved for the interior (*e.g.* the house of the *Kaufleute Compagnie* at Lübeck), while the brick façades, apart from the doorways, are perfectly simple and invariably surmounted with the traditional corbie-stepped gable. The inland towns of Lower Saxony, at a distance from the main arteries of modern traffic, have been more conservative in domestic architecture as in manners and customs. Timber Architecture is found at its best in the towns last referred to. The construction is intimately connected with that of the Gothic period, almost the only marked differences being a diminution of the upper stories and a free use of Renaissance ornaments (masks, consoles, volutes, shells, fans, stars, etc.). In these buildings the frame or skeleton consists of wooden beams and posts while the intervening spaces are filled up with clay or brick-work. The main uprights stand upon wooden sills or horizontal beams and are connected by tie-beams and stiffened by shorter cross or diagonal ties. The blank wall-spaces afforded ample opportunity for ornamentation, and the ends of the tie-beams, the braces, the sills, and other parts of the wooden frame-work were freely enriched with carvings. The good examples of timber architecture in North Germany are too many to enumerate. Among the most important of the earlier period are the *Rathaus* of *Wernigerode*, the *Ratskeller* of *Halberstadt*, and the *Alte Wage* of *Brunswick*. To the Renaissance period proper belong a great number of interesting structures at *Halberstadt*, *Goslar*, *Brunswick*, *Hanover*, *Hameln*, *Celle*, *Höxter*, *Stolberg*, and *Hildesheim*. The *Knochenhauer Amtshaus* at *Hildesheim*, dating from 1529, is a veritable gem of timber architecture. Above the five stories of the building proper rises a lofty roof, itself containing several other stories. The façade is covered with figures and other ornamentation, in which painting and wood-carving vie with each other. Here and there a few motives are visible that would be more allowable in a Gothic building (such as the frieze of oak-leaves), but on the whole the designs of the 'putti', the garlands, the small columns for candelabra, and the doorway evince a clear conception of the Renaissance ideal and an astonishing liveliness of fancy. The figures are treated with a good deal of humour, a characteristic which we find frequently recurring in the paintings and mottoes so freely used in the timber buildings of Lower Saxony. The prominent place assigned to Wood Carving in the timber style of architecture gave a great momentum

to the development of this art, which is always a natural growth in Alpine and coast districts. Shepherds and sailors alike find occupation and amusement for the idle months of winter in carving objects in wood. Among the numerous wood-carvers thus created by opportunity there must of course be some whose talents enable them to advance to higher work than the making of toys and pipes. A stroll through the *Thaulow Museum* in *Kiel* is enough to show what astonishing results in artistic cabinet-making can be produced even in a limited district like Holstein. The finest specimen of what may be called monumental wood-carving is the Altar of the Passion in the cathedral of *Schleswig*, executed by *Hans Brüggemann* in 1521 after compositions by Albrecht Dürer. The art of Working in Metal, particularly in brass, was also zealously cultivated, and the candelabra, cups, flagons, plates, and grilles of cast or hammered and embossed metal found in the old Hanseatic towns prove how conspicuous a place was taken by objects of this kind in the domestic and ecclesiastical interiors of the period. For the productions of the Goldsmith's Art North Germany seems to have looked to Augsburg and Nuremberg, which were at this time among the most important centres of this art in Europe.

The most important Paintings were also as a rule imported from other districts, particularly from the Netherlands, a land connected with North Germany by numerous ties of kinship and intercourse. It was, it is true, merely a happy accident that brought *Memling's Last Judgement* to *Dantsic*, but the *Altar-piece of the Crucifixion* in the *Cathedral* of *Lübeck*, also from Memling's studio and dated 1491, seems to have been executed at the express commission of a Lübeck citizen. This picture, which, however, is unequal in execution, is one of the most elaborate works of the early Netherlandish school. North German painting in the 15th and 16th cent. attained an independent development in Westphalia only, which boasts three important artists in *Conrad of Soest* (ca. 1400), the *Meister von Liesborn* (ca. 1465; the 'German Fra Angelico'), and *Ludger tom Ring the Elder* (1496-1547). Lower Saxony lagged almost wholly behind; *Johann Rap-hon* of Eimbeck (d. 1528; chief work at Halberstadt), its one artist of eminence, was prevented by his isolation from reaching a full maturity. The Wittenberg School, founded in S. Germany by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (1472-1553), owes its still undiminished popularity more to its close connection with the champions of the Reformation than to its intrinsic merits.

In the 17th cent., painting in N. Germany was entirely dependent on the Dutch Schools. Many Dutch painters here found a cordial reception and ample occupation, while the leading North German artists studied in Amsterdam. Among the latter may be mentioned *Jürgen Ovens* (1623-78), a native of Tönning in Schleswig and pupil of Rembrandt, some of whose altar-pieces are still preserved in the cathedral of Schleswig, and *Chr. Paudiss* (ca. 1618-67), another

pupil of Rembrandt. We know also that some of the painters of Hamburg, which began to attain great wealth and commercial importance in the 17th century, formed themselves more or less upon the model of the Dutch school; among others *J. Matth. Weyer* (d. 1690), battle-painter, and *Matthias Scheits* (ca. 1640-1700), the latter a pupil of Wouverman. Works by *Michael Willmann* (1629-1706) of Königsberg, a pupil of J. Backer, are abundant in Silesia. *Andr. Stech* (d. 1697) is copiously represented in Dantsic. The miserable political condition of Germany in the 16th century will go far to account for the fact that this admiration of the Flemish and Dutch masters excited few attempts to follow their example by independent production. The industrial arts, however, were still actively practised, and in their own sphere afford a complete view of the transition from the Renaissance to the Baroque style.

The stylistic peculiarities of Baroque art are not always easily distinguishable from those of the German Renaissance. The column in the latter, for example, still preserves its antique capital and as a rule it is also fluted. It generally stands, however, on a high base, the middle of which is adorned with a mask. The lowest part of the shaft is often encircled by a band of reliefs, resembling a metal ring and it often assumes a curved or swelling form, especially when used as the support of a balcony. The piers often consist of 'rustica' masonry and diminish in width towards the top. Their edges are sometimes raised so as to form a kind of frame, the flat surface within being decorated with branching vines. The keystones of the arches are often emphasised by a carved head or console. The sides of the gables do not always meet at the top but break off short and leave the intervening space to be filled with a pyramid or some similar figure. The favourite ornaments are foliage and band-mouldings, the latter often represented as rolled up or intertwined. The ornaments constantly recall the work of the metal-founder, the carpenter, or similar artificers. When we try, however, to determine the exact difference between the forms of the German Renaissance and those of the **Baroque Style** of the 17th century, we soon find that the two often insensibly merge in each other and that it is consequently impossible to draw a clear line of demarcation. Among the main characteristics of the Baroque style may be instanced its exaggeration and over-loading, its partiality for flowing and crooked lines, its sharp contrasts, its striving after effects of light and shade. Similar tendencies, however, are observable in the 16th century. Columns, for example, supporting garlands of fruit, and curving gables are forms common to both styles. Perhaps the difference may be placed in a clearer light if we consider that while the germ of the powerful forms of the Baroque style already existed in the Renaissance period, we still find many echoes of the Gothic style in the latter, while the Baroque style is entirely based on ancient art.

A new artistic era for North Germany opens toward the end of the 17th century in the building activity displayed in the capital of the vigorous and pushing state of Prussia. Berlin now first wins a place in the history of art. This remarkable and rapid advance may be linked with the names of two architects, *Johann Arnold Nehring* (d. 1695) and *Andreas Schüter* (1664-1714), and of two buildings, the *Arsenal* and the *Old Palace*. A characteristic feature of the movement was the fact that sculpture advanced *pari passu* with architecture, drawing its subjects mainly from the heroic myths or from idealisations of warfare. The trophies and the masks of dying warriors at the arsenal, and the bronze statue of the Great Elector stand like symbols at the door of Berlin's artistic development and indicate the direction in which its future plastic triumphs were to be won. There was only an interval of a few years between the erection of the palace at Berlin and that of the *Zwinger* at Dresden, its only possible rival for the first place among the architectural creations of the century. No other building of the period in Germany can be compared with the works of *Schlüter* and *Pöppelmann* (1667-1736). The two great edifices also resemble each other in the fragmentary execution of their original designs. In the plans themselves, however, lay an essential difference. Schlüter's ideal was a magnificent Roman forum. Pöppelmann aimed at the creation of a 'show palace', in which the pomps and pleasures of a luxurious court might find an adequate reflection. The impressions produced by the two buildings are thus markedly unlike. In Schlüter's work we recognise solid, somewhat heavy magnificence; in Pöppelmann's Zwinger, despite its splendour, the prevailing idea is that of careless pleasure, a revelation of the delights of the private life of kings. The contrast between the artistic tendencies of the two towns at the beginning of last century goes still farther. In Berlin monumental sculpture attains a most promising stage; Dresden at once calls up the idea of Rococo art and Porcelain. Böttger's discovery not only infused new life into the art of ornamenting vases and pottery, but for a time, so long as the sculptor *Kändler* modelled at Meissen, seemed to be on the point of entering the domain of pure art and of being applied to monumental sculpture. No advance, however, was made on the first attempts. The small world of t e Rococo style found its fitting incorporation in the charming little figures of Dresden china; with the close of the Rococo period the art of modelling in porcelain lost its artistic importance and the real roots of its life.

A single glance at the architectural activity of Berlin and Dresden is enough to dissipate the current view of the artistic poverty of the 18th century. In addition to this, however, most of the German Collections and Galleries were either founded or greatly extended in the same period. Even in the 16th century German princes possessed 'Cabinets of Art', in which curiosities

and objects of natural history lay in peaceful union with small objects of art, paintings (chiefly portraits), and a few plastic works. Travel and residence in foreign countries, and above all the tempting example of the kings and 'grands seigneurs' of France awoke a taste for art in the breasts of German princes also, and led to the better arrangement of the old collections and to the foundation of new. Thus Landgrave William VIII. of Hesse laid the foundation of the *Cassel Gallery*, while the collections of *Schwerin* owe their extent mainly to Duke Christian Ludwig (1747-56). The collections at *Gotha*, begun by Duke Ernest the Pious (1640-75), were increased at the beginning of last century by the art-treasures of Count Anton Günther of Schwarzburg. The *Dessau Collections* originated in a bequest of the Orange family in 1675. All these collections, and indeed almost all the galleries of Northern Germany, are rich in Flemish and Dutch paintings of the 17th century, a feature which must be referred to the ancient kinship of the Netherlandish and North German races and not to mere external and accidental intercourse. The *Dresden Gallery* alone, mainly the creation of King Augustus III., can boast the possession both of numerous gems of Netherlandish art and also of an equally excellent collection of Italian pictures. *Berlin*, however, lagged behind in the work of forming large picture-galleries. Frederick the Great's interest was confined mainly to ancient sculptures and to the creations of the French school. The fine Museums of Berlin originated in the present century, a fact which accounts for the scientific arrangement by which they are characterised.

The storms of the Napoleonic period sadly interfered with the peaceful development of art in Germany. Long after the conclusion of peace the poverty of the people prevented them from showing any great practical interest in art. This was the more to be lamented because the War of Liberation had powerfully excited the national imagination and because Prussia possessed two men who were eminently fitted to respond to the patriotic enthusiasm. The works of *Schinkel* (1781-1841), and still more those of *Rauch* (1777-1857), of course, show unmistakeable traces of the influence, direct or indirect, of the ideas that led the nation to victory; but their effectiveness would have been immeasurably superior if the economical condition of the state had enabled them to embody all their plans in worthy form. It was not till the fifth decade of the century that prosperity returned in sufficient measure to allow of some thought being bestowed upon the artistic embellishments of life. The rapid growth of the cities has called into being an architectural activity, compared with which that of past centuries sinks into insignificance. The most characteristic features of the latest development of art have been the resuscitation of the artistic handicrafts and the fondness for 'Old German' interiors.

1. Berlin.†

Arrival. A policeman, posted at the egress of each railway-station, hands the traveller a metal ticket with the number of a cab, on his stating whether he wishes a taxameter cab ('Taxameter-Droschke'), a first-class cab ('erste Klasse'), or luggage cab ('Gepäckdroschke'). Travellers with luggage should entrust the summoning of the vehicle to a porter, as it is sometimes difficult, especially in the dark, to find the right cab. The ticket, however, should not be given up till seats are taken. *Porter* 25 pf. for ordinary luggage; 50 pf. or more for luggage above the usual weight. *Cab Fares*, see pp. 4, 5 (in addition to the fare an extra charge of 25 pf. is made in each case for the ticket securing the cab); '*Gepäckdroschken*' (see above), with two seats only, are necessary if luggage is heavy; fare up to 1/4 hr. 60 pf., 1/2 hr. 1 ℳ, 3/4 hr. 1 ℳ 40 pf., 1 hr. 2 ℳ, luggage 50 pf. per 110 lbs.

Railway Stations. There are five terminus railway-stations at Berlin, exclusive of the 'Stadtbahn' (see below). 1. Anhalt Station (Pl. G, 7), for Dresden, Prague, Vienna, Leipsic, Munich, Halle, Thuringia, and Frankfort on the Main. — 2. Potsdam Station (Pl. G, 6, 7), for Potsdam, Magdeburg, the Harz, the Lower Rhine, Cassel, Frankfort, Coblenz, Trèves, and Metz. — 3. Stettin Station (Pl. H, 3, 4), for Rostock (and Copenhagen), Stralsund, Stettin, and Dantsic (viâ Stargard). — 4. Görlitz Station (Pl. L, 8), for the Spreewald, Cottbus, and Görlitz. — 5. Lehrte Station (Pl. G, 5), for all trains to Hamburg and slow trains to Lehrte (Hanover, Bremen, etc.). — The following five stations of the *Stadtbahn* (see below) are also used for general traffic: — 1. Silesian Station (Pl. L, 6); 2. Alexander-Platz Station (Pl. J, K, 5); 3. Friedrich-Strasse Station (Pl. H, 5); 4. Zoological Garden Station (Pl. D, 7); 5. Charlottenburg Station (Pl. B, 7). All trains for Breslau, Posen, Königsberg, Russia, Cassel, and Frankfort on the Main run from these stations; also the express trains of the Lehrte Railway (Hanover, Bremen, Cologne, London, and Paris).

The **Stadtbahn**, or city railway, which is 12 M. long from Westend (Pl. A, 5), on the W., to Stralau-Rummelsburg (Pl. N, 7), on the E., is primarily intended to relieve the street traffic within Berlin. The stations have special platforms ('Lokal-Perrons') for intramural and suburban traffic. Trains run in both directions about every 5 min. from 5 a.m. till midnight. — The management of the traffic resembles that of the Underground Railway in London. There is no first class. Tickets are checked on entering and leaving the platform. Smoking is prohibited in the second-class compartments.

The **Elevated & Underground Electric Railway** runs through the S. part of the city, from the *Warschauer-Brücke Station* (Pl. M, 7), on the E., viâ the *Potsdamer Platz Station* (Pl. G, 6, 7) to the *Zoological Garden Station* (Pl. D, 7), on the W.

The **Ringbahn** is a railway forming a complete 'outer circle' round Berlin, and is divided into two parts, the 'Nord-Ring' and the 'Süd-Ring', on which trains run at intervals of 10-20 minutes. Owing to the distance of the Ringbahn stations from the places they serve, the tourist will generally find the tramways more convenient.

Hotels (comp. Plan, p. 9). We first mention the largest first-class hotels, all comfortably arranged with central heating, electric light, lifts, baths, and first-class restaurants, and with corresponding charges (R. from 4, B. 1 1/4-1 1/2, déj. 2 1/2, D. 4 1/2-5 ℳ). — * Hôtel Bristol (Pl. a; G, 5, 6), Unter den

† For a detailed description of Berlin and Potsdam the traveller is referred to *Baedeker's Handbook for Berlin and its Environs* (1903).

Linden 5; *Savoy Hotel (Pl. b; H, 5), Friedrich-Str. 103; *Palast-Hôtel (Pl. c; G, 6), Leipziger-Platz 18; *Monopol-Hôtel (Pl. d; H, 5), Friedrich-Str. 100, opposite the Friedrich-Strasse Station; *Continental Hotel (Pl. e; H, 5), Neustädtische-Kirch-Str. 6, near the Friedrich-Strasse Station; *Kaiserhof (Pl. f; H, 6), Wilhelm-Platz & Zieten-Platz; *Grand-Hôtel de Rome et du Nord (Pl. g; H, 5). Unter den Linden 39; Hôtel Westminster (Pl. i; H, 5), Unter den Linden 17; *Central Hotel (Pl. h; H, 5), Friedrich-Str. 43, near the Friedrich-Strasse Station.

The following hotels are here arranged according to situation; the prices quoted afford some guidance as to their relative standing and importance. Those in or near the Linden are best situated for ordinary travellers.

Unter den Linden (Pl. G, H, 5). — *S. Side:* No. 3, *Hôtel Royal, R. from 4, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 4½, pens. from 11 *M.*; No. 9, Badischer Hof, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 1½ *M.*; No. 20, Métropole, R. from 2, B. 1¼ *M.*; No. 32, Carlton Hotel. — *N. Side:* No. 44, Briese's Hotel; No. 46, Hôtel Victoria, corner of the Friedrich-Str., R. 2-6, B. 1 *M.*; No. 48a, *Hôtel Minerva, R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *M.*

To the S. of the Linden (Pl. G, H, 5). — Wilhelm-Str. 70a, *Reichshof, R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. 3½ & 5 *M.* — Behren-Str. 64, *Hôtel Windsor, R. 2-10, B. 1, D. 3 *M.* — Jäger-Str. 17, corner of the Friedrich-Str., Schlösser's Hotel, R. 2-6, B. 1 *M.* — Mohren-Str. 20, Norddeutscher Hof, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 1½-2 *M.* — Friedrich-Str.: No. 178, corner of Jäger-Str., Kaiser-Hôtel (Pl. k; H, 6), R. 3-6, B. 1¼, D. 2½ *M.*; No. 180, corner of the Tauben-Str., Nürnberger Hof, R. from 3, B. 1½, D. 2-3 *M.*; No. 50, near the Schützen-Str., Hôtel Britannia, R. 3-6, B. 1-1¼ *M.* — Prinz-Albrecht-Str. 9, near the Wilhelm-Str., Prinz Albrecht, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3 *M.* — Markgrafen-Str. 55, corner of the Gendarmen-Markt, Hôtel de France, R. 1¾-5, B. 1 *M.*, well spoken of. — Charlotten-Str. 71, Hôtel Brandenburg, R. 2-6, B. 1 *M.*

To the N. of the Linden (Pl. G, H, 5). Friedrich-Str.: No. 93, Friedrichshof, R. 2½-5, B. 1 *M.*; No. 96, Hôtel Silesia, R. 2-5, B. 1 *M.*; No. 101, Terminus Hotel, R. 2-6, B. 1 *M* (these three close to the Friedrich-Strasse Station); No. 150, corner of the Mittel-Str., Rheinischer Hof. — Dorotheen-Str. 16, Prinz Wilhelm, R. 2-6, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M.*; No. 28, Prinz Heinrich; No. 33, Zum Deutschen Offizier-Verein, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2 *M.*; No. 78, Hôtel Sach, R. 2½-5, B. 1 *M.*; No. 81, Prinz Friedrich Karl, R. from 2½, B. 1 *M.*, with frequented restaurant; No. 90, Prinzenhof. — Mittel-Str.: No. 5, Europäischer Hof, R. 2-5, B. ¾-1½ *M.*; No. 57, near the Friedrich-Str., Stadt London, R. 2-6, B. 1 *M.* — Neustädtische Kirch-Str.: No. 10, Berliner Hof, R. 2½-7, B. 1 *M.*; No. 13, Westfälischer Hof, R. 2-6, B. 1 *M.* — Georgen-Str.: No. 21, near the Friedrich-Str. Station, Grand Hôtel de Russie, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *M.*; No. 24, Stadt Magdeburg, R. 2½-6, B. 1 *M.* — Neue Wilhelm-Str. 10-11, Hôtel Hohenstein. — Luisen-Str. 30, Hôtel Kronprinz. — Am Zirkus 11, corner of the Schiffbauerdamm, Hôtel Moskau.

In the Old Town, frequented by business-men. Grand-Hôtel Alexander-Platz (Pl. n; K, 5), Alexander-Str. 46-48; Grand-Hôtel Germania (Pl. o; J, K, 5), An der Stadtbahn 26, R. 2-5, B. 1 *M.* — Kloster-Str. 88-90, Deutsches Haus, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾ *M.* — Heiligegeist-Str. 17-18, Hôtel de Hambourg, R. 2-4, B. ¾ *M.* — Grün-Str. 1, Happoldt's Hotel, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M.*

Near the Potsdam and Anhalt Stations (Pl. G, 7). Potsdamer-Platz 1, *Grand-Hôtel Bellevue & Tiergarten Hotel (Pl. m; G, 6), R. 3-10, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M.* — Leipziger-Platz 2, Fürstenhof, R. 2½-7, B. 1¼, D. 2½-3 *M.* — Königgrätzer-Str.: No. 127, Leipziger Hof, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 2½ *M.*, with wine and beer restaurant, well spoken of; No. 10, Hôtel Saxonia, R. from 2½. B. 1¼, D. 3-5 *M.*; No. 21, Ascanischer Hof, R. & B. 3½-7, D. 2-3 *M.*; No. 23, Westend Hotel, R. 2¼-6½, B. 1, D. 2 *M.*; No. 25, Deutscher Kaiser, R. 2-6 *M.*, B. 80 pf., D. from 1½ *M.* — Askanischer-Platz 1, Habsburger Hof, R. 2½-5, B. 1 *M.*, well spoken of. — Königgrätzer-Str. 38, Hôtel Hollstein, R. 2-4½ *M.*, B. 80 pf. D. 1½ *M.*

Near the Lehrte Station (Pl. F, G, 5), Invaliden-Str. 81, Schwarz's Hotel, R. 1½-3, B. ¾ *M.* — *Near the Stettin Station* (Pl. H, 3, 4), Invaliden-Str. 120, Pommerscher Hof.

Hospices, so called, of a religious character, generally well spoken of. In addition of about 10 per cent of the total amount is made to the bill in lieu of tips. — Hospiz der Berliner Stadtmission, Mohren-Str. 27, at the corner of the Gendarmen-Markt (Pl. H, 6), R. 2½-5½, B. 1, D. 1¾ *M.* — Hospiz am Brandenburger Tor, Königgrätzer-Str. 5, R. 2½-4½, B. 1, D. 2 *M.* — Hospiz im Centrum Berlins, Holzgarten-Str. 10. (Pl. J, 6), R. 1½-5, B. ¾ *M.*, D. 1 *M* 35 pf. — Hospiz St. Michael, Wilhelm-Str. 34, near the Anhalt-Str., R. 2-6, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M.* — Hospiz des Westens, Barburger-Str. 4, R. 2-5½, B. 1, D. 1¼-1¾ *M.* — Christliches Hospiz, Behren-Str. 29 (Pl. H, 6), R. 1¼-3½, B. ¾, D. 1-1½ *M.*

Hôtels Garnis (breakfast supplied in all; some also with hot and cold cuisine). Linden Hotel, Kleine Kirchgasse 2, R. 2-4, B. 1, déj. 1¼, D. 1½ *M.*; Hôtel Bauer, Unter den Linden 26, R. 2½-6, B. 1 *M.*; Schweriner Hof, Mittel-Str. 15. R. 2-4, B. ¾ *M.*; Mendrzyk, Mittel-Str. 9, R. 2-4, B. ¾ *M.*; Passage Hotel, Behren-Str. 52. R. 2-3, B. 1 *M.*, well spoken of; Eichberg, Charlotten-Str. 59, corner of the Gendarmen-Markt, R. 1¾-4, B. ¾ *M.*; Werner's Hotel, Krausen-Str. 6, R. 2-4, B. ¾ *M.*; Zum Grünen Baum, Krausen-Str. 56, R. 2-2½, B. ¾ *M.*; Kleiner Kaiserhof, Krausen-Str. 67, R. 2½-6, B. ¾ *M.*; Wieland, Koch-Str. 74, R. 1½-2-4 *M.*, B. 60 pf.; Krüger, Kreite-Str. 27, R. 1½-2-3, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M.*; Netzler's Hotel, Burg-Str. 11, R. 1½-3 *M.*, B. 80 pf.

Wine Restaurants. — Unter den Linden, S. side: No. 5, **Hôtel Bristol* (p. 1); No. 32, corner of Charlotten-Str., *Kons* (Carlton Hotel, p. 2); No. 33, *Grand Restaurant Royal.* N. side: No. 39, **Hôtel de Rome* (p. 2); No. 46, *Hôtel Victoria* (p. 2); No. 50, *Dressel;* No. 62, **Hiller.* — Wilhelm-Str. 70a, *Hôtel Reichshof* (p. 2). — Behren-Str. 26a, **Ewest.* — Französische-Str. 48, *Borchardt.* — Wine Saloon in the *Kaiserhof* (p. 2), entrance from the Wilhelm-Platz. — Leipziger-Platz 18, **Palast-Hôtel* (p. 2). — Friedrich-Str.: No. 100, *Monopol-Hôtel* (p. 2); No. 103, **Savoy Hotel* (p. 2). — All these establishments are of the first class and may be visited by ladies. At most of them one may dine either *à la carte* or *à prix fixe;* déj. (11 or 12 to 2) 2½-3 *M.*, D. (2 or 3 to 8) 4-5 *M.* Prices of wines generally high. The waiters expect a fee of 25-50 pf. from each person. — At the following dinner is generally at 1.30 p.m. Unter den Linden: No. 29, **Habel*, much frequented for déjeuner; No. 56, *Zum Treppchen*, D. 2½-3½ *M.*; No. 21, *Linden-Casino.* — Friedrich-Str.: No. 109, *Eggebrecht;* No. 80, **Zum Lüdesheimer*, D. 3½ *M.*; No. 178, **Kaiser-Keller*, in the Kaiserhof (p. 2); No. 56, corner of the Leipziger-Str., *Zum Rheingau*, Rhenish wines. — Französische-Str.: No. 18, **L. Mitscher*, Moselle wines, oysters; No. 52, *Wendeborn.* D. 1½ *M.* — Charlotten-Str. 49, near the Gendarmen-Markt, *Lutter.* — Markgrafen-Str.: No. 45, *Rähmel*, red wines; No. 48, near the Gendarmen-Markt, **Trarbach*, Rhenish and Moselle wines. — Jäger-Str.: No. 5, **Haussmann*, D. 1 *M*, Rhenish cuisine. — Mohren-Str. 42 (Pl. H, 6), *Füllner & Salomon*, oysters. — Kronen-Str. 21, *Höhn's Oyster Saloon*, No. 2 *M.* — Leipziger-Str.: No. 25, **Kempinski & Co.*, oysters and lobsters, popular; No. 33, *Steinert & Hansen*, oysters; No. 117, first floor, *Zur Traube*, with handsome new rooms. — Krausen-Str. 41, corner of the Dönhoffplatz, **J. H. D. Becker's Söhne*, D. 1½ *M.* — Potsdamer-Str.: No. 139, *Huth Sohn;* No. 12, **Frederich* (good claret); No. 136, **J. Knoop Söhne*, D. 1½ *M.* — Werderscher Markt 4, **Kühn*, D. 1½ *M.* — König-Str. 40, **Mitscher & Caspary*, Rhenish and Moselle wines.

English Bar: Unter den Linden 22-23 (in the Passage). Of a similar character: *C. S. Gerold Sohn*, Unter den Linden 19, Friedrich-Str. 153 a, Leipziger-Platz 2, and Leipziger-Str. 103.

Beer Restaurants. The following are restaurants where genuine ('echt') Bavarian (litre generally 50, ½ litre 30 pf.) and Pilsen (Bohemian) beer, or a good quality of lager (*i. e.* locally brewed) beer, with meals *à la carte* or *à prix fixe* (1-2 *M.*) may be obtained. Most of them may be visited by ladies, though smoking is generally permitted.

UNTER DEN LINDEN (S. side): No. 13, *Zur Stadt Pilsen* (Pilsen bee
D. 1½ *M*, with garden; No. 44, *Linden Restaurant*, D. 1¾-1½ *M*; No.
Wilhelmshallen (Viennese restaurant), with garden. — TO THE S. OF T
LINDEN: Behren-Str. 24, **Siechen* (Nuremberg beer), often crowded in t
evening. — Friedrich-Str.: No. 165, corner of the Behren-Str., **Pschor
bräu*; No. 172, **Sedlmayr*, '*Zum Spaten*'; No. 176, corner of the Jäger-St
**Weihenstephan*, D. 1¼ *M*; No. 180, **Tucher-Bräu*, D. 2-3 *M*. — Französisch
Str.: No. 21, *Eremitage* (Russian cuisine); No. 25, corner of the Charlotte
Str., **Löwenbräu*. — Charlotten-Str.: No. 56, *Lanzsch & Co.* (Bürgerbrä
D. 1¾ *M*; No. 65a, *Mönchshof* (Kulmbach beer), D. 1 *M*. — Mohren-Str.
Brandenburger Haus. — Niederwall-Str. 25, *Spittelhallen* (Spatenbräu).
Leipziger-Str.: No. 85, near the Dönhoff-Platz, **Münchener Hofbräu*; No. 1
**Dortmunder Unionbräu*. — Krausen-Str. 64, **Zum Klausner* (Pilsen beer).
Wilhelm-Str. 92-93, *Architektenhaus*. — Anhalt-Str. 14, corner of the W
helm-Str., *Zum Alten Askanier*.

OUTSIDE THE POTSDAM GATE (Pl. G, 6): *Leipziger Hof*, Königgrätze
Str. 127, D. 2 *M*; *Dessauer Garten*, Dessauer-Str. 3; *Grosser Kurfürst*, Po
damer-Str. 124. — Restaurant in the *Zoological Garden*, D. (1-7 p.m.) 3-5

TO THE N. OF THE LINDEN: **Krziwaneck*, Mittel-Str. 57, corner
Friedrich-Str. (1st floor), D. 1¼-2½ *M*; **Töpfer*, Dorotheen-Str. 81; **Z
Franziskaner, Georgen-Str. 13, near the Friedrich-Strasse Station of t
Stadtbahn, D. 1½ *M*; **Terminus*, Friedrich-Str. 101; **Zum Heidelberger*,
the Central Hotel, Friedrich-Str. 143; *Schünemann*, Luisen-Str. 16; **Prin
Altmoabit 138, near the Ausstellungs-Park.

IN THE OLD TOWN: **Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus, with wine-roo
D. 1½-3 *M*; *Zum Prälaten*, in one of the arches of the Stadtbahn, Ale
ander-Platz.

IN THE TIERGARTEN: The *Zelte* (comp. p. 20); **Café Gärtner*, on t
Spree, at the Bellevue Station of the Stadtbahn, cool and shady; **Ch
lottenhof*, near the Charlottenburger Chaussée, D. 3 *M*; *Tiergartenhof*, ne
the Tiergarten Station; these three have gardens.

AUTOMATIC RESTAURANTS in the Friedrich-Str. and other main streets.
Light luncheons also at *Aschinger's Bierquellen*, Friedrich-Str. 97, 88, 151, e

RESTAURANT FOR LADIES: *Lettehaus*, Königgrätzer-Str. 90, moderate.

VEGETARIAN EATING HOUSES: Karl-Str. 31, Markgrafen-Str. 25, etc.

Cafés in the Vienna style: **Bauer*, Linden 26, adorned with mur
paintings by Werner, much frequented both by day and by night; *Kaise
hof*, see p. 2; **Café Westminster*, Linden 17 (see p. 2); in the *Monopol-Hô*
(p. 2); *Victoria Café*, Linden 46; *Saxonia*, Königgrätzer-Str. 10 (Hôt. Saxonia
**Klose*, *Reichshallen*, Leipziger-Str. 19 and 77; *Kaiser-Café* (also confectione
Friedrich-Str. 176; *Schiller*, Mohren-Str. 31; in the *Grand-Hôtel Alexande
Platz* (p. 2). Luncheons and Vienna or Pilsen beer may be procured at a
these cafés. Cup of coffee 25, 'mélange' (glass of milk, coffee, and whipp
cream) 40 pf. Baskets with cakes, etc., stand on the tables. The wait
expects 5-10 pf. per person.

Confectioners (cup of coffee 30, chocolate 40, ices 50 pf.): **Kranzle*
Linden 25, S. side, corner of the Friedrich-Str.; **Josty*, Bellevue-Str. 2
at the Potsdamer-Platz; **Schilling*, Friedrich-Str. 209, corner of Koch-Str
Quentin, Charlotten-Str. 56, corner of the Tauben-Str., opposite the Scha
spielhaus; *Müller*, Friedrich-Str. 94, opposite the Central Hotel.

Cabs (*Droschken*). For drives from a railway-station an extra charg
of 25 pf. is made in every case for the metal ticket securing the cab (p. 1).
The 'ordinary' cabs (1st and 2nd cl.) are not numerous and are not r
commended to strangers. The following is the tariff of the TAXAMETER CA
the drivers of which wear white hats.

	1 or 2 pers.	3-5 pers.
For the minimum fare of 50 pf. hirers are entitled to drive	800 mètres	600 mètr
For each additional 10 pf.	400 "	300 "
At night (12-6 in summer, 12-7 in winter) within the municipal limits:		
For 50 pf.	400 "	400 "
For each additional 10 pf.	200 "	200 "

Outside the municipal limits 1-5 pers. pay 50 c. for 600 mètres and 10 pf. for each additional 300 mètres. — Waiting: 8 min. 50 pf., each 4 min. more 10 pf., per hr. 1½ *M.* — Luggage: 22½-55 lbs. 25 pf.; 55-110 lbs. 50 pf.

Electric Tramways and **Omnibuses** traverse the streets in all directions. — The tramway-cars pass each other to the *right* and are entered or quitted on the *right* side only. The front platform does not communicate with the interior. The minimum-fare in all cases is 10 pf., rising by 5 pf. at a time according to the distance traversed.

Post Offices. The *Central Post Office* (*Hauptpost-Gebäude*; Pl. J, 5) is at König-Str. 60, Spandauer-Str. 19-23, and Heiligegeist-Str. 23. Enquiries should be made at the 'Briefpost-Amt', at the corner of the König-Str. and the Heiligegeist-Str., where also the *Poste Restante* and *Money Order Office* are to be found. Letters for Berlin (5 pf.; post-cards 2 pf.) should contain the district-initial (W., S., C., etc.), in their address. There is also a *Pneumatic Post* ('Rohrpost') for the rapid transmission of letters (30 pf.) and post-cards (25 pf.) from one part of Berlin to another. — The *Parcel Post Office* (*Packetpostamt*; Pl. H, 5) is at Oranienburger-Str. 70. — Postage-stamps (*Briefmarken*) may be purchased from the letter-carriers.

Telegraph Offices. The *Central Office* (Pl. H, 6), Oberwall-Str. 4a, and the offices at the six chief railway-stations are open day and night. The branch-offices are usually in connection with post-offices. Telegrams within Berlin cost 3 pf. per word (minimum 30 pf.), to other parts of Germany 5 pf. and 50 pf.

Head Police Office (*Polizei-Präsidium*), in the Alexander-Platz (Pl. K, 5). The *Passport Office* is at Eingang IV, beside the Stadtbahn. On the third floor at the same address is the *Einwohner-Meldeamt*, where the address of any resident in Berlin may be obtained for a fee of 25 pf. The *Lost Property Office* is at Eingang II (Alexander-Str.).

Baths. *Admiralsgarten-Bad*, Friedrich-Str. 102, with swimming basin (bath ¾-1½ *M.*); *Augusta-Bad*, Köpenicker-Str. 60 (at these Turkish and vapour baths); *Wilhelms-Bad*, Schutzen-Str. 19 (Turkish baths); *Belle-Alliance-Bad*, Gneisenau-Str. 3; *Kaiser-Wilhelms-Bad*, Lützow-Str. 90.

Shops. The best are in the Linden, the Leipziger-Str., the Friedrich-Str., and the vicinity.

Picture Exhibitions. *Annual Exhibition* (*Grosse Berliner Kunstausstellung*), Ausstellungs-Park (p. 19; Pl. F, 2), daily from the end of April till Oct. 15th, 10-8; adm. 50 pf., on Mon. 1 *M.* — *Exhibition of the Berliner Secession*, Kant-Str. 12, Charlottenburg, in summer daily, 9-7.30; adm. 1 *M.*, Sun. 50 pf. — *Künstlerhaus*, Bellevue-Str. 3 (p. 17; Pl. G, 6), daily 10-6 (Sun. 11-3), adm. 1 *M.* — Art Dealers and Show Rooms: *Ed. Schulte*, Unter den Linden 1; *Keller & Reiner*, Potsdamer-Str. 122; *Paul Cassirer*, Viktoria-Str. 35; *Wertheim*, Leipziger-Str. 132; *Honrath & Von Baerle*, Unter den Linden 2.

Concerts (tickets and concert-lists at *Bote & Bock's*, Leipziger-Str. 37). Among the most famous are those of the *Sing-Academie*; the *Cathedral Choir*; *Stern's Gesangverein*; the *Philharmonic Choir*; the *Symphony Soirées* of the orchestra of the Royal Opera; the *Joachim String Quartette*; and the *Philharmonic Orchestra*. — *Bands* play in several popular resorts, such as the *Zoological Garden* (p. 20), the *Exhibition Park* (p. 19), the garden of the *New Opera House* (p. 8), the beer-gardens outside the city-gates, etc. See notices on the advertisement-columns.

Theatres. There are about twenty theatres at Berlin (plans may be consulted in the Berlin 'Adressbuch', or Directory; performances usually begin at 7.30 p.m.). Seats may be procured in advance at the box-offices or at the 'Invalidendank', Unter den Linden 24 (9-4; on Sun. 9-10 and 12-2).

Royal Opera House (Pl. H, 5), for operas, ballets, and a few of the most celebrated dramas. Average charges: best boxes 10 *M.*, proscenium by the orchestra 9, 1st balcony, front boxes, and parquet 6, proscenium, 2nd balcony, and upper boxes 4, 3rd balcony 3, amphitheatre 1½ *M.* — Admission higher when some of the greater operas are performed.

	Sundays and Holidays	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Aquarium (p. 19)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)	9-7(6
*Arsenal (p. 11)	12-3	10-3(2)	10-3(2)	10-3(2
Emp. William Memorial Church (p. 21)	—	9-1	9-1	9-1
Exchange (p. 15)	—	12-2	12-2	12-2
Library, Royal (p. 10)	—	1-2	1-2	1-2
*Mausoleum and Palace at Charlottenburg (p. 21)	11-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4
Monument of Victory (p. 18)	7-7	7-7	7-7	7-7
Museum, Agricultural (p. 20)	—	10-3	10-3	—
—, Architectural (p. 21)	—	10-3	10-3	10-1
—, Astronomical	2-12(10)	2-12(10)	2-12(10)	2-12(1
—, Beuth-Schinckel (p. 21)	—	10-11	10-11	10-1
—, Brandenburg Provincial (p. 16)	11-1.30	11-2.30	—	—
—, Colonial (p. 20)	9-7	9-7	9-7	9-7
—, Ethnographical (p. 17)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(
—, German Nat. Costumes (p. 15)	11-2	11-2	11-2	—
—, Hohenzollern (p. 15)	11.30-2	10-3	10-3	10-3
—, Hygienic (p. 15)	12-6(3)	—	10-2	—
—, *Industrial (p. 18)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(
—, Mining (p. 20)	12-6(3)	—	12-2	12-2
—, *Natural History (p. 20)	12-6(3)	10-1(3)	—	10-4(
—, *Old and New (pp. 13, 14)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(
—, Pergamum (p. 14)	12-6(3)	—	10-4(3)	10-4(
—, Postal (p. 17)	12-2	10-2	10-2	—
—, Rauch	—	10-4	10-4	10-
*National Gallery (p. 14)	12-6(3)	10-4(3)	—	10-4(
*Palace, Royal (p. 12)	11.30-1.30	10-1	10-1	10-
— of Emp. William I. (p. 10)	10-1	10-2	10-2	10-
Porcelain Factory, Royal (p. 21)	—	9-12	9-12	9-1
Rathaus (p. 15)	10-3	10-3	10-3	10-
Ravené's Picture Gallery (p. 16)	—	—	10-2	—
*Reichstag Building (p. 19)	2-4	8.30	8.30	8.3
Stables, Royal (p. 13)	11.30-2	11.30-2	11.30-2	11.3
Urania, Observatory	5-10	5-10	5-10	5-1
—, Exhibition Rooms	10-10	10-10	10-10	10-
Zoological Garden (p. 20)	6-10.15	6-10.15	6-10.15	6-10

† Closed on the chief holidays, *viz.* Jan. 1st, Good Friday, Easter S

Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Admission free except when otherwise stated.
9-7(6)	9-7(6)	9-7(6)	Adm. 1 *M.*; Sun. 50 pf.; last Sun. in month 25 pf.
10-3(2)	10-3(2)	—	† Closed on emperor's birthday, 27th Jan.
9-1	9-1	9-1	
12-2	12-2	12-2	Adm. 30 pf.
1-2	1-2	—	Reading-room 9-9.
10-6(4)	10-6(4)	10-6(4)	Adm. 25 pf. to each.
7-7	7-7	7-7	In winter, 7 till dusk. Adm. 50 pf.
10-3	10-3	10-3	† Invaliden-Str. 42 (Pl. G, 4).
10-3	10-3	—	
2-12(10)	2-12(10)	2-12(10)	At Treptow Observatory. Adm. 20 pf. Giant telescope, 1 *M.*
10-11	10-11	—	
11-2.30	—	—	Zimmer-Str. 90 (Pl. H, 6).
9-7	9-7	9-7	Adm. 1 *M.*, Sun. 50 pf.
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	†
11-2	11-2	11-2	Adm. 50 pf.
10-3	10-3	—	† Adm. 25 pf.
—	10-2	—	†
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	†
12-2	12-2	12-2	Invaliden-Str. 44 (Pl. G, 4).
10-4(3)	—	10-4(3)	† Invaliden-Str. 43 (Pl. G, 3).
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	†
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	†
10-2	10-2	—	†
10-4	10-4	10-4	Kloster-Str. 76 (Pl. J, 5).
10-4(3)	10-4(3)	10-4(3)	†
10-1	10-1	10-1	† Adm. 50 pf.
10-2	10-2	10-2	Adm. 50 pf.
9-12	9-12	—	Gratuity.
—	—	10-3	Tower daily in summer, 10-3 (20 pf.).
—	10-2	—	†
8.30	8.30	8.30	Adm. 50 pf.
11.30-2	11.30-2	11.30-2	Adm. 25 pf.
5-10	5-10	5-10	Invaliden-Str. 57 (Pl. F, 5). Adm. 50 pf.
10-10	10-10	10-10	Tauben-Str. 48 (Pl. H, 6). 50 pf. Theatre 50 pf.
6-10.15	6-10.15	6-10.15	In winter 8 till dusk. Adm., see p. 8.

† Whitsunday, Ascension Day, Christmas Day, and the national Fast Day.

Royal Theatre (*Schauspielhaus;* Pl. H, 6), for classical and modern dramas. Best boxes 8 *M;* 1st balcony and 1st balcony-boxes 5, parquet or parquet-boxes (the latter not recommended) 5, 2nd bal cony 3½, 3rd balcony 1½, amphitheatre 1 *M.*

Neues Opern-Theater (*New Opera House;* Pl. F, 5), formerly *Kroll's Theatre.* Best boxes 10, first balcony 4-6, parquet 3-6, standing room 1 *M.* Admission to the garden (concerts) 50 pf., sometimes 1 *M.*

Tickets for the royal theatres are issued in advance from Sun. at 9 a.m. for all performances of the following week; booking-fee 50 pf. When very popular pieces are to be performed, a great number of the tickets are purchased by speculators, from whom they can be obtained only at exorbitant prices. In such cases the porter of the traveller's hotel will often be found useful in preventing excessive extortion. — The court-theatres are closed in July and August.

Deutsches Theater or German Theatre (Pl. G, 5), for dramas and comedies. Adm. from 7½ *M* downwards. Box-office open 10-1.30. — Lessing Theatre (Pl. G, 5), for modern dramas and comedies. Adm. from 7½ *M* downwards. — Berliner Theater (Pl. H, 7), for dramas and comedies; adm. from 7 *M* downwards. — Residenz-Theater (Pl. K, 5), for modern comedies; adm. from 7½ *M* downwards. — Theater des Westens (Pl. D, 7), for operas; best seats 8 *M* 10 pf. — Schiller-Theater-Ost (*Wallner-Theater;* Pl. K, 6), for classical pieces; prices 1-2½ *M.* — Schiller-Theater-Nord (*Friedrich-Wilhelmstadt Theatre;* Pl. G, 3, 4), for operettas and comedies; best boxes 7 *M.* — Neues Theater (Pl. H, 5), modern comedies and dramas; adm. 1-7½ *M.* — Belle Alliance Theatre (Pl. H, 8), spectacular pieces and comedies; best boxes 4½ *M.* — Luisen-Theater, Reichenberger-Str. 24, Thalia (Pl. J, 6), Central (Pl. J, 7), etc., give popular pieces and farces (adm. 1-5 *M*).

Variety Theatres and Music Halls. *Palast-Theater*, Burg-Str. 22; *Metropol-Theater*, Behren-Str. 55; *Reichshallen-Theater*, Leipziger-Str. 77; *Apollo Theatre*, Friedrich-Str. 218; the *Wintergarten* of the Central Hotel (p. 2); *Hernfeld-Theater*, König-Str. 22; *B. Moore's Academy of Minstrels*, Friedrich-Str. 85; *Passage-Theater*, Linden 22; *Castan's Panoptikum* (see below).

Circuses. *Schumann* (Pl. G, 5), *Busch* (Pl. J, 5), both in winter only. — **Waxworks.** *Castan's Panoptikum*, at the corner of Behren-Str. and Friedrich-Str.; *Passage Panoptikum*, in the Kaiser-Galerie (p. 10); both daily 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. (adm. 50 pf.).

Popular Resorts. **Zoological Garden* (p. 20), daily, in summer from 6 a.m. to 10.15 p.m., in winter from 8 a.m. till dusk; adm. 1 *M*, Sun., holidays, and evenings 50 pf., 1st Sun. of each month 25 pf. (overcrowded); concerts, see p. 5. — *Exhibition Park (Ausstellungs-Park)*, at Moabit (Pl. F, 5), concerts daily in summer, during the Exhibition; adm. 50 pf. (Mon. 1 *M*), in the evening 30 pf. — Garden-concerts in summer at the *New Opera House*, see above.

Military Reviews (*'Paraden'*) are held by the Emperor at the end of May and the beginning of Sept. in the Tempelhofer Feld (p. 18). Pedestrians may freely enter the parade-ground, but carriages require a permission from the Polizei-Präsidium (p. 5). — Guard-Mounting at the Königswache (p. 11) daily at 12.45 p.m.; during the manœuvres in May at 2.45 p.m.

Chief Sights (comp. table on pp. 6, 7) when time is limited: Walk through the Linden from the Brandenburg Gate, past the Monument of Frederick the Great; cross the Schloss-Brücke to the Cathedral and the Royal Palace; see monuments of Frederick William III. (p. 12), William I. (p. 13), and the Great Elector (p. 13); Gendarmen-Markt, with the Theatre (p. 16); Leipziger-Strasse (p. 17); Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 16); Tiergarten (p. 20), Sieges-Allée (p. 19), Königs-Platz, with the Reichstag Building (pp. 18, 19); the Old and New Museums (pp. 13, 14); the National Gallery (p. 14); the Pergamum Museum (p. 14); the Arsenal (p. 11); Industrial Museum (p. 18); Hohenzollern Museum (p. 15); Ethnographical Museum

(p. 17); Mausoleum at Charlottenburg (p. 21). A day should be devoted to Potsdam.

Embassies and **Consulates.** British Ambassador, *Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Lascelles*, Wilhelm-Str. 70 (office-hours 11-2); Consul-General, *Dr. Paul Schwabach*, Behren-Str. 63 (10-12 and 4-5). — American Ambassador, ~~Hon.~~ Mr. *Charlemagne Tower*, Unter den Linden 68; Consul-General, *Frank H. Mason*, Friedrich-Str. 59 (10-3).

English Church *(St. George's)* in the garden of Monbijou (Pl. H, 5; p. 15); services at 11 a.m. (with H. C.) and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. J. H. Fry, M. A.*, Savigny-Platz 7, Charlottenburg. — **American Church,** Motz-Str. 6, near the Nollendorf-Platz (Pl. E, 7); services at 11 a.m. Pastor, *Rev. J. F. Dickie, D. D.*, Kurfürsten-Str. 28.

Berlin (110-160 ft. above the sea-level), the capital of Prussia, residence of the German Emperor, and seat of the imperial government, as well as of the highest Prussian authorities, contains, with its immediate suburbs, about 2,500,000 inhab., including the garrison of 23,000 soldiers, and thus occupies the third place among the cities of Europe. Situated in the midst of an extensive plain on the navigable *Spree*, it is at the same time an important centre of the railway-system of Germany, one of the foremost seats of commerce in the country, and perhaps the greatest manufacturing town in continental Europe. The boundaries of the city enclose an area of about 25 sq. M. The buildings have filled up the whole of the Spree valley, which here averages about 3 M. in breadth, and are beginning to encroach on the surrounding plain, raised some 30 or 40 ft. higher.

The handsomest and busiest part of Berlin, which likewise comprises the most interesting historical associations, is the long line of streets extending from the Brandenburg Gate to the Royal Palace, consisting of ***Unter den Linden** (Pl. G, H, 5), the *Platz am Opernhaus*, and the *Platz am Zeughaus*. The Linden, a street 198 ft. in width and about $^2/_3$ M. in length from the Brandenburg Gate to the Monument of Frederick the Great, derives its name from the avenues of lime-trees (interspersed with chestnuts) with which it is planted. It is to Berlin what Bond St. and Piccadilly are to London, the corner of the Friedrich-Strasse being its most animated point.

The ***Brandenburg Gate** (Pl. G, 5, 6), at the W. end of the Linden, forms the entrance to the town from the Tiergarten. It was erected in 1789-93 by *C. G. Langhans* in imitation of the Propylæa at Athens, and has five different passages, separated by massive Doric columns. It is surmounted by a *Quadriga of Victory*, in copper, by Schadow, and flanked by handsome open *Colonnades* for foot-passengers (monuments outside the gate, see p. 17). — Between the gate and the beginning of the Linden lies the Pariser-Platz. No. 5, on the N. side, is the palace of the *French Embassy*.

Unter den Linden, No. 1 (S. side), at the corner of the Pariser-Platz, is the *Palace of Count Redern*, rebuilt by Schinkel in 1833 in the Florentine style. On the right, beyond it, diverges the handsome Wilhelm-Strasse (p. 16). No. 4, farther on, is the residence of

the *Minister of Religion and Education;* No. 7 is the palace of the *Russian Embassy.* No. 73 on the opposite side is occupied by the *Minister of the Interior.* — The building No. 68a (entered from Schadow-Str.) contains the **Aquarium* (Pl. G, 5), well stocked with marine and fresh-water fish, besides which there is a collection of birds, amphibious animals, apes, etc. (adm., see p. 6).

Farther along the S. side of the Linden follows (Nos. 22, 23), near the Friedrich-Str., the *Passage,* or **Kaiser-Galerie** (Pl. H, 5, 6), an arcade with shops, music hall, etc., which leads to the corner of the Friedrich-Strasse and the Behren-Strasse. — Between the Friedrich-Str. and the Charlotten-Str. is the well-known *Café Bauer* (No. 26; open all night).

At the E. end of the Linden rises the ***Statue of Frederick the Great** (Pl. H, 5), in bronze, an impressive and masterly work by *Rauch*, erected in 1851 (44 ft. in height). The pedestal is embellished with allegorical figures, scenes from Frederick's life, and figures of his contemporaries and officers. To the right of the monument is the **Palace of the Emperor William I.** (Pl. H, 5, 6; adm., p. 6), erected by *C. F. Langhans* in 1834-36. The apartments of the Emperor and the Empress Augusta are preserved unchanged. The Emperor's study, from the window of which he was wont to watch the passing guard, is on the groundfloor, at the corner next the opera-house.

Opposite the palace is the **Royal Academy Building**, erected about 1690, containing the *Academy of Art* and the *Academy of Science*, founded in 1694 and 1700 respectively by Frederick I.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. H, 5), formerly the palace of Prince Henry, brother of Frederick II., erected in 1748-66, and fitted up in 1809 for the then recently-founded university, were remodelled in the interior in 1891. The university is attended by upwards of 6500 students. — The garden in front is adorned with statues of *Helmholtz* (d. 1894), the physicist, by Herter, of *Treitschke* (d. 1896), the historian, by Siemering, and of *William* (d. 1835) and *Alexander von Humboldt* (d. 1859), the former by Paul Otto, the latter by R. Begas. In the chestnut grove behind the University is a bronze statue, by Hartzer, of *Mitscherlich* (d. 1863), the chemist.

The **Royal Library** (Pl. H, 5, 6), behind the Palace of Emp. William I., erected in 1775-80 and facing the Opern-Platz, is one of the most effective rococo structures in Berlin, though sometimes likened to a chest of drawers. The motto below the cornice, 'nutrimentum spiritûs', was selected by Frederick the Great. Interesting MSS., early printed works, water-colour portraits by Cranach, and other curiosities are shown to visitors. Adm., see p. 6.

Opposite the Library is the **Opera House** (Pl. H, 5), erected by *Knobelsdorff* in 1741-43, and restored by *C. F. Langhans* after a fire in 1843. The interior was remodelled in 1895. The tympanum contains an admirable *Group in zinc, by *Rietschel:* in the centre

the muse of music; on the right the tragic and comic muses; on the left a dancing group with the Three Graces. Performances, see p. 5.

Between the Library and the Opera House stands a marble monument, by Schaper, to the *Empress Augusta*, unveiled in 1895. In front of it is the *Kaiser Vase*, a huge vase presented by the Empress Augusta to the Emp. William I. on his 90th birthday (Mar. 22nd, 1887). — In the background is the Rom. Catholic *Church of St. Hedwig* (Pl. H, 6), a simplified imitation of the Pantheon at Rome, erected by Frederick the Great in 1747-73, and improved in 1886-87.

The square before the Opera House is embellished by five **Statues** by Rauch, viz. those of *Blücher* (d. 1819), *York* (d. 1830), *Gneisenau* (d. 1831), *Bülow* (d. 1816), and *Scharnhorst* (d. 1813). The pedestals are adorned with reliefs referring to the events of 1813-15. — The *Royal Guard House* (*Königswache;* Pl. H, 5), built by Schinkel in 1816-18, is adjoined by three large cannon, the central one of which was brought from Fort Mont Valérien at Paris in 1871 and has been christened 'Valeria'. At the back of the guard-house are the *Ministry of Finance* and the *Singing Academy*.

To the E. of the guard-house, fronting to the S., is the ***Arsenal** (*Zeughaus;* Pl. H, 5), one of the best buildings in Berlin, begun by *Nering* in 1695 and carried to completion by *Schlüter* (1698-99) and *De Bodt* (1706). It is a square structure, each side of which is 295 ft. in length, enclosing a quadrangle 125 ft. square. Above the principal portal is a medallion-portrait of Frederick I., in whose reign the building was erected. The exterior is richly adorned with sculptures by *Schlüter*, among which the *Heads of Expiring Warriors on the keystones of the window-arches in the court are especially remarkable for the vigour of their expression. In 1877-80 the interior underwent a thorough alteration under the superintendence of *Hitzig*, and it was re-opened as a *Military Museum* and *Hall of Fame of the Prussian Army*. The Hall of Fame is embellished with mural paintings by Geselschap, Camphausen, Bleibtreu, and A. von Werner, etc., and with sculptures by Schaper, Encke, and other modern artists (adm., see p. 6).

On the S. side of the Zeughaus-Platz is the **Palace of the Empress Friedrich** (Pl. H, 5), which is connected with the so-called *Palace of the Princesses* by an arch over the Oberwall-Strasse. It owes its present form to the alterations made by *Strack* in 1857 on an earlier palace. From 1858 to 1888 it was the winter residence of the Crown Prince Frederick William (Emp. Frederick III.).

The last house on this side is the *Residence of the Commandant of Berlin*, which is adjoined by the Schinkel-Platz, on the W. branch of the Spree. In the square are bronze statues of *Schinkel* (d. 1841), by Drake, *Thaer* (d. 1828), by Rauch, and *Beuth* (d. 1853), by Kiss; and on its S. side rises the old *Academy of Architecture (Bau-Akademie)*, built by Schinkel in 1832-35, now occupied by the Geographical Institute of the University and the Royal Meteorological Institute.

In a straight line with the E. prolongation of the Linden and spanning the *Spree*, is the ***Schloss-Brücke** (palace-bridge; Pl. J, 5), 106 ft. in width, constructed in 1822-24 from designs by *Schinkel*. It is adorned with eight groups in marble, over lifesize, illustrative of the life of a warrior.

Beyond the bridge extends the LUSTGARTEN (Pl. J, 5), originally a garden belonging to the palace. It is now planted with trees and is bounded by the Cathedral (E.), the Royal Palace (S.) and the Old Museum (N.; p. 13). In the centre rises the equestrian **Statue of Frederick William III.**, by *A. Wolff*, inaugurated in 1871. The pedestal is adorned with allegorical figures of Clio, Borussia, etc. Beyond the statue, in front of the steps of the Old Museum, is a huge *Granite Basin*, hewn out of a solid erratic block.

The new ***Cathedral** (*Dom;* Pl. J, 5), a huge structure in the Italian Renaissance style, built in 1894-1902 by *J. C.* and *Julius Raschdorf*, dominates the Lustgarten and its environs, and with its lofty dome will henceforth be the distinguishing feature of any general view of Berlin.

The edifice, 394 ft. in length, 262 ft. in breadth, and 360 ft. in height, is tripartite in the interior. The CHURCH PROPER, entered by the lofty main entrance, is situated beneath the dome, which is 102 ft. in diameter. There are special galleries for the court, the ministry, and the organ and choir. — On the S. the church is adjoined by a WEDDING AND BAPTISMAL CHAPEL. On the N. is a MEMORIAL CHAPEL, whence a staircase descends to the *Hohenzollern Burial Vault*, to which the existing coffins (87 in number) of members of the reigning family are to be transferred.

The E. branch of the Spree, behind the cathedral, is spanned by the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Brücke*.

The ***Royal Palace** (*Schloss;* Pl. J, 5) is in the form of a rectangle 650 ft. in length and 380 ft. in depth, enclosing two large courts. It rises in four stories to the height of 98 ft., while the dome above it is 232 ft. high.

The original building, a castle erected by Elector Frederick II. in 1443-51, has been extensively altered and added to, notably in 1698-1716 by *Schlüter* and others, under King Frederick I.

The two principal façades are both by *Schlüter*, but the best example of his work is seen in the *Inner Court, which is surrounded with arcades on three sides. *Eosander von Goethe*, Schluter's successor, is responsible for the architecture of the outer court and for the W. façade, with its portal in imitation of the triumphal arch of Septimius Severus. The spacious chapel in the W. wing, with its vast dome, was constructed in 1845-52, and a new period of building activity began under William II., who made the palace once more the actual residence of the reigning sovereign. — The rooms occupied by the imperial family are on the first floor overlooking the Schloss-Platz. A purple banner, on the N. side, indicates the Emperor's presence. — At Portal IV are the Horse Tamers, two large groups in bronze, by *Baron Clodt* of St. Petersburg, presented by Emp. Nicholas in 1842. The outer court is adorned with St. George and the dragon, a group in bronze by *Kiss*.

***Interior.** Admission, see p. 6. Visitors enter from the Lustgarten by Portal IV. and receive their tickets in the inner court, on the ground-floor to the left, and are conducted through the state-rooms in parties every half-hour. Umbrellas and sticks are given up. As a general rule only the state apartments on the second floor overlooking the Lustgarten

are shown. Among the finest of these are the *Rote Drap d'Or Kammer* and the *Ritter-Saal*, both with fine rococo decorations by Schlüter (in the latter is a handsome sideboard, with gold and silver plate); the *Schwarze Adler Kammer;* the *Rote Sammt Kammer;* the former Chapel, now the *Chapter Room of the Order of the Black Eagle;* the *Picture Gallery*, 196 ft. in length, used as a banquet-hall; the *Weisse Saal*, with its new gallery completed in 1895; and the *Palace Chapel*. The walls of the apartments are hung with paintings by *Camphausen*, *Werner*, *Menzel*, and others.

Opposite the W. side of the Schloss stands the ***National Monument to Emp. William I.**, an imposing work by *R. Begas* (1897), representing the emperor on a horse led by the genius of Peace. At the four corners of the base are Victories, and on the two principal sides are reliefs of War and Peace. The monument is enclosed on three sides by a colonnade, ending in corner-pavilions which bear colossal bronze quadrigæ.

In the Schloss-Platz, to the S. of the Palace, is the *Schloss-Brunnen*, a monumental fountain by R. Begas (1891), bearing a figure of Neptune, surrounded by the Rhine, Oder, Elbe, and Vistula. — On the S. side of the Schloss-Platz are the *Royal Stables* (Pl. J, 5, 6), a handsome edifice by *Ihne*, completed in 1900. Besides the stables (which are in two stories) the building contains a small historical museum of carriages, etc. (adm., see p. 6). — The adjacent *Kurfürsten-Brücke* (Bridge of the Elector; Pl. J, 5), which leads to the König-Str. (p. 15), is adorned with *Schlüter's* equestrian ***Statue of the Great Elector** (d. 1688), erected in 1703. This clever and artistic group is one of the few really good works of a period when art was generally in a very debased condition.

The ****Old Museum** (Pl. J, 5; adm., see p. 6), with an Ionic portico of eighteen columns approached by a broad flight of steps, was erected by *Schinkel* in 1824-28. The central part of the structure, rising above the rotunda in the interior, is adorned at the corners with colossal groups in bronze: in front, the Horse Tamers of the Piazza del Quirinale at Rome, a copy by *Tieck;* at the back, Pegasus refreshed by the Horæ, by *Schievelbein* and *Hagen*. The steps are flanked by two large groups in bronze: right, *Amazon on horseback, defending herself against a tiger, by *Kiss;* left, Fight with a lion, by *A. Wolff*.

On the First Floor are the ***Gallery of Antiquities**, with Greek and Roman sculptures, and the ***Sculptures of the Christian Epoch**, a collection unequalled out of Italy. — On the Second Floor is the ***Picture Gallery**, vying in historical completeness with the National Gallery at London. Among the chief treasures here are *Holbein's* Portrait of Jörg Gisze (No. 586, Room I); seven examples of *A. Dürer*, including the celebrated Holzschuher portrait (557e, R. I); the large winged altar-piece from Ghent by *Hubert* and *Jan van Eyck* (R. II), the first painting executed wholly in oils (1432); *Jan van Eyck's* Man with carnations (525c, Cab. I); twenty canvases by *Rembrandt* (823e. Susannah at the bath; 828l. Pastor Anslo and his wife) in the Rembrandt Room (Cab. 1); *J. van Ruysdael's* Oakwood (885g, Cab. 3); 'Hille Bobbe' and the 'Nurse' by *Frans Hals* (801c, 801g, Cab. 4); several good examples of *Rubens* and *Van Dyck* (R. III.); *Botticelli's* Madonna with the two SS. John (106, R. IV); *Raphael's* 'Madonna del Duca di Terra Nuova' and 'Madonna della Casa Colonna' (247a, 248; Cab. 1 of

the Ital. Masters); a portrait by *Giorgione* (12a, Cab. 1); a Last Judgment by *Fra Angelico* (60a, Cab. 2); Portrait of a Roman lady by *Seb. del Piombo* (259b, Cab. 3); Daughter of Roberto Strozzi by *Titian* (160a, R. VIII); St. Anthony of Padua, by *Murillo* (414, R. IX); and a portrait by *Velazquez* (431e, R. IX). — On the GROUND FLOOR is the **Cabinet of Coins.**

The ***New Museum** (Pl. H, J, 5), behind the Old Museum, was erected by *Stüler* in the Renaissance style in 1843-55. The exterior of this edifice is comparatively insignificant, its chief attraction consisting in the rich and artistic internal decorations. — The main entrance is on the E. side, opposite the National Gallery, but visitors usually approach by the connecting passage from the Old Museum. Admission, see p. 6.

On the FIRST FLOOR are the very extensive and valuable *Collection of Casts*, the *Original German Sculptures* (16-17th cent.), and the *Italian Bronzes* (15-16th cent.). The last collection is second in importance only to the Museo Nazionale at Florence. — The GROUND FLOOR is occupied by the *Casts of German Sculptures* and by the important *Egyptian Museum*. — On the SECOND FLOOR are the *Cabinet of Engravings* and the *Antiquarium*, a collection of small works of ancient ornamental and industrial art (Tanagra figures; Hildesheim Silver Treasure, etc.). — The spacious STAIRCASE is embellished with six magnificent wall-paintings by *W. von Kaulbach*, representing important epochs in the history of mankind.

To the E. of the New Museum, in the centre of a square surrounded with Doric colonnades and embellished with statues, flowerbeds, and a fountain, rises the ***National Gallery** (Pl. H, J, 5), designed by *Stüler* in accordance with a plan of Frederick William IV., and built by *Strack* in 1866-76. The building is in the form of a Corinthian temple, elevated on a basement 39 ft. in height. At the S. end is a portico of eight columns, and at the N. a semicircular apse. At the top of the imposing flights of steps in front of the S. façade is an *Equestrian Statue of Frederick William IV.*, by Calandrelli (1885). The entrance is under the flight of steps.

The collection in the National Gallery now contains over 800 paintings, 140 cartoons and water-colours, and over 130 sculptures, all by modern, chiefly German, masters. The names of the artist and subject are given on each work. Catalogue, 1 *M.* Admission, see p. 6.

Behind the National Gallery is the **Pergamum Museum** (Pl. H, 5), an unpretending edifice by *F. Wolff*, opened in 1901, containing the **Frieze* of the great altar on the Acropolis of Pergamum (ca. 180 B.C.). This valuable work of art, the largest extant monument of Greek sculpture, representing the contest of the gods and giants (Gigantomachia), and rivalling in importance the Parthenon sculptures in the British Museum, is exhibited in a manner showing its original arrangement and position.

A building adjoining the Pergamum Museum accommodates the *Collection of Antiquities from Western Asia* (admission on weekdays 11-1.30, by application to the Director) and also the *Olympia Museum* (adm. only by permission previously obtained at the Pergamum Museum), consisting of casts of the sculptures discovered at Olympia in 1878-81. — The new *Kaiser Friedrich Museum*, now being built by Ihne, beyond the Stadtbahn, is designed for the

Renaissance works in the Old and New Museums and for the Collection of Engravings.

Opposite the Museums, on the other side of the Spree, rises the imposing *Börse*, or **Exchange** (Pl. J, 5), erected in 1859-64 by *Hitzig*, with a double colonnade and sculptures by *R. Begas* (admission, see p. 6). — To the N. of the Exchange are the Monbijou-Platz, which is adorned with a marble bust of *A. von Chamisso*, and the royal **Château of Monbijou** (Pl. H, 5), erected in 1708 and afterwards enlarged. In the Monbijou garden is the tasteful little *English Church (St. George's)*, erected in 1884-85 from the designs of J. C. Raschdorff (services, see p. 9). The Monbijou Palace contains the *Hohenzollern Museum, which consists of personal reminiscences of the Prussian rulers from the time of the Great Elector down to the present day. It includes a large number of objects of genuine artistic interest, and affords a good survey of the progress of the last two centuries (adm., see p. 6). — To the N.W., in the Oranienburger-Str., rises the New Synagogue (Pl. H, 4), built in 1859-66. Visitors are admitted daily, except on Sat. and festivals.

Berlin Old Town contains a number of other noteworthy buildings. In the König-Strasse (p. 13) are the *Central Post Office* (Pl. J, 5) and the *Rathaus (Pl. J, 5), or *Town Hall*, an imposing brick edifice with a tower 243 ft. in height, built in 1861-70 from the plans of *Waesemann*. The decorations of the interior repay a visit. — The *Church of St. Nicholas*, a little to the S.W., is the oldest church in Berlin. Farther on is the castellated *Dammmühlen-Gebäude* (1893), opposite which, at the divergence of the Fischer-Brücke, are bronze statues of Margraves Albert the Bear and Waldemar I. — The *Kloster-Kirche* (Pl. K, 5) is one of the finest and best-preserved mediæval buildings in Berlin. At Nos. 32-36 Kloster Str. (Pl. J, 5) are the *Museum of Hygiene* (adm., see p. 6), and the interesting *Museum of German National Costumes and Domestic Industries*, founded in 1889 (adm., see p. 6).

At the E. end of the König-Strasse is the Alexander-Platz (Pl. K, 5), in which stands a colossal copper figure of *Berolina* by Hundrieser (1895). To the right are the *Police Headquarters;* to the left the *Alexander-Platz Station*, near which is the *Central Market.* — The Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. leads hence back to the Kaiser-Wilhelm Brücke and the Lustgarten (p. 12). In the *Neue Markt* (Pl. J, 6), passed by this street, are the *Luther Monument*, by P. Otto and R. Toberentz, and the *Marien-Kirche*, restored in 1894.

To the S. of the Linden begins the Friedrich-Stadt, the most regularly built quarter of Berlin. The most important streets intersecting it from N. to S. are the *Friedrich-Strasse*, the *Wilhelm-Strasse* to the W. (see below), and the *Charlotten-Strasse* and *Mark-*

grafen-Strasse to the E. The principal cross-streets are the busy *Leipziger-Strasse* (p. 17) and the *Behren-Strasse* (Pl. H, 6), the latter containing several of the chief banks of Berlin. — The **Friedrich-Strasse** (Pl. H, 4-7), the longest street in the inner town (2 M. from the former Oranienburg Gate to the former Halle Gate), is flanked with handsome and substantial business-houses, including the retail-depôts of several important breweries. On the upper floor of the building of the *Pschorr Brewery*, at the corner of the Behren-Strasse, is *Castan's Panoptikum* (p. 8).

Between the Charlotten-Str. and Markgrafen-Str., a little to the S. of the Linden, is situated the *Gendarmen-Markt (Pl. H, 6), in whichrise the *French Church*, the *New Church* (both dating from the beginning of the 18th cent., with handsome detached towers added in 1780-85), and the —

***Schauspielhaus,** or *Royal Theatre* (Pl. H, 6), erected by *Schinkel* in 1819-21, to replace the original building which was burned down in 1817. The principal (E.) façade is embellished with an Ionic portico, approached by a prominent flight of steps, under which are the entrances for the spectators. At the sides of the steps are two groups in bronze by *F. Tieck*. The summit of the principal part of the building is crowned with an Apollo in a chariot drawn by two griffins, a group in bronze by *Rauch* and *Tieck;* on the W. summit of the building, corresponding to the Apollo, is a Pegasus in copper.

In front of the steps of the theatre stands the *Monument of Schiller*, 19 ft. in height, in marble, by *Begas*. The pedestal is adorned at the corners with allegorical figures of lyric and dramatic poetry, historical composition, and philosophy.

To the W. of the Schauspielhaus is the *Deutsche Reichsbank*, or *German Imperial Bank* (Pl. H, J, 6), a Renaissance building of 1869-76. — At No. 5 Wall-Str. is **Ravené's Picture Gallery** (Pl. J, 6), a collection of about 200 works by modern French and German masters, including choice examples of the older Berlin and Düsseldorf schools (adm., p. 6). — In the Märkische Platz (Pl. K, 6), at the N.E. end of the Wall-Str., is the new building for the *Brandenburg Provincial Museum (Märkische Provinzial-Museum).*

The **Wilhelm-Strasse** (Pl. G, H, 6, 7) leads from the Linden, near the Pariser-Platz, to the Belle-Alliance-Platz (p. 18). The N. half of this street contains numerous official residences. No. 70 on the right, close to the Linden, is the *British Embassy;* No. 72 is the *Palace of Prince George of Prussia* (d. 1902). Opposite, No. 67, is *Herr Pringsheim's House*, with a polychrome façade. No. 73, on the right, is the house of the *Minister of the Household;* No. 74 is the *Imperial Home Office*, where the German Bundesrat meets. No. 65, opposite, to the left, is the residence of the *Minister of Justice;* No. 64, the *Privy Chamber of Civil Affairs;* No. 63, the new *Ministry of State*. Then on the right, Nos. 75 & 76, the *Foreign Office*. No. 77 is the *Imperial Chancellery* and the *Residence of the Chancellor*, occupied by Prince Bismarck from 1878 till March, 1890. No. 78 is the *Palace of Prince Pless*.

On the opposite side of the street is the Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. H, 6), adorned with **Statues** of six heroes of the three Silesian wars of Frederick the Great: *Schwerin*, who fell at Prague in 1757; *Winterfeldt*, Frederick's favourite, who fell at Moys, near Görlitz, in 1757; *Seydlitz*, the hero of Rossbach, who died in 1773; *Keith*, who fell at Hochkirch in 1758; the gallant *Zieten*, who died in 1786; and *Prince Leopold of Anhalt-Dessau*, the victor at Kesselsdorf, who died in 1747. — On the N. side of the Wilhelm-Platz is the *Palace of Prince Frederick Leopold* (Pl. G, H, 6), erected in 1737 and remodelled by Schinkel in 1827-28.

The Voss-Strasse (Pl. G, 6), leading to the Königgrätzer-Str., here diverges to the right. At the corner (No. 1) stands the *Palace of Herr Borsig*, a noble structure in the Italian Renaissance style by Lucæ. No. 35, at the opposite corner, is the residence of the *Minister of Public Works*. At Nos. 4 & 5 is the *Reichs-Justizamt* ('Imperial Justice Office').

A little to the S. of the Wilhelm-Platz diverges the busy **Leipziger-Strasse** (Pl. G, H, J, 6), which intersects the Friedrich-Strasse and is even richer than that street in palatial modern buildings. It is about 1 M. in length from the Spittel-Markt, on the E., to the Potsdamer-Platz, on the W. Near its E. end, in the Dönhoff-Platz, is the monument of *Baron vom Stein* (d. 1831; comp. p. 47).

At the corner of the Mauer-Str. is the *Reichs-Postamt*, or Office of the Postmaster General (Pl. H, 6), erected in 1871-73 and enlarged in 1893-98. The corner-wing contains the *Postal Museum* (adm., see p. 6). — No. 5, Leipziger-Str., to the W. of the Wilhelm-Str., is the *War Office*, restored in 1847. No. 3 is the new *Herrenhaus*, or *Prussian Upper Chamber*, which is to be connected with the new Lower Chamber (p. 18). No. 2 is the *Ministry of Commerce*.

The Leipziger-Str. ends at the octagonal Leipziger-Platz (Pl. G, 6), which is adorned with statues of *Count Brandenburg* (d. 1850), by Hagen, and *Field-Marshal Wrangel* (d. 1877), by Keil. No. 11 in this Platz is the *Ministry of State*, No. 10 the *Palace of Princess Frederick Charles*, Nos. 8 & 9 the *Ministry of Agriculture, Domains, and Forests;* No. 13, on the N. side, is the *Admiralty*.

The Potsdamer-Platz (Pl. G, 6), in which is the *Potsdam Railway Station* (p. 1), flanked by the *Ringbahn Station* and the *Wannsee Station*, is another busy centre of traffic. No. 3 in the Bellevue-Str., which leads hence to the N.W. towards the Tiergarten, is the *Künstler-Haus* (Pl. G, 6), erected in 1898 for the Society of Berlin Artists (exhibitions, see p. 5).

At the corner of the Königgrätzer-Strasse and the Prinz-Albrecht-Strasse (Pl. G, 7), to the S.E. of the Potsdamer-Platz, is the imposing building of the ***Ethnographical Museum** (*Museum für Völkerkunde;* Pl. G, 7), a massive Reinassance structure by *Ende*. The most striking external feature is the huge circular vestibule at the corner. On the groundfloor are the *Prehistoric Collections* and

Dr. Schliemann's Trojan Collection. The upper floors are devoted to the *Ethnographical Collections.* Admission, see p. 6.

Adjoining this institution, in the Prinz-Albrecht-Str., is the ***Museum of Industrial Art** (*Kunstgèwerbe-Museum;* Pl. G, 7), founded in 1867, containing a very extensive and valuable collection of the products of many different countries, both ancient and modern. The exterior of the building, which is in the Hellenic Renaissance style, is adorned with mosaics from the designs of *Ewald* and *Geselschap*, representing the principal epochs in the history of civilisation. At the sides of the flight of steps ascending to the door are statues of Peter Vischer and Holbein, by *Sussmann-Hellborn.* Admission, see p. 6.

On the groundfloor are the furniture, carvings, and tapestries. The first floor accommodates the collections of porcelain and glass, the works in metal, and the textile fabrics.

Opposite the Industrial Museum is the *Prussian Chamber of Deputies*, built in 1893-98 by F. Schulze. The large hall contains seats for 433 deputies. Cards of admission to the meetings may be obtained at 5-7 p.m. on the day before or, if there is room, on the day itself. — The Prinz-Albrecht-Str. ends, on the E., at the Wilhelm-Str., in which (to the right) is the *Palace of Prince Albert of Prussia.*

The S. limit of the Friedrich-Stadt is marked by the circular Belle-Alliance-Platz (Pl. H, 7, 8), in the centre of which rises the *Friedens-Säule*, or **Column of Peace**, 60 ft. in height, erected in 1840 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the peace of 1815. It is crowned with a Victory by *Rauch*, and is surrounded by four groups in marble, representing the four principal powers that took part in the victory of Waterloo.

The site of the old *Halle Gate* (Pl. H, 8) is occupied by two monumental edifices by *Strack.* — Opposite the Halle Gate the new *Landwehr-Canal* is crossed by the *Belle Alliance Bridge*, on the buttresses of which stand marble groups of Navigation, Fishing, Industry, and Trade. Beyond the bridge begins the *Tempelhof Quarter.*

About ¾ M. outside the Halle Gate (several tramway-lines) is the Kreuzberg (Pl. G, H. 9), a hill rising about 100 ft. above the city, of which it affords a fine Survey. On the top rises the *National Monument of the War of Liberation*, inaugurated in 1821, consisting of an iron obelisk designed by *Schinkel*, with statues and reliefs by *Rauch*, *Tieck*, and *Wichmann.* On the N. slope of the Kreuzberg extends the *Victoria Park.*

In the *Tempelhofer Feld*, an open piece of ground extending southwards from the Kreuzberg to the village of *Tempelhof*, the annual manœuvres and reviews of the Berlin garrison have taken place since the days of Frederick William I. (1721; see p. 8).

Outside the Brandenburg Gate (p. 9), at the entrance to the Tiergarten (p. 20), is the semicircular 'Platz vor dem Brandenburger Tor' (Pl. G, 5, 6), embellished in 1903 with marble *Statues of Emp. Frederick III.*, by Brütt, and *Empress Victoria*, by Gerth. The *Friedens-Allée* leads thence to the right to the Königs-Platz (G, Pl.5).

The ***Monument of Victory** *(Sieges-Säule)* in the centre, 200 ft. in height, designed by *Strack*, and inaugurated in 1873, stands on a circular terrace approached by eight steps of granite.

The massive square pedestal is adorned with reliefs in bronze. The *Mosaics, designed by *Anton von Werner*, illustrate the restoration of the German empire. Above, in the flutings of the column, are placed three rows of captured Danish, Austrian, and French cannon (60 in all). The summit consists of a capital formed of eagles, crowned with a Borussia, 48 ft. in height, by *Drake*. (Fine view from the capital, 152 ft. high; adm., see p. 6.)

The Königs-Platz is bounded on the E. by the ***Reichstags-Gebäude** (*Hall of the Imperial Diet;* Pl. G, 5), built in 1884-94 in the florid Italian Renaissance style, from the designs of *Paul Wallot*. The central structure is covered by a huge glass dome, bearing a lantern encircled with columns and surmounted by an imperial crown (225 ft.). At the corners are four towers, 195 ft. high, on which are figures typifying the different industries and occupations of the German people. Between these are the names of the German princes reigning in 1871.

The chief (W.) façade has a portico borne by six columns. To the right and left of the door are reliefs of the Rhine and the Vistula, by *O. Lessing;* above the door is a figure of St. George (with the features of Bismarck), designed by *Siemering;* in the pediment is a relief by *Schaper*, representing Art and Industry protected by Germanic warriors; on the apex of the pediment is a colossal Germania, led by two genii, by *R. Begas* (in copper). — The S. portal is used by members of the Diet, the E. portal by the Court and the Federal Council.

Visitors to the **Interior** (admission, see p. 6) enter by Portal V, on the N. side, and are conducted to the *Promenade Hall*, the *Reading* and *Writing Rooms*, the *Restaurant*, the great *Hall of the Diet*, the *South Vestibule*, the *Waiting Rooms of the Federal Council (Bundesrat)*, the *East Vestibule*, etc.

In front of the W. façade rises the ***National Monument to Bismarck**, by *R. Begas* (1901). The colossal bronze figure of the chancellor stands upon a granite pedestal, which is surrounded by four groups: Atlas bearing the globe (front), Siegfried forging the imperial sword (back), Constitutional Authority trampling upon Sedition (right), and Statecraft seated on a sphinx (left).

The broad ***Sieges-Allée**, or *Avenue of Victory* (Pl. G, 5, 6), which leads to the S. from the Königs-Platz through the Tiergarten, has been adorned, at the expense of the emperor, with 32 marble *Statues of Prussian Rulers*, behind each of which is a semicircular marble bench bearing terminal busts of two eminent contemporaries.

To the N. of the Königs-Platz lies the Alsen-Platz (Pl. G, 5), adorned with four groups of sculpture representing scenes from military life. To the W. are situated the extensive premises of the *General Staff;* to the N.W. is the *Austrian Embassy*. The *Moltke-Brücke*, reached by the Moltke-Str. between these, leads over the

Spree to the **Ausstellungs-Park** or *Exhibition Park* (Pl. F, 5), with the building in which the annual exhibitions of the Academy are held in summer (p. 5). — On the right, just beyond the bridge, is the *German Colonial Museum* (adm., p. 6). — The Invaliden-Str., on the other side of the park, leads to the N.E. to the *Invalidenhaus*, built by Frederick the Great, near which is the *Warriors' Monument*, an iron column commemorating the soldiers who fell in 1848-49. Farther on are the *Gnaden-Kirche* (1895), the *School of Mines* (with a *Museum of Mining*), the **Museum of Natural History*, and the *Agricultural Museum* (see p. 6).

On the W. side of the Königs-Platz is *Kroll's Establishment*, now used as the *New Opera House* (p. 8). Farther on, on the Spree, are the popular 'al fresco' restaurants known as the *Zelte* (*i.e.* Tents, from their original construction). — Farther to the W. is the royal château of *Bellevue* (Pl. E, 5), with a park behind which is the *Bellevue Station* of the Stadtbahn. Near the *Tiergarten Station*, on the W. side of the Tiergarten, is the *Emperor Frederick Memorial Church* (1895).

The ***Tiergarten** (Pl. F, G, 5, 6), the largest and most attractive park near the city, lies to the W. of the Brandenburg Gate, and is bounded on the N. by the Spree, and on the S. by the Untere Friedrichstadt. It is about 2 M. in length and $^3/_4$ M. in breadth, and covers upwards of 600 acres of ground. The Siegesallée (p. 19) and the roads skirting the park on the S. and E. are fashionable promenades in the afternoon. The pleasantest parts are the *Seepark* (Pl. D, E, 6), on the W. side, and the neighbourhood of the *Rousseau Island* (Pl. F, 6), where numerous skaters display their skill in winter. The finest statue in the Tiergarten is the marble **Monument of Frederick William III.* (Pl. F, 6), executed by *Drake* in 1849, the pedestal of which, 18 ft. in height, is adorned with charming reliefs representing the enjoyment of nature. The corresponding **Statue of Queen Louisa* (Pl. F, 6), by *Encke*, was erected in 1880; the reliefs on the pedestal represent woman's work in war. The *Monument to Goethe*, by Schaper, facing the Königgrätzer-Str. (Pl. G, 6), was erected in 1880; on the pedestal are allegorical figures of Lyric Poetry, Tragic Poetry, and Science. To the S., in the Linné-Str., a *Monument to Lessing* (Pl. G, 6), by O. Lessing, was erected in 1890. The remoter parts of the Tiergarten should be avoided after dark. — On the S. the Tiergarten is bounded by the *Tiergarten-Strasse* (Pl. F, 6), containing many handsome villas. On the N. side, opposite the end of the Hildebrandt-Str., is a *Monument* to *Richard Wagner*, by Eberlein, unveiled in 1903.

The ***Zoological Garden** (Pl. D, E, 7; adm., see p. 6; guide 25 pf.), opened in 1844, may be reached by tramway from the Brandenburg Gate, the Opern-Platz, etc., or by the Stadtbahn or

the Elevated Line to the 'Zoologischer Garten Station'. It contains one of the finest collections of animals in the world, and the regular concerts attract numerous visitors (see p. 5; good restaurant).

The CHARLOTTENBURG ROAD (tramway) leads from the Brandenburg Gate across the Tiergarten, which it divides into two unequal parts, to (3 M.) Charlottenburg. *Taxameter Cab* to the Charlottenburg Bridge (Pl. D, 6), 1 *M* 10 or 1 *M* 30 pf. (see p. 4). Those who use the *Stadtbahn* should alight at the *Tiergarten Station* and take the tramway thence, or go on to *Westend*, as the Charlottenburg station is far from the town. Near the Tiergarten Station is the *Royal Porcelain Factory* (Pl. D, 6; adm., see p. 6).

Charlottenburg, a town with about 195,000 inhab., is now practically part of Berlin, though it still retains an independent municipality. It owes its origin to Sophia Charlotte, wife of Frederick I.

Beyond the canal-bridge, to the left, rises the **Technical Academy** (Pl. C, D, 6), a building of imposing style and dimensions, embellished with sculptures. It contains the *Architectural Museum*, the *Beuth-Schinkel Museum*, and several other collections.

A little to the S. are the *School of Art* and the *Academy of Music*. Thence the Hardenberg-Str. leads to the **Emperor William Memorial Church* (Pl. D, 7; adm., see p. 6), a late-Romanesque edifice erected in 1891-95, with a lofty tower and an elaborately decorated interior.

The Berliner-Strasse makes a bend to the right and then leads straight to the Royal Palace, passing, on the right, the *Flora Restaurant*, with a large palm-house.

The **Royal Palace** (Pl. A, 5), erected by *Schlüter* in 1695-99, was enlarged by *Eosander von Goethe* (p. 12) in 1701-7 and provided with its effective dome. The right wing was added by *Knobelsdorff* in 1741-42. Emp. Frederick III. spent ten weeks of his last illness here (March 11th to June 1st, 1888).

At present only the apartments formerly occupied by Frederick I., in the central part, next the garden, are shown. The rococo decorations are well worthy of inspection.

The entrance to the pleasant *Palace Garden*, laid out by the eminent French landscape-gardener Le Nôtre in 1694, is near the small guard-room, adjoining the W. wing. Crossing the orangery to the right, turning to the left and skirting it on the farther side, and then following an avenue of pines to the right, we reach (in 8 min. from the entrance) the *MAUSOLEUM (Pl. A, 5; tickets obtained at the Palace), erected by *Gentz* in the Doric style, where Queen Louisa (d. 1810) and her husband Frederick William III. (d. 1840) repose, together with their second son, Emperor William I. (d. 1888), and the Empress Augusta (d. 1890).

The recumbent figures of the first-named pair, executed in marble by *Rauch's* masterly hand, are strikingly impressive. The beautiful figure of the queen, executed at Carrara and Rome in 1812-13, was placed here in 1815 and at once established the sculptor's fame. The figures of Emp. William and his consort are by *Encke*.

2. Potsdam and Environs.

Railway from Berlin to Potsdam (three lines) in 1/2-1 hr.; more than 50 trains daily (fare by the suburban trains from the Potsdam and Friedrich-Strasse stations 75 or 50 pf.).

a. Main Line from the *Potsdam Station* (Pl. G, 7; pp. 1, 17). The suburban trains run without intermediate halt to (13 1/2 M.) *Neu-Babelsberg*, (16 M.) *Potsdam*, (17 M.) *Charlottenhof* (1/2 M. from *Sanssouci*), and (18 1/2 M.) *Wildpark* (1/2 M. from the New Palace, p. 24).

b. Viâ Wannsee, from the *Wannsee Station* (Pl. G, 7). — Stations: 1 1/4 M. *Grossgörschen-Strasse;* 3 M. *Friedenau.* — 4 1/2 M. *Steglitz*, the station for the new Botanical Garden; 5 1/2 M. *Gross-Lichterfelde*, with the Royal Cadet School; 7 1/2 M. *Zehlendorf;* 9 1/2 M. *Schlachtensee;* 10 1/2 M. *Nikolassee;* 12 M. *Wannsee*; 14 1/2 M. *Neu-Babelsberg* (2 M. from the château). Then, 16 M. *Nowawes-Neuendorf;* 16 1/2 M. *Potsdam.* — From Neu-Babelsberg a steamer plies hourly in summer on the *Griebnitz-See* to Klein-Glienicke (p. 25) and (1/4 hr.; fare 20 pf.) Babelsberg. The steamboat-pier at New-Babelsberg is immediately behind the station, at Klein-Glienicke about 5 min. from the park of Babelsberg.

c. Trains for Potsdam also start from the five chief stations of the Stadtbahn (see p. 1). After passing *Grunewald* the line unites at *Nikolassee* with that above described.

Potsdam. — **Hotels.** Eisenbahn-Hôtel, at the railway-station, with a garden on the Havel, R. 2-3, D. (12-4) 1 1/2 *M;* *Einsiedler, Schloss-Str. 8; Stadt Königsberg, Brauer-Str. 1, with a veranda on the Havel, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2 1/2-3 *M;* Deutsches Haus, Schloss-Str. 6, R. 2 1/2-4, B. 1, D. 1 3/4 *M;* Zimmermann, Brandenburger-Str. 31.

Restaurants. **Railway Restaurant*, D. 3 *M.* — In the town: **Zum Schultheiss*, beside the Stadt-Schloss, D. 3 *M; Niedt*, Wilhelm-Platz 9, D. 2 *M; Dornath, Hormess* (wine-room), Nauener-Str., Nos. 29 and 34a. — In the environs: **Wackermann's Höhe*, on the Brauhausberg, D. 2 *M; Zum Obelisken*, outside the Brandenburg Gate; **Wildpark Station* (see p. 25), D. 1 1/2 *M;* **Glienicke (Fernau)*, on the Berlin highroad, D. from 3 *M; Bürgershof*, in Glienicke (steamboat-pier), R. from 1 1/2 *M; Babelsberg*, opposite the main entrance to the park.

Post and Telegraph Office, by the canal, at the corner of the Wilhelm-Platz.

Cabs. *First class* (for 1-2 persons only): per drive within the town 75 pf.; outside the town per 1/4 hr. 75 pf., 1/2 hr. 1 1/4 *M*, 3/4 hr. 1 1/2, 1 hr. 2 *M*, for each additional 1/4 hr. 50 pf. more, a whole day 12 *M*.

	1-2 pers.	3 pers.	4-5 pers.
Second class: for 1/4 hr.	— 50	— 75	1 25
1/2 hr.	— 75	1 —	1 50
3/4 hr.	1 —	1 25	1 75
1 hr.	1 50	1 75	2 25
Luggage 25 pf.			

Fares by time: 6 hrs. 12 *M*, 12 hrs. 15 *M*, for 1-5 persons. Double fares at night. Larger vehicles according to bargain.

Steamboats in summer. From the Lange Brücke (p. 23) to *Glienicke* (p. 25), *Sakrow*, *Moorlake*, the *Pfauen-Insel* (p. 25), and *Wannsee* (see above), several times every afternoon, a pleasant trip.

Tramways. From the Railway Station: 1. To *Glienicke* (p. 25; carriages changed at the canal); 2. By the Wilhelm-Platz to the *Brandenburger Tor* (near Sanssouci) and to the *Victoria-Strasse*, near Charlottenhof (p. 24); 3. By the Wilhelm-Platz (with change of carriages) to the *Allée-Strasse*, near the New Garden (p. 25). — 4. From the Wilhelm-Platz to *Glienicke*.

Plan of Excursion. Hurried travellers should content themselves with a general view of Potsdam and a visit to the palaces of *Babelsberg* and *Sanssouci*. We take the train to *Neu-Babelsberg* and the steamer thence to *Klein-Glienicke* and then walk to **Babelsberg*, afterwards going on through the park, viâ the *Gerichtslaube* and the *Flatow-Turm* (°View), to the ferry to Potsdam (1-3 pers. 50 pf.). After visiting the *Town Palace* we take the tramway to the Brandenburg Gate, visit the *Friedens-Kirche*, and walk to **Sanssouci*. Return viâ the *Orangery* and through the park, either to the station of *Wildpark*, or to the Luisen-Str., where we join the tramway to Potsdam station.

The **Royal Palaces** are usually open from 10 to 6 (Sun. 11-6) in summer, 10-4 in winter; tickets (25 pf. for each pers.) are obtained at the entrances. The New Palace is shown only between the middle of Jan. and the beginning of May. — The **Fountains** of Sanssouci usually play in summer on Sundays, from noon till 7 p.m. The great fountain also plays on Tuesday and Thursday, 3-7 p.m. — *Smoking* is prohibited in the royal gardens, except at Babelsberg and at the Orangery.

Potsdam (58,500 inhab., garrison 7000), the seat of government for the province of Brandenburg, is charmingly situated on the *Potsdamer Werder*, an island in the *Havel*, which here expands into a series of lakes and is bounded by wooded hills. The town is of ancient Slavonic origin, but was of no importance until the Great Elector founded his palace in the neighbourhood. It is indebted for its modern splendour to Frederick the Great, who generally resided at Potsdam. Potsdam is the cradle of the Prussian army, and the military element is conspicuous in its streets.

The handsome *Lange Brücke*, which leads from the station to the town, is adorned with eight typical figures of Prussian soldiers by Herter (1895), while on the Freundschafts-Insel is a bronze equestrian *Statue of Emp. William I.*, by the same artist (1900). — The ***Town Palace** (castellan in the N.E. angle of the court), originally erected about 1670, but dating in its present form from 1750, is interesting for its reminiscences of Frederick the Great. — To the S. of the palace is the *Lustgarten*, with statues and groups of the beginning of the 18th cent., busts of Blücher and other heroes of the wars of liberation, by Rauch, and a bronze *Statue of Frederick William I.*, by Hilgers, erected in 1885 on the side next the parade-ground, where he used to drill his gigantic grenadiers.

In the Altmarkt, to the N. of the palace, rise the *Church of St. Nicholas*, erected in 1830-37 from a plan by *Schinkel*, with a dome added in 1842-50; the *Rathaus* (1754), the gable of which is adorned with a gilded figure of Atlas bearing the globe; and the *Barberini Palace*, erected by Frederick the Great in imitation of the palace of that name at Rome. — A vault under the pulpit of the *Garrison Church*, more to the W., contains the remains of Frederick the Great and of his father Frederick William I., the founder of the church

(1731-35). A number of flags, chiefly French, captured in 1813-15 and in 1870-71, are suspended on each side of the pulpit.

The Wilhelm-Platz is adorned with a *Statue of Frederick William III.*, designed by Kiss (1845).

Outside the (W.) *Brandenburg Gate*, erected in 1770, an avenue to the right leads to the Park of Sanssouci. On an eminence near the gate is a *Statue of Emp. Frederick III.*, by Börmel (1903). At the entrance to the park, 1½ M. from the station, rises the **Friedens-Kirche*, or *Church of Peace*, in the early-Christian basilica style, designed by Persius and completed in 1850.

In the Atrium stand *Rauch's* Group of Moses, Aaron, and Hur, and a copy of *Thorvaldsen's* Risen Christ. — The somewhat bare Interior of the basilica, borne by sixteen Ionic columns in black marble, contains, in front of the chancel, the burial-vaults of Frederick William IV. (d. 1861) and his Queen Elizabeth (d. 1873). The apse is adorned with an old Venetian mosaic. — On the N. side of the atrium is the **Mausoleum of Emp. Frederick III.** (adm. 25 pf.), erected in imitation of the chapel of Innichen in Tyrol. The marble sarcophagus of the emperor (d. 1888) and those of his sons Waldemar and Sigismund are by *R. Begas*. In the altar-niche is a *Pietà by *Rietschel* (1845).

Entering the ***Park of Sanssouci** and bearing to the right, we soon reach the *Great Fountain* (p. 23), the water of which rises to a height of 130 ft. The twelve figures surrounding the basin are by French sculptors of the 18th century. The equestrian *Statue of Frederick the Great*, to the S., is freely copied from Rauch's celebrated work (p. 10). — A broad flight of steps, 66 ft. in height, ascends from the great fountain to the —

***Palace of Sanssouci**, a building of one story, erected by Knobelsdorff for Frederick the Great in 1745-47, and that monarch's almost constant residence. His rooms are still preserved almost unaltered (castellan at the back). — The *Picture Gallery* (fee), in a separate building, contains a few good works by Rubens, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, etc.

The way to the Orangery leads past the famous *Windmill*, the owner of which is said to have refused to sell it to Frederick the Great (now royal property), and through the *Northern Garden*.

The ***Orangery**, an extensive structure in the Florentine style, 330 yds. in length, was completed in 1856 from plans by *Hesse*. In front of the central building is a marble *Statue of Fred. William IV.*, by Blaeser (1873). On the terrace are the interesting astronomical instruments from the former Jesuit college at Pekin, cast in bronze by Chinese artists in 1673 and brought to Europe by the German troops in 1901. — The interior is adorned with paintings and sculptures. Extensive view from the towers.

Those who are pressed for time may return hence to the railway, either direct through the park to the *Villa of Charlottenhof* (altered in 1826 by Schinkel), which is ¾ M. from Wildpark Station (p. 22), or viâ the (20 min.) Neue Palais.

To the W. of the park of Sanssouci rises the **New Palace,** built

by Frederick the Great in 1763-69. It is now the summer-residence of Emp. William II. (comp. p. 23). Many of the 200 apartments are richly decorated. Emperor Frederick III. died here in a room facing the park, 15th June, 1888. — To the S. extends the *Wildpark* (station, see p. 22).

To the N. of Potsdam, about $^1/_2$ M. from the Nauener Tor, is the colony of *Alexandrowka*, built in 1826 by Frederick William III. for the accommodation of the Russian musicians who were at that time attached to the 1st Regiment of Guards. — On the Pfingstberg, which rises in the vicinity, stands a handsome ornamental building, the towers of which (152 steps) afford an extensive view of the environs. — To the E. of Alexandrowka lies the *Neue Garten, or New Garden, at the N. corner of which is the *Meierei* (restaurant) or dairy, prettily situated on the Jungfern-See. In the E. part of the garden, on the Heilige-See, rises the Marble Palace, erected in 1786-96 by Fred. William II., and completed by Fred. William IV. in 1844. It contains numerous art-treasures. Adm., see p. 23.

At **Klein-Glienicke** (*Café Fernau*, see p. 22), on the Berlin road (tramway, see p. 23), on the left bank of the Havel, are the *Château* (on the left) and (on the right) the *Palace of Prince Frederick Leopold*, the latter originally a hunting-lodge of the Great Elector. Admittance is seldom granted to the palaces or to the large park. — Farther on, to the left, rises the *Böttcher-Berg*, surmounted by a Loggia, commanding a fine panorama.

In the vicinity is the landing-place of the steamboats plying on the Griebnitz-See to and from Neu-Babelsberg (p. 22). About $^1/_4$ M. farther on is the entrance to the park and the palace of *Babelsberg*, a visit to which occupies $1^1/_2$ hr.

The picturesque château of ***Babelsberg** was erected in the English Gothic style by *Schinkel* in 1835, and extended in 1843-49 by *Strack*. It stands in a beautiful park, laid out by Prince Pückler.

The *Interior of the château is simply but tastefully decorated, and contains numerous works of art. Emp. William I. invariably spent the latter half of summer here, and his study and bedroom are shown to visitors. Behind the palace is a monument with the Archangel Michael, by *Kiss*.

To the S.W. stands the *Gerichtslaube*, a Gothic portico originally attached to the old Rathaus in Berlin. Extensive view. — To the S. rises the *Flatow-Turm*, commanding a fine *View. — A boat to cross the Havel to Potsdam is usually to be found a little to the W., downstream.

The **Pfauen-Insel**, 3 M. to the N. of Klein-Glienicke, was a favourite resort of Fred. William III., who converted it into a park and built a château on it, in the form of a ruined castle.

The *Brauhausberg (*Restaurant*), to the S. of the main railway-station of Potsdam, commands a beautiful view of the town and the wide expanse of the Havel, finest by evening-light. — Farther to the S., on the *Telegraphenberg*, stands the *Astro Physical Observatory*, an admirably-equipped institution, built in 1875-78 (adm. Frid., 3-6; custodian in the main building). Here also are the *Geodetic Institute* and the *Meteorological-Magnetic Observatory*.

3. From Cologne to Berlin viâ Hanover and Stendal.

366 M. Railway in 9-17 hrs. (express fares 52 ℳ 20, 38 ℳ 70, 27 ℳ 10 pf.; ordinary 46 ℳ 30, 34 ℳ 70, 23 ℳ 20 pf.); comp. RR. 4. 5. — From Cologne to Hanover (203 M.), express in 5½, ordinary trains in 9½-11 hrs. (express fares 29 ℳ 20, 21 ℳ 70, 15 ℳ 20 pf.; ordinary 26 ℳ 70, 19 ℳ 80, 13 ℳ 90 pf.).

At Oberhausen this route unites with the direct through-route from London to Berlin viâ Flushing. Passengers leaving London (Victoria, Holborn Viaduct, or St. Paul's), either in the morning or evening, reach Berlin in 23 hrs. The stages of the journey are as follows: from London to *Queenboro'* 1¼ hr.; from Queenboro' to *Flushing* by steamer 6½-7½ hrs.; from Flushing to *Oberhausen* (change carriages; time allowed for dinner) 5½ hrs.; from Oberhausen to *Berlin* 8¼ hrs. Comp. *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland* and *Baedeker's Rhine*.

From *Cologne* to (24 M.) *Düsseldorf*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — 31 M. *Calcum*, 2½ M. from *Kaiserswerth*, on the Rhine, which is connected with Düsseldorf by a light railway. Near (34½ M.) *Grossenbaum* is the château of *Heltorf*.

39½ M. **Duisburg** (**Europäischer Hof; Berliner Hof; Prinz Regent*), an ancient town, connected with the *Rhine* and the *Ruhr* by a canal, is a rapidly-increasing manufacturing place, with 92,700 inhab., and one of the chief depôts of the Ruhr coal-traffic. The *Salvator-Kirche* dates from the 15th century. In the Burgplatz is a monument to *Gerhard Mercator*, the geographer, who died here in 1594; and on the Kaiserberg is an equestrian *Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Reusch (1898). — The train now crosses the *Ruhr*.

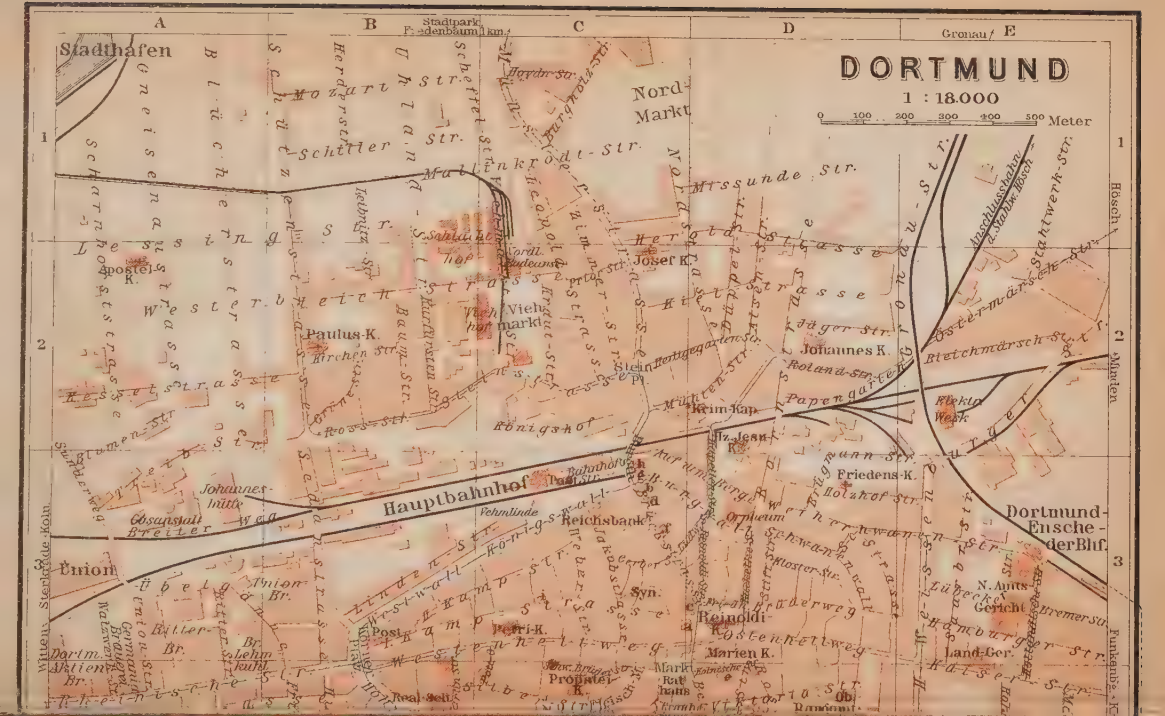
44 M. **Oberhausen** (*Rail. Restaurant; Hof von Holland; Central; Reichskrone*), a town founded in 1845, with 42,300 inhab., is the junction of the Cologne-Minden, Mülheim-Ruhrort, and Wesel-Emmerich lines (Flushing train, see above). Extensive iron-works in the vicinity.

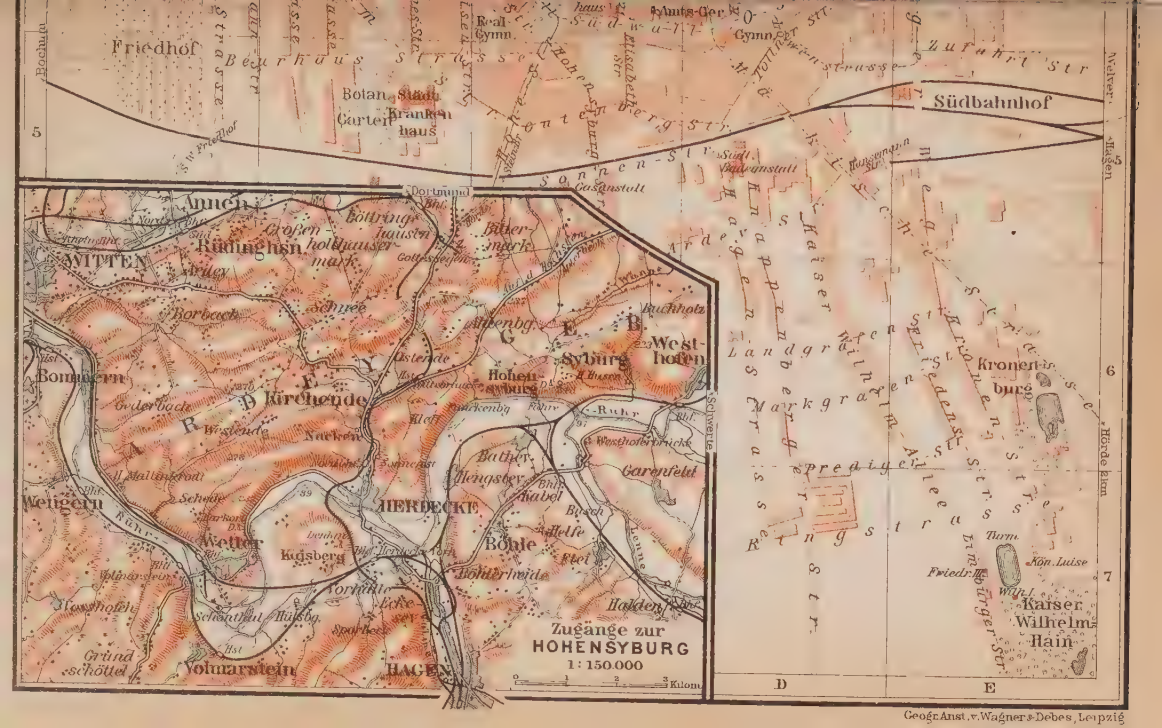
51 M. *Altenessen* is the junction for (1½ M.) *Essen* (see p. 46). — 56 M. *Gelsenkirchen*. — 59 M. **Wanne**, the junction for Osnabrück, Bremen, and Hamburg.

From Cologne to Hamburg, 278 M., express in 7-8 hrs. (fares 40 ℳ 40, 29 ℳ 90 pf., 21 ℳ). To (59 M.) *Wanne*, see above. Beyond (65 M.) *Recklinghausen* we cross the *Lippe*. 85 M. *Haltern* (Hennewig), the junction for Wesel and Hamburg. — 100 M. **Münster**, see p. 83. We cross the *Ems*. — From (119 M.) *Lengerich* branch-lines run to Ibbenbüren (p. 61) and to Gütersloh (p. 28). — 131 M. **Osnabrück** and thence to (207 M.) *Bremen* and (278 M.) *Hamburg*, see pp. 61-63.

The line to Dortmund traverses one of those flat agricultural tracts so characteristic, even in the time of Tacitus, of this part of Germany, with the addition of frequent signs of modern industry.

73 M. **Dortmund.** — **Hotels.** *Römischer Kaiser (Pl. a; C, D, 3) R. 3-8, B. 1, D. 3 ℳ; *Lindenhof (Pl. b; C, 3), R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ, near the main railway-station; *Middendorf (Pl. c; C, D, 3), Brück-Str. 10, R. 2-5, D. 2½ ℳ. — Bristol (Pl. d; C, 3), Brück-Str. 53; Kölnischer Hof (Pl. e; D, 4), Kölnische-Str. 7, R. 2, D. 1½-2 ℳ; Breiter Stein (Pl. f; C, 3), Brück-Str. 10; Rheinischer Hof (Pl. g; C, 3), D. 1¾-2 ℳ; Kaiserhof (Pl. h; C, 3), both near the main station. — Beer at the *Krone*, in the market-place; *Stade's*, Beten-Str. 5; *Ratskeller* (in the Rathaus), etc. Wine


DORTMUND
1 : 18.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
A
B
C
D
E
Grenau
Stadthafen
Stadtpark
Nord-Markt
Hauptbahnhof
Reichsbank
Union
Paulus-K.
Johannes K.
Josef K.
Reinoldi-K.
Marien K.
Friedens-K.
Dortmund-Ensche-derBhf.
Land-Ger.
N. Amts Gericht
Rathaus
Real-Sch.
Synagoge
Theater
Museum
Bismarck-Turm
Schützen-Platz
Viehmarkt
Königshof
Papengarten
Hansa-Platz
Ostermärsch-Str.
Hamburger Str.
Kaiserstr.
Lessingstr.
Westerbleichstrasse
Hellwegstrasse
Hiltropstrasse
Mallinckrodt-Str.
Schillerstr.
Mozartstr.
Uhlandstr.
Schubertstr.
Herderstr.
Missunde str.
Jägerstr.
Roland-Str.
Bleichmärsch-Str.
Rosenstr.
Königstr.
Ruhrorter Str.
Bahnhofstr.
Brüderweg
Kostenheilweg
Lindenstr.
Hiltrop
Rahm
Mitten
Dorstfeld
Hörde
Lütgendortmund
Barop
Aplerbeck
Hacheney
Eichlinghofen
Huckarde
Bövinghausen
Mengede
Wambel
Brackel
Asseln
Wickede
Wellinghofen
Kirchhörde
Schüren
Marten
Rosch
Funkenbg.


Friedhof
Botan. Garten
Städt. Krankenhaus
Real Gymn.
Amts-Ger.
Gymn.
Südbahnhof
Annen
Dortmund
Witten
Rüdinghsn
Bommern
Kirchende
Weigern
Wetter
Volmarstein
Herdecke
Hagen
Boele
Westhofen
Hohensyburg
Syburg
Carenfeld
Kronenburg
Kaiser Wilhelm Hain
Zugänge zur HOHENSYBURG
1:150.000
Kilom.
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

at *Höblich's*, Viktoria-Str. 8, and at *Luig's*, Brauhaus-Str. (Pl. C, D, E, 4), both with restaurants. — *Vienna Café*, Bruck-Str. (Pl. C, D, 3); *Café Métropole*, Friedhof (Pl. D, 3).

Post Office (Pl. C, 4), in the Hiltrop-Wall. — **Theatre**, open in winter only.

Cab for 1-2 pers., per drive 70 pf., per ½ hr. 1 *M*, per hr. 2 *M*, each addit. ¼ hr. 40 pf.; for 3-4 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf., 1½ *M*, 3 *M*, and 60 pf. Double fares at night. Luggage 30 pf.

Electric Tramways. Seven lines run through the town and extend to Fredenbaum, the Kronenburg, Hörde, Dorstfeld, and Cörne.

Dortmund (260 ft.), the largest town in Westphalia, with 142,500 inhab., is the centre of an important mining district, with numerous foundries. Mentioned in history as early as 899, it afterwards became a free imperial and fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1387-8 successfully resisted a siege of 21 months by the Archbishop of Cologne and 48 other princes. The massive walls, dating from about 1200, were removed after 1872; their site is occupied by promenades, and the town now wears a modernised aspect.

The Brück-Str. (Pl. C, 3) leads from the station to the Reinoldi-Kirche (Pl. D, 3), an imposing structure in the transition style of the 13th cent., with a choir of 1421-50, and a W. tower dating from 1662-1701. The interior (restored in 1898; sacristan, Friedhof 3, ½ *M*) contains stained glass (1456), late-Gothic choir-stalls (ca. 1450), a font of 1469, and a brazen reading-desk of the 15th century. Adjacent (Ostenhellweg 19) is a *Gothic House* (restored in 1896; restaurant), perhaps originally a guild-house. — The Marien-Kirche (Pl. D, 3; sacristan, Marien-Kirchhof 2) is a Romanesque structure of the 13th cent., with a Gothic choir of 1350; the high-altar-piece is by a master of the early Cologne school. — The Rathaus (Pl. C, D, 4), in the market-place, originally a building of the 13th cent. but afterwards much altered, was entirely rebuilt in 1899 in the original style. The Tuchhalle, on the groundfloor, contains the *Municipal Museum* (open free on Wed., 2-4, & Sun., 11-1; on other days on application to the attendant, Wiss-Str. 4; fee), with art-treasures from churches and monasteries in Dortmund, antiquities, costumes, furniture, coins, and the like. — The Roman Catholic Probstei-Kirche (Pl. C, 4), once a church of the Dominicans is a Gothic edifice, finished in 1353; it contains a beautiful Tabernaculum (restored in 1890) and an interesting but badly-preserved altar-piece by Victor and Heinrich Dünwegge of Dortmund (1521). — The *Petri-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), completely restored, contains a late-Gothic altar-piece and carvings. In the Südwall, opposite the Gymnasium (Pl. D, 4), is a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by Wandschneider (1903).

About 1½ M. to the N. of the market is *Fredenbaum* (beyond Pl. B, 1), with a large park; about 1 M. to the S.E. is the *Kronenburg*, two pleasure-resorts (tramways, see above). — The *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Hain* (Pl. E, 7), a new park just beyond the Kronenburg, contains statues of Emp. William I. by Schilling (1894) and Emp. Frederick III. by Wandschneider (1898).

To the W. of the town are the large iron-works of the *Dortmund Union*, employing upwards of 7000 hands; and to the N.W. are the works of the *Dortmund and Ems Canal* (Pl. A, 1; opened in 1899), which joins the Dollart at Emden (p. 88) after a course of 150 M.

The *Hohensyburg (comp Map, p. 23) may be reached from Dortmund either by carriage (12 *M* there and back), or by electric tramway as far as *Hörde*, and thence by steam-tramway to *Westhofen* (p. 34); from the latter a cable railway leads in 6 min. to the top. The hill (790 ft.) played an important part in the wars of Charlemagne with the Saxons, and the ruined castle on the top was built by Emp. Henry IV. To the W. of the castle stands the *Kaiser Wilhelm Monument (1902), designed by H. Stier and executed by A. and K. Donndorf, with bronze statues of Emp. William I., Emp. Frederick III., Prince Frederick Charles, Bismarck, and Moltke. — Good view of the Ruhr and Lenne valleys.

Branch-lines run from Dortmund to *Essen*, *Witten*, and *Hagen* (R. 6), to *Sterkrade* viâ Wanne (p. 26), and to *Gronau*.

83 M. *Camen* (König von Preussen; Goldner Stern), with 9900 inhab., is the junction for Unna (p. 34).

93 M. **Hamm** *(Victoria; Rheinischer Hof*, R. 2, D. 2 *M*, both near the station; *Central)*, with 31,400 inhab., once the fortified capital of the County of Mark, which in 1660 was annexed to Brandenburg, has considerable manufactures of iron. The large *Protestant Church* was built in the 13th and 14th centuries. The *Roman Catholic Church*, built in 1510, has only one aisle. About 1 M. from the town (electric tramway) are the thermal baths of *Bad Hamm* (Curhaus; Cur-Hotel; visitors' tax 8, family 12 *M*).

Hamm is the junction of lines: N. to *Münster* (p. 83) and *Emden* (p. 88), S.E. to *Soest* (p. 34), and S.W. to *Unna* and *Schwerte* (p. 34).

The train crosses the *Lippe*. — 106 M. *Neu-Beckum*, the junction for a branch-line to (4 M.) *Beckum* (Post; Goldener Engel; 6500 inhab.) and (21 M.) *Lippstadt* (p. 35). 111 M. *Oelde*. Near (117 M.) *Rheda* the *Ems* is crossed.

124 M. **Gütersloh** *(Schmale; Barkey)*, with 7100 inhab., is a great depôt of Westphalian hams and sausages, which are largely exported. The '*Pumpernickel*' of this district, a dark brown bread made with unsifted rye-flour, is considered extremely nutritious. — Beyond (132 M.) *Brackwede* (8300 inhab.; Reichspost), to the right, is the 'Colonie Bethel', a settlement for epileptic patients.

135 M. **Bielefeld.** — **Hotels.** Grand-Hôtel Geist, opposite the station, with restaurant, R. from 2½, D. 2½ *M*; Drei Kronen, Obern-Str. 25, R. from 2½, D. 2¼ *M*; Kaiserhof, Westfälischer Hof, Bahnhof-Str.; Teutoburg, Obertor-Wall 24, R. 1½-3 *M*, very fair; Post, R. 1¾ 3 *M*. — **Restaurants.** *Müller's* (wine), Hagenbruch-Str.; *Modersohn*, Altstädter Kirch-Str.; *Stein*, Gehrenberg; *Sickermann*, Obern-Str.; *Berglust Restaurant*, at the foot of the Sparenberg, very fair. — **Taxameter Cabs.** For 50 pf. for 1-2 pers. up to 1000 mètres, 3-4 pers. up to 750 mètres, or for 1-4 pers. up to 500 mètres at night (11-7; in winter 10-8); 10 pf. more for each additional 500, 375, or 250 mètres. — Electric Tramway through the chief streets. — Post & Telegraph Office, Herforder-Str.

Bielefeld (394 ft.), with 63,000 inhab., is the central point of the Westphalian linen-trade, which was introduced here by Dutch settlers in the 16th century. The *Altstädter Kirche* has a finely carved

Herford
Lage
Orbke
Pivitsheide
Waldhelde
Schwarzenmühle
Die Kasse 196
Heidenoldendorf
Brauneneschl.
Bhf.
Herberhausen
Hohenw
Hakedahl
DETMOLD
Vahlha
Torf M.
Hiddeker- 193 B.
Der Zedling
Hiddesen
Hülkenkrug
Meiersfeld
Elberg
Bent
Schanz
Friedenshof
Johannes Anst.
Leistr
Allhorns B.
Kreis Teich
Sternschanze
Spork
Eichholz
Büchen B.
Totenlei
Kanzel
Hardthöhe
Reuschenthal
Hünnenbett
Hardtrup
Königs B.
Heiligenkirchen
Remmighausen
Brokmeier
Osterbg.
Bielstein
Brunnenthal 392
Hellberg
Hollerhof
Hornoldendorf
Schöne
Hülsgrund
Schl. Lopshorn
Schling
Hohnbg.
Wallbg.
Blabenhaiz
Fahrenberg
Berlebeck
Schmedissen
Kohlgr.
Hohnei
Bangsten
Braut B.
Hartrömen
Frittengrund
Wolfskuhle
Gr. Bangsten
Reiths
Fromhausen
Berlebecker Quellen
Brechsprung
Holzhausen
Kranenhut
Winkeld
Falkenburg
HORN
Wagenfeldt
Rosenthal
Kl. Rigi
Sennne
Kopf
Breitekuhle
Gr. Egge
Lauenstein
Hermann
Hutmeinholz
Schürfeld
Barnacken
Kahlen
Kehlhagen
Eselsau
Haustenbeck
Kreuzkrug
Nassensand
Steinknochen
Bretten B.
Schieren B.
Kranen B.
Kohlstädter Heide
Girkenhof
Kohlstädter Mühle
Kohlstädt
Veldrom
Osterholt H.
Wolfs B.
Fadtengrund
Bielsteins Heide
Lutterkolk
Schlangen
Anschluss s. Plan Paderborn
1: 115.000
Wagner & Debes

altar (16th cent.), and the *Neustädter Kirche* contains several 14th cent. tombs. The castle of *Sparenberg* (650 ft.), erected in the 12th cent. and restored after a fire in 1877, deserves a visit. The **Johannisberg* (restaurant), 1 M. to the W., and the *Hünenburg* (1¼ hr.) are other good points of view. — Light railway to (9½ M.) *Enger* (see below) and (9 M.) *Werther*.

14½ M. **Herford** (236 ft.; *Stadt Berlin*, Alter Markt, R. 2¼, D. 2 *M*, well spoken of; *Rorig's Hotel*, at the station; *Central Hotel*, Neue Bahnhof-Str., R. & B. 2½, D. 2½ *M*; *Stadt Bremen*, Radewiger-Str.; *Kaiserhof*, Neue Markt), situated at the influx of the *Aa* into the *Werre*, with 25,100 inhab., possesses numerous cotton and flax mills. In front of the station a bronze *Statue of the Great Elector* (by Weting) was erected in 1902. The fine *Wittekind Fountain* (1899) stands in the Wilhelm-Platz (8 min. from the station). To the S. of this is the *Münster-Kirche*, a Romanesque structure of the beginning of the 13th cent., with a Gothic apse of the 15th cent.; it contains a font of the 15th century. The *Marien-Kirche* (outside the town), founded about 1030, and re-erected in 1325, is a handsome building with remains of old stained glass, a stone altar of the 14th cent., and an old carved-wood altar.

From Herford to Wallenbrück, 11 M., light railway in 1 hr. — 6 M. **Enger** (*Schierholz's Inn*), a small town with 2600 inhab., was the seat of Charlemagne's obstinate opponent, the Saxon *Duke Wittekind*, after he became a Christian. His bones are still preserved here in the *Abbey Church*, which was built in the 12th cent. but afterwards much altered. Light railway to (9½ M.) *Bielefeld*, see above.

From Herford to Detmold and Altenbeken, 35 M., railway in 2 hrs. — 5 M. *Salzuflen* (5400 inhab.; Cur-Hôtel), with salt-baths (2000 visitors annually) and a large starch-factory. — 7 M. *Lage* (5300 inhab.; Reichskrone; Freitag), a small town in a hilly district on the *Werre*. A branch-railway runs hence to (31 M.) Hameln (p. 37) viâ (5½ M.) Lemgo (325 ft.; *Wilker*; *Theopold*), a town of 8800 inhab., with a Romanesque church altered in the Gothic style about 1290 and many gabled houses of the 16th century. — 17 M. *Detmold*, see below. — 23 M. *Horn-Meinberg*; 29 M. *Himmighausen* (p. 36); Teutoburger Hof). — 35 M. *Altenbeken* (p. 36).

Detmold. — Hotels. **Stadt Frankfurt*, Lange-Str. 65, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2¼ *M*; *Lippischer Hof*, Hornsche-Str., R. 1¾-3, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*, Lange-Str. 15, good cuisine; *Kaiserhof*, opposite the station, R. & B. from 2½ *M*; *Teutoburger Hof*, Exter-Str. — Restaurants at the hotels; also, *Meier*, Lange-Str. 19; *Neuer Krug*, with garden, D. at both 1½ *M*.

Carriage to the Arminius Monument (Hermanns-Denkmal) 8 *M*; to the Monument and the Externsteine 18 *M*, driver 2 *M*. — Electric Tramway from the railway-station to (½ hr.) Berlebeck, with a branch to Hiddesen (to Töterdreh ¼ hr.).

Detmold (440 ft.) the pleasant capital of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, with 12,000 inhab., is situated in the pretty valley of the *Werre*. The *Residenz-Schloss*, in the Hornsche-Str., a Renaissance structure, dating from the 16th cent., contains an ancestral hall, a collection of valuables, and some fine tapestry (tickets 30 pf.). In the prince's stables (N. of the Schloss-Platz) specimens of the sturdy breed of horses, known as 'Senner', may be seen. The beautiful palace-garden of the *New Palace* (built in 1708-18, enlarged in 1850) is accessible (bell at the gate in the Garten-Str.). In the Hornsche-Str. are a *Natural History Museum* (open 10-12 and 1-5; 25 pf.) and the *Library* (80,000 vols., including several incunabula; open on Wed., 2-4, and Sat., 12-1). *Ferdinand Freiligrath*, the poet (1810-76), was born at No. 5, Wehm-Strasse, near the market-place.

Detmold is the most convenient starting-point for excursions in the **Teutoburgian Forest** *(Teutoburger Wald)*, a hilly region about 20 M. long and 5-10 M. broad, extending N.W. from near Warburg on the Diemel to the neighbourhood of Rheine. The S.W. portion of this region, which has many local names, is covered with fine forests of beeches and other trees, but the lower N.W. portion is occupied by barren moors. The highest points are the *Völmerstod* (1535 ft.), *Barnacken* (1466 ft.), *Stemberg* (1306 ft.), and *Grotenburg* (1263 ft.). The chief points *(Monument of Arminius, Berlebeck Springs, Externsteine)* may be visited in one day from Detmold. For farther details, see *Der Teutoburger Wald*, by H. Thorbecke (13th ed., Detmold, 1901; 1½ *M*). — The precise position of the battlefield in the *Saltus Teutoburgiensis*, where in the year A.D. 9 Arminius the Cheruscan gained a signal victory over the Roman general Varus, is disputed; recent authorities have been inclined to locate it near the *Dörenschlucht*, about 6 M. to the W. of Detmold, but it is possible that it is to be looked for in the Wiehen-Gebirge, near Osnabrück, and not in the Teutoburgian Forest at all (comp. p. 62).

On the ⁵**Grotenburg** (1263 ft.; ⁵*Zum Hermannsdenkmal*), about 3 M. to the S.W. of Detmold, rises the colossal *Hermanns-Denkmal* or *Monument of Arminius*, executed by Ernst von Bandel (d. 1876) and inaugurated in 1875. Upon an arched substructure, 100 ft. in height (constructed in 1838-46), stands the figure (56 ft.) of the Prince of the Cherusci, with raised sword. The gallery of the monument (adm. 25 pf.) commands an admirable panorama. — The ⁵**Externsteine** *(Externsteine Inn; Kaiserhof)*, 2-3 hrs' drive from Detmold, are a curious group of five rocks 100-130 ft. in height, protruding from the earth like gigantic teeth (fine view). In one of the rocks is a grotto, at the entrance to which is a remarkable relief of the Descent from the Cross.

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151 M. *Löhne* (Railway Hotel), the junction for Hameln (p. 37) and for Osnabrück and Rheine (R. 9).

154 M. **Bad Oeynhausen.** — **Hotels.** ⁵Cur-Hôtel, R. 3½-8, D. 3½, B. 1¼, pens. from 8½ *M*; Vogeler; Pavillon, R. & B. from 3, pens. 6 *M*; Victoria, both opposite the station; Rose; Concordia; Central Hotel. — **Restaurants** at the *Railway Station*, the *Curhaus*, and the hotels.

Visitors' Tax 15 *M*, 2 pers. 21 *M*, 3 pers 24 *M*. Bath 1¾ *M*. — A band plays thrice daily near the Curhaus.

Bad Oeynhausen, or *Rehme* (230 ft.; pop. 3400), a watering-place with about 11,000 patients annually, is picturesquely situated on the right bank of the *Werre*, an affluent of the Weser. In the *Cur-Park*, four warm saline springs (77°-93° Fahr.) issue from a shaft 2286 ft. in depth. Handsome bath-house (three separate buildings). Favourite walks to the *Siel* and *Nadelwehr* (1¼ M.), to *Eidinghausen* (1¼ M.), to *Bergkirchen* (3¾ M.), and other points.

The train crosses the Weser near the village of *Hausberge*, and soon enters the *Weserscharte*, or **Porta Westphalica,** a narrow defile by which the Westphalian mountains are quitted. — 160 M. **Porta** (*Grosser Kurfürst*, R. & B. from 2½ *M*; *Kaiser Friedrich*, with garden, R. from 1¼, pens. from 3½ *M*, both on the right bank; *Kaiserhof*, on the left bank, R. from 1½, D. 2, board 3 *M*, very fair). The railway-station is on the right bank, at the foot of the *Jacobsberg* (615 ft.) on the top of which is a Bismarck Column (1902), commanding an extensive view. On the opposite bank of the *Weser*, which is crossed by a chain-bridge, rises the *Wittekindsberg* (820 ft.), on which is (25 min. from the Kaiserhof) an imposing

st. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

**Monument to Emperor William I.*, designed by Bruno Schmitz, and including a colossal statue by Zumbusch. About 5 min. below the monument is an inn, and 18 min. to the W. a belvedere; 6 min. farther on is the *Margarethen-* or *Wittekinds-Capelle*.

164 M. **Minden** (*Victoria Hotel*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2-2½, omn. ½ *M*; *Stadt London*, R. 2-3½, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*, both good; *Müller*; *Westfälischer Hof*, all in the town, ¾ M. distant), with 24,300 inhab., lies on the Weser, which is crossed here by two bridges. From the time of Charlemagne down to 1648, when it fell as a secular principality to Brandenburg, the town was the seat of a bishop; after 1529 the bishops were Protestants. The Roman Catholic **Cathedral* is a well-proportioned edifice, of which the tower dates from 1062-72, the nave from the end of the 13th cent., and the choir from 1377-79 (sacristan, Dom-Str. 4). Rich window-tracery. The cathedral treasury contains valuable works of art. The *Rathaus*, in the market-place, has arcades of the 15th cent. and an upper story of 1662. The *Gymnasium* contains a tastefully decorated aula, with two large historical paintings by Thumann.

From Minden (Löhne) to *Osnabrück*, *Rheine*, and *Oldenzaal*, see R. 9. — From Minden to *Uchte* (p. 32), 18 M., light railway in 1⅓ hr. At (3½ M.) *Todtenhausen* a monument commemorates the Battle of Minden (Aug. 1st, 1759), in which the French were defeated by an Anglo-Hanoverian army under Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick.

168½ M. **Bückeburg** (197 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*, R. from 1½, pens. from 4 *M*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. 3, D. 2 *M*, both good; *Berliner Hof*; *Ratskeller*), the capital of the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, is a dull town, with 5600 inhab., a palace, and a pleasant park. The Protestant church, in the baroque style, erected in 1613, bears the appropriate inscription, '*Exemplum Religionis Non Structurae*'.

The **Papenbrink* (994 ft.), 3 M. to the S. (we follow the Rinteln road to *Klein-Bremen*, then turn to the left), commands an extensive panorama. The descent may be made to *Rinteln* (p. 37) viâ *Todenmann* in 1 hr. — About 3½ M. to the W. of Bückeburg are the small sulphur-baths of *Nammen*; and 4½ M. to the S.E. are those of Eilsen (see below).

176 M. *Stadthagen* (Stadt London; Stadt Bremen), an ancient town (5900 inhab.) with an old château and Rathaus (16th cent.), chalybeate baths, and many timber-buildings.

From Stadthagen a branch-railway runs to (12 M., in 1 hr.) *Rinteln* (p. 37), viâ (8 M.) **Eilsen** (*Rinne*; *Curhaus*), with sulphur and mud baths. From Eilsen a walk of 4 hrs. may be taken viâ the Luhdener Klippen, Steinbergen, and Arensburg to the Paschenburg (p. 38).

From (186 M.) *Haste* a branch-line runs viâ the baths of *Nenndorf* (Hôt. Cassel; Hôt. Hannover) to (15 M.) *Weetzen* (p. 37). — 190 M. *Wunstorf* (pop. 4100; Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Ritter), the junction for Bremen (p. 91), with a monastery founded in 871, the church of which has been successfully restored.

From Wunstorf to Uchte, 32 M., light railway in 3 hrs. — ¾ M. *Wunstorf-Stadt*. — 5 M. *Steinhude* (pop. 1750; *Strand Hotel), on the E. bank of the Steinhuder Meer, a lake 3 M. in width. On an artificial island in this lake (boat in ½ hr.) Count Wilhelm zur Lippe (d. 1777) erected the *Wilhelmstein*, a small model fortress, where he established a military school.

The fortress contains a collection of cannon and weapons of various kinds. — 7½ M. *Hagenburg* (pop. 1050; Deutsches Haus), on the S. bank of the same lake. — 12½ M. **Bad Rehburg** (*Mencke; Knoop*, R. & B. 2½, pens. 4-5 *M; Walsen*), on the E. side of the *Loccumer Berg*, is a pleasant watering-place, with mineral baths and whey-cure. 15½ M. *Rehburg*, a small town with 1300 inhabitants. — 18½ M. *Loccum* has a Cistercian convent, founded in 1163, with a Romanesque church. — 25½ M. *Stolzenau* (Riekemann's diligence to *Nienburg* (13½ M.; p. 92). — 32 M. *Uchte*, see p. 31.

203 M. **Hanover**, see p. 63; from Hanover to Göttingen and Cassel, see R. 8; to Altenbeken, see R. 4.

From Hanover to Leipsic viâ Magdeburg, 165 M., railway in 5-6 hrs. (fares 21 *M* 10, 17 *M* 90, 12 *M* 50 pf.). — At (10 M.) *Lehrte* (see below) the line diverges from the Stendal and Berlin line and runs viâ (16 M.) *Hämelerwald* branch to Hildesheim, p. 74) and (22 M.) *Peine* (*Tüllmann*), junction for *Grossilsede* and *Lengede*, to (33 M.) *Gross-Gleidingen* (p. 38) and (38 M.) Brunswick (p. 74). From Brunswick to (91 M.) *Magdeburg*, see pp. 38, 39; from Magdeburg to (165 M.) *Leipsic*, see R. 50. Through-carriages by this line run to Dresden and Vienna.

213 M. *Lehrte*, the junction of the Harburg (R. 17), Brunswick (see above), and Hildesheim (15 M.; p. 71) lines.

From (238 M.) *Isenbüttel* light railways run to (19 M.) *Brunswick* (p. 74) and to (22 M.) *Wittingen* and (34½ M.) *Wieren* (p. 33).

246½ M. *Fallersleben*, where the poet Hoffmann von Fallersleben (1780-1874) was born; 252 M. *Vorsfelde*, to the left of which is *Schloss Wolfsburg*; 258 M. *Oebisfelde*, the junction of lines to Magdeburg (p. 40) and to Salzwedel (p. 33); 276½ M. *Gardelegen* (Deutsches Haus), an old town with dilapidated walls and Romanesque church (7800 inhab.).

296 M. **Stendal** (**Prinz Leopold von Bayern*, Breite-Str. 81; *Rudolphi*, Breite-Str. 11; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, by the station; *Schwarzer Adler*, Kornmarkt; *Rail. Restaurant*; tramway from the station to the town), a town with 22,200 inhab., founded in the 12th cent. by Albert the Bear, was once the capital of the Altmark. The *Cathedral* (verger, No. 12 Hall-Str.), a noble late-Gothic structure, was founded in 1188 and restored in 1893. The nave dates from 1423-60 and the W. portions with the towers, in the transition style, are from 1257. The choir contains fine stained glass of 1480. The Gothic cloisters (13th and 15th cent.) are now fitted up as a *Provincial Museum* (open on Sun., 11-12, and Wed., 2-3). The imposing late-Gothic *Marien-Kirche* was completed in 1447. Adjacent is the late-Gothic *Rathaus*, in front of which is a *Roland's Column* of 1525. To the E. of the Marien-Kirche is a bronze statue of the celebrated archæologist *Winckelmann* (1717-68), a native of Stendal. The only remains of the old fortifications are two gates, the *Ünglinger Tor* and *Tangermünder Tor*. Outside the latter is a bust of *G. Nachtigal* (1834-85), the African traveller, born at Eichstedt, near Stendal.

A branch-railway runs from Stendal to (6 M., in ½ hr.) **Tangermünde** (pop. 11,500; *Schwarzer Adler*), picturesquely situated on the lofty bank of the Elbe. It was long the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg, and is remarkable for its highly ornate brick-buildings of the 14th and 15th cent., the finest of which are the gateways, the church of *St. Stephen*

and the *Rathaus*. The *Schloss*, most of which is now modern, was built by Emp. Charles IV., a bronze statue of whom was presented to the town in 1900 by Emp. William II.

From Stendal to Bremen, 145 M., in 3¾-6½ hrs. (fares 17 ℳ 5, 12 ℳ 80, 8 ℳ 60 pf.). Country flat and uninteresting. The most important station is (35 M.) **Salzwedel** *(Deutscher Hof; Schwarzer Adler)*, on the navigable *Jeetze*, one of the oldest places in the Mark (10,200 inhab.), containing several interesting buildings. The chief of these are the *Marien-Kirche*, of the 13th and 14th cent. (containing various works of art); the *Katharinen-Kirche*, begun in 1247, altered in the 15th cent.; the *Lorenz-Kirche* (Rom. Cath.), of the 13th and 14th cent.; and a number of late-Gothic timber buildings. Branch-line to *Oebisfelde*, see p. 32. Light railway to (9 M.) *Büssen*. — 58 M. *Wieren*. — 66 M. **Uelzen** (pop. 8600; p. 102) is the junction for Hamburg and Hanover. — From (99 M.) **Soltau** (pop. 4700; *Meyer's Hotel*) a branch-line runs to (28 M.) *Buchholz* (p. 63), and another through the Lüneburg Heath viâ *Walsrode* to *Hanover* (54 M.). — 109 M. *Visselhövede* is connected by a branch-line with (9½ M.) Walsrode. — At (127 M.) *Langwedel* our line joins that from Hanover (p. 92). — 145 M. *Bremen*, see p. 92.

From Stendal to *Hamburg* (120 M.) and to *Magdeburg* (36 M.), see R. 50; to *Wittenberge*, see also R. 50. — Light railway to *Arneburg* (9 M.).

Beyond (301 M.) *Hämerten* the train crosses the Elbe. 304 M. *Schönhausen* (Fürst Bismarck; Rail. Restaurant, both unpretending), the property of the Bismarck-Schönhausen family since 1562, and the birthplace of Prince Bismarck (1815-98). Most of the estate afterwards passed into other hands, but it was purchased by the 'German People' in 1885 and presented to Prince Bismarck on his 70th birthday. The mansion is not accessible, but the 'Museum' contains (on the 1st floor) gifts presented to the prince (open until dusk, fee; closed on Sun.).

From Schönhausen a branch-line runs to (18 M., in 1½ hr.) *Genthin* (p. 41), viâ (7½ M.) *Jerichow* (pop. 1700; Bading's Inn), with the interesting Romanesque church of a Premonstratensian convent founded in 1144.

317½ M. *Rathenow* (Grosser Kurfürst; Deutsches Haus), with 21,000 inhab., manufactures glass and spectacles. Light railway to (9½ M.) Paulinenaue (p. 144). Several unimportant stations.

354½ M. **Spandau** (*Friedrichshof; Kaiserhof*, both at the station), at the confluence of the *Spree* and the *Havel*, with 65,000 inhab., is strongly fortified and contains extensive military establishments. The imperial military reserve fund of six million sterling is kept in the imposing old *Julius Tower* in the Citadel. See *Baedeker's Handbook for Berlin* (1903).

366 M. **Berlin**, see p. 1.

4. From Cologne to Berlin viâ Hildesheim.

368 M. Railway in 9½-13¼ hrs. (express fares 52 ℳ 30, 38 ℳ 80, 27 ℳ 20 pf.; ordinary 36 ℳ 80, 27 ℳ 30, 19 ℳ 20 pf.). Dining and sleeping cars are attached to the principal (D) trains.

From *Cologne* to (44 M.) *Hagen* viâ (28 M.) *Elberfeld*, (30 M.) *Barmen*, and (35 M.) *Schwelm*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

44 M. **Hagen** (367 ft.; *Lünenschloss*, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ; *Römer*, R. 2-3, B. 1 ℳ; *Rüssmann; Victoria*, these four near the

station; **Glitz*, R. 2¼, B. ¾, D. incl. wine 3 *M*; *Tigges*, these two in the town; *Rail. Restaurant*, good), a flourishing manufacturing town with 50,600 inhab., is the junction of several railways, which diverge in all directions to the industrial valleys of the *Ennepe*, *Volme*, *Lenne*, and *Ruhr*. Railway to *Siegen*, see p. 47; to *Witten* and *Dortmund*, see pp. 47, 46.

The train crosses the *Ruhr* just below its confluence with the *Lenne*. From (50 M.) *Westhofen* (Wittekind) a cable railway ascends in 6 min. to the tower of *Hohensyburg* (p. 28), which rises on an abrupt hill to the left.

52½ M. **Schwerte** *(Sternberg; Kaiserhof)*, a town of 12,300 inhab., with a Romanesque church, altered in the early-Gothic period (carved altar of 1523; stained-glass windows of the 14-15th cent.) is the junction for the line to Arnsberg and Cassel (R. 7).

From (58 M.) *Holzwickede* a branch diverges to (5½ M.) *Hörde* and Dortmund (p. 26). — 63 M. **Unna** *(Strube; König von Preussen; Deutscher Kaiser)*, a town of 14,900 inhab., with salt-works, the junction for Hamm and Dortmund (R. 3).

A branch-line runs hence to (6 M.) *Camen* (p. 28) viâ (2½ M.) *Unna-Königsborn*, station for **Königsborn** *(Curhaus)*, with saline springs.

81 M. **Soest** (320 ft.; *Overweg*, R. & B. 3, D. incl. wine 3 *M*; *Voswinkel*, both near the market; *Bierbrodt*, near the station), an old town with 16,700 inhab., in the fertile *Soester Börde*, is mentioned in documents as early as the 9th cent. and afterwards became a fortified Hanseatic town of much importance. It possessed the most ancient and excellent municipal code in Germany (termed the 'Schraa') which served in the 12th cent. as a model to Lübeck and other towns. The town is still partly surrounded by a broad rampart, but of the ancient gates the *Osthoven-Tor* (1526) alone is preserved. The *Rathaus* (1701) contains interesting archives. Opposite, to the W. is a bronze *Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Geyer (1888). To the S. rises the Romanesque *Cathedral*, dating from the 12th cent.; the mural paintings in the choir were executed at the beginning of the 13th cent. The adjacent *Chapel of St. Nicholas* (opened by the cathedral verger) contains mural paintings of the early 13th cent. (freely retouched); the altar-piece of about 1400 is now kept at the house of the dean. — The *Petri-Kirche* dates from the 12th century. — The finest church, however, is the Gothic **Wiesen-Kirche* ('St. Mary of the Meadow'), founded in 1314, completed in the 15th cent., and restored in 1850-82. The picturesque apse should be observed. The church contains an altar-piece of 1473 (Westphalian School) in the N. aisle, and another (with wings) by Heinrich Aldegrever (1502-1560). The stained glass in the window (15th cent.) over the N. side-entrance represents the Last Supper, at which the Westphalian ham, the staple dish of the country, takes the place of the Paschal lamb. On the S. wall, to the right of the pulpit, hangs a curious embroidered altar-cloth of the 14th century.

Drüggelte, on the road to Arnsberg (p. 48), 7 M. to the S. of Soest, possesses a curious twelve-sided chapel of the middle of the 12th century. The road farther on traverses the extensive *Arnsberger Wald*.

From Soest to Brilon, 34 M., branch-railway through the *Möhne-Tal* in 2 hrs. — 19 M. *Belecke* (see below); to Lippstadt and Warstein, see below. — 34 M. *Brilon*, see p. 48.

From Soest to Hamm (p. 28), 15 M., railway in 35-40 minutes. This line forms part of the direct route from Cassel to Münster and Emden (R. 13).

84 M. *Sassendorf* (Lohöfer), with small salt-baths. — 94 M. *Lippstadt* (Köppelmann; Westfälischer Hof), a town with 12,500 inhab., on the Lippe, which here becomes navigable. The extensive Marien-Kirche, built in 1189 and 1290, contains fine carved choir stalls.

A branch-line diverges here to (16 M.) *Belecke* (branch to Brilon and Soest, p. 48) and (19 M.) *Warstein* (Bergenthal; Felsenburg), near which are the fine stalactite *Bielstein Caverns* (adm. 75 pf.). — From Lippstadt to *Münster* and to *Beckum*, see p. 28.

121 M. **Paderborn** (*Weisser Schwan*; *Gerbaulet*, Rathaus-Platz, R. & B. 2½ *M*; *Preussischer Hof*; *Westfälischer Hof*, these four in the town; *Union*, at the station), an ancient town with 23,500 inhab., where Charlemagne held a diet in 777, has been an episcopal see since 795 and a town since 1000.

The *Cathedral* has been repeatedly ravaged by fire, and was restored in 1891-93. The crypt and the massive W. tower belong to the original Romanesque building (ca. 1143); the rest dates from the 13th century. The principal *Portal, on the S. side, is adorned with Romanesque reliefs of the Crucifixion, the Virgin Mary, saints, and dignitaries. The sculptures on the S. side of the E. transept, from the early-Gothic period, consist of New Testament subjects and of a frieze with animals from the old German lore.

Interior (sacristan, Dielen 2). In the N. transept are a finely-carved late-Gothic altar and ciborium of the 15th century. The choir contains the monuments and brasses of several bishops and a small relief in alabaster (12th cent ?). In the treasury is the silver *Reliquary of St. Liborius*, placed here in 1627 as a substitute for one carried off by Duke Christian of Brunswick in 1621, of the silver of which he caused dollars to be coined, bearing the inscription, 'Gottes Freundt, der Pfaffen Feindt' (God's friend, the priests' foe). Other valuable objects of art are a portable altar of 1100, two silver chalices of the 12th and 15th cent., and silver statues of SS. Kilian and Liborius, of the 14th century. — The *Cloisters* contain numerous tombstones. Above the central window is a curious sculpture representing three hares with three ears only, but so placed that each appears to possess two.

On the N. side of the cathedral is the old *Chapel of St. Bartholomew*, erected in 1009-36 by Italian builders, restored in 1852, and containing dome-like vaulting, borne by slender columns. Beneath the cathedral and on its N. side the *Pader* takes its rise from 98 springs, which are so copious as to turn seven mills within 200 yards of their source. Hence the name of the town, *Pader-Born*, or 'source of the Pader'. The water is cold in summer, but in winter so warm as to give off steam. — The *Protestant Church (Abdinghof-Kirche)*, a flat-roofed basilica with two towers, originally

built in 1031, was destroyed in 1806 and rebuilt in 1871. Th *Busdorfs-Kirche* (14th cent.) was originally erected on the model o the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. The choir contain a large Romanesque candelabrum, with seven branches. — Th handsome old *Rathaus* (13th cent., with W. façade of 1612-16) wa well restored in 1877-80.

The *Inselbad Sanatorium* (pens. 7-11 *M*), with mineral springs, is ½ M from the Neuhäuser Tor.

From Paderborn a diligence runs daily to **Lippspringe** (460ft.; pop 2650; *Old* and *New Curhaus*, *Concordia*, open in summer only; *Hôtel Wegener* R. & B. 2-3 *M*, well spoken of), situated 6 M. to the N.E. It possesses nitrogenous thermal spring (*Arminius-Quelle;* 70° Fahr.), containing Glau ber's salts, which is beneficial in the case of chest-complaints, and at tracts upwards of 3000 visitors annually (visitors' tax, 1 pers. 18, 2 pers 30 *M*). The sources of the *Lippe* burst copiously from the earth here a two places; one of these, ½ M. to the N. of the Curhaus, was called th *Jordan*, in commemoration of the baptism of Charlemagne's Saxon con verts; the other rises near the mineral spring, below the lofty ruins o the old castle, which was founded before 1310 by the Paderborn Chapter. — From Lippspringe viâ (2 M.) *Schlangen* (Koch's Inn) to the (6 M.) *Externsteine* (p. 30), 9 M.; from Schlangen the old highroad leads through fin avenues of oaks to (7½ M.) *Detmold* (p. 29).

The railway now crosses the *Dune Viaduct*, 237 yds. long an 84 ft. high, immediately beyond which is another, 528 yds. lon and 114 ft. high, crossing the *Beeke Valley*.

124 M. **Altenbeken**, the junction for Kreiensen and Magde burg (R. 5), for Herford viâ Detmold (p. 29), and for Warburg an Cassel (R. 7).

From Altenbeken to Warburg, 23 M., railway in 1 hr. Stations 7 M. *Neuenheerse* (p. 39); 11 M. *Willebadessen;* 16 M. *Bonenburg*. — 23 M *Warburg*, and thence to (55½ M.) *Cassel*, see p. 49.

The train now passes through the *Egge Hills* by a tunnel 1⅓ M long. 129½ M. *Himmighausen* (p. 29); 133½ M. *Bergheim* 136½ M. *Steinheim* (pop. 3000; Wiethaup); 143 M *Schieder* (Deut sches Haus), with a château and park of the Prince of Lippe. Th train crosses the Emmer. 148½ M. *Lügde* (Seiler), with a late Romanesque church.

149 M. **Pyrmont.** — **Hotels.** *Grosses Bade-Hôtel, Brunnen-Platz R. from 2, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 6-9 *M;* Krone, R. & B. 2¾-5, D. 2½ *M* Lippischer Hof, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-8 *M;* Waldecker Hof Vietmeyer, these four in the Brunnen-Strasse. — *Pension Villa Schücking* near the springs; *Pens. Richter*, Brunnen Str., 34-42 *M* weekly, and other — *Furnished Apartments* numerous; double-bedded room, 20 *M* a week an upwards. — *Visitors' Tax* (after a week) 16 *M*, each addit. member of family 8 *M*. — *Brine Bath* 1 *M* 60, *Chalybeate Bath* 1 *M* 70 pf. — Th station (restaurant) is about 1¼ M. to the S. of the town; tramway (branch line to the Saline) 20 pf., cab with one horse 1, with 2 horses 1½ *M*. — *English Church Service* in August.

Pyrmont (348 ft.), a pleasant little town (1500 inhab.) in th valley of the *Emmer*, at the foot of the *Bomberg*, with mineral spring which have been known since the 16th century, is a favourit watering-place, visited by about 19,000 patients annually. Th principal springs are the chalybeate *Stahlbrunnen* and the *Salz*

brunnen, a saline spring near the station, both with bath-houses. The water has exhilarating and refreshing properties. The *Haupt-Allée*, an avenue extending from the Salzbrunnen to the château of Prince Waldeck, flanked with the Curhaus, theatre, cafés, and shops, is the chief rendezvous of the visitors. — Concerts in the Curpark. — Excursions may be made to the *Bomberg* (1053 ft.; cable-tramway to the foot in 5 min., return-fare 25 pf.), the *Königsberg*, *Friedensthal* (pens. from 4½ *M*), and the *Schellenberg*.

Beyond Pyrmont the train crosses the Emmer. 153 M. *Welsede*. At (156½ M.) *Emmerthal* (branch-line to Vorwohle, 20 M., in 2 hrs.) it quits the valley of the Emmer; on the hill rises the (3 M.) château of *Hachmelschenburg*, a handsome Renaissance edifice of 1588-1612. We then cross the Weser and the Hamel, passing the châteaux of *Hastenbeck* (right), where the Duke of Cumberland was defeated by the French in 1757, and *Ohr* (left).

161 M. **Hameln**. — **Hotels.** *Schaper, Bahnhof-Platz, R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*; Thiemann, R. & B. 2¾ *M*, Sonne, good, both in the Oster-Strasse; Bremer Schlüssel, on the Weser, R. 1¼-2¼, D. 1¼ *M*, well spoken of; Stadt Bremen, Bäcker-Str. 11, R. 1½-2 *M*; Monopol, Deister-Str. 69. — *Post Office*, Oster-Str., near the station. — Omnibus to the town 25 pf. Motor-launch to Bodenwerder and the Steinmühle (p. 59).

Hameln, a town with 19,000 inhab., is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Weser*, below the influx of the *Hamel*. The salmon-fishery here is important. The handsome *Minster*, near the bridge, dedicated to St. Boniface, was founded in the 11th cent., rebuilt after a fire in the 14th cent., and thoroughly restored in 1870-75. In the *Rathaus* is a museum of local antiquities. The town also contains a large number of Renaissance buildings, of which the *Dempterscher Haus* (1607; Markt 7), the *Rattenfängerhaus* (1602), and the *Hochzeitshaus* (1610), Nos. 28 and 2 Oster-Str., are the finest. An old legend called the 'Rat Catcher of Hameln', made familiar to English readers by Browning's ballad, has been explained in various ways. One of the latest theories is based on the alleged fact that some of the youth of Hameln were seized in 1284 with the 'dancing mania' (*'choreomania'*), left the town, and never returned; but it is possibly a distorted recollection of the Children's Crusade of 1211. An inscription on the Rattenfängerhaus records the legend, and in the Thiewall is the *Rat Catcher Fountain*, by Fasterling (1885).

The *Klüt* (855 ft.), a hill on the left bank near the town, once fortified, is a good point of view and a favourite resort (cafés, etc.). On the right bank are the forester's house of (1¼ hr.) *Heisenküche* and the summer-resort of *Friedrichswald* (pens. 4 *M*).

Steamboat in summer from Hameln to *Münden*, see p. 59.

From Hameln to Hanover, 33 M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 4 *M* 40, 3 *M* 30, 2 *M* 20 pf.). 7 M. *Münder*. — 12 M. *Springe* (Meyer's Hotel), with a large deer-park belonging to the emperor. In the foreground rise the wooded *Deister Hills*. — At (23 M.) *Weetzen* diverges a branch-line for Haste (p. 31). Beyond (29 M.) *Linden* we cross the *Leine*. — 33 M. *Hanover*, see p. 63.

From Hameln to Löhne, 33 M., branch-line in 1¼ hr., descending the beautiful valley of the *Weser*. — 4½ M. *Fischbeck*; 7½ M. *Hessisch-Oldendorf* (pop. 1900). — 15½ M. Rinteln (pop. 4800; *Stadt Bremen*; *Stadt Cassel*),

formerly the capital of the County of Schaumburg, with a stone brid
across the Weser, was the seat of a university from 1619 to 1809. Branc
railway to *Eilsen* and *Stadthagen*, see p. 31. The *Paschenburg* (1110 ft
*View) is situated 6 M. to the N.E., and the *Papenbrink* (p. 31) 4½ M.
the N. — 25 M. *Vlotho* (pop. 4300); 29 M. *Oeynhausen* (p. 30). — 33 I
Löhne (p. 30).

Our line now diverges from that to Hanover (p. 37) and run
to the E. (right) to (179 M.) *Elze* (see p. 61). At (183 M.) *Norc*
stemmen (p. 61) we again diverge to the right and run towards th
E. to (201 M.) **Hildesheim** (see p. 71). Beyond Hildesheim th
train runs towards the N.W., passing some unimportant station
221 M. *Gross-Gleidingen* is the junction of a line to (33 M.) *Hanov*
(p. 63), viâ *Peine* and *Lehrte* (p. 32).

226 M. **Brunswick** (p. 74; **Rail. Restaurant*), junction fo
the Harz line (R. 62) and for Hanover (p. 63) and Seesen (p. 40
The train skirts the ducal park and the châteaux of Alt-Richmon
and Neu-Richmond (comp. p. 83).

241 M. **Königslutter** (673 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Stadtkeller*),
small town (3300 inhab.) on the *Lutter*, with a church of th
12-15th cent., several quaint timber-houses (16-17th cent.), an
the modernized *Schloss Lutter*. — Above the town and the villag
of *Oberlutter* is the former Benedictine abbey of *SS. Peter and Pau*
founded in 1135 in an earlier nunnery by Emp. Lothaire II., an
now a lunatic asylum. The **Church*, a Romanesque basilica, has
heavy W. façade with two low towers, which was added in th
Gothic period. On the exterior of the choir-apse is a Romanesqu
frieze with curious hunting-scenes; and on the tower above th
crossing (13th cent.) is another frieze with various representation
The church contains the tomb of Lothaire, his wife Richenza, an
his son-in-law, Duke Henry the Proud, a reproduction (1708)
the original Gothic tomb destroyed in 1690 by the collapse of th
roof. A Romanesque altar-candlestick (12th cent.) and the East
candlestick (13th cent.) are interesting. The remains of the hand
some *Cloisters* (ca. 1200) should be observed.

A pleasant excursion may be made from Königslutter to *Schöppe*
stedt (pop. 3600; Deutsches Haus), past the *Tetzel Monument*.

251 M. **Helmstedt** *(Petzold; Erbprinz; Kaiserhof)*, an ancien
town with 14,300 inhab., was in 1576-1810 the seat of a universit
On the way from the station to the town is the Benedictine abbe
of *St. Ludgerus*, secularized in 1803, the *Church* of which (part
rebuilt in 1556 and 1890) contains remains of the old paveme
(1150). Farther on is the *Stephans-Kirche* (13-15th cent.), co
taining interesting tombs and carvings. The **Juleum*, or old un
versity building, in the Renaissance style (1592-97), contains
library and the aula of the gymnasium. The town boasts of sever
handsome dwelling-houses of the 16-17th centuries. To the W.
the Gothic *Neumärker-Tor* (15th cent.) is the suppressed Augustin
nunnery of *Marienberg*, founded in 1176, now an agricultural scho

The church is Romanesque, with a Gothic choir. The tower-chapels contain interesting mural paintings and antependia (13th cent.). — A little farther on are the dolmens known as the *Lübbensteine*.

About 2¼ M. to the E. of Helmstedt are *Bad Helmstedt* and the *Clara-Bad*, two small watering-places with mineral springs.

The old Cistercian convent of *Marienthal*, 4½ M. to the N. of Helmstedt, possesses an interesting Romanesque church of the 12th century.

From Helmstedt a branch-railway runs to the S. to (14 M.) *Oebisfelde* (p. 32).

Several unimportant stations are passed. 262 M. *Eilsleben*, the junction for Holzminden (p. 40) and of branch-lines to (15½ M.) Blumenberg (p. 347) and (20 M.) *Neuhaldensleben*. — 278 M. *Sudenburg* (p. 41), a suburb of Magdeburg.

280 M. **Magdeburg** (p. 40); thence to (368 M.) *Berlin*, see R. 5.

5. From Cologne to Berlin viâ Holzminden and Magdeburg.

359 M. Railway in 11¾-12 hrs. (express fares 52 *M* 30, 38 *M* 80 pf.; ordinary 36 *M* 80, 27 *M* 30, 19 *M* 20 pf.). — Sleeping cars are attached to the night-trains.

From Cologne to (124 M.) *Altenbeken*, see R. 4.

130 M. **Driburg** (661 ft.; pop. 2650; *Englischer Hof*, R. 1½-2, board 3½ *M*; *Schaper*, R. & B. 2½-3, pens. 5½-6 *M*; *Teutoburger Hof*). About ½ M. to the E. (omn. from the station 50 pf.) lies *Bad Driburg*, among wooded hills, with chalybeate springs and good baths (lodgings at the bathing establishment, with 200 rooms). Excursions may be made to (1¼ M.) the *Iburg*, (4 M.) *Neuenheerse* (p. 36), with an old abbey church, and other points.

137½ M. *Brakel* (Preussischer Hof). From (144 M.) *Ottbergen* a branch-line diverges to Nordhausen (p. 341) viâ Carlshafen (p. 49), Northeim (p. 60), and Wulften (p. 342). On the hill to the right are the white buildings of Schloss Fürstenberg (p. 59).

150 M. **Höxter** *(Berliner Hof*, R. & B. 2¾-4, D. 2 *M*; *Stadt Bremen*, R. 1¾-3, D. 1¾ *M*; *Reichshof)*, an old town with 7600 inhabitants. The Protestant *Church of St. Kilian*, with two towers and a rectangular choir, was consecrated in 1075, rebuilt in the Romanesque style in 1391, and restored in 1882. It contains a pulpit of 1595 and a font of 1631 (by Berent Kraft). Adjacent is the *Minoriten-Kirche*, also Protestant, but at present unused, a fine Gothic edifice of ca. 1400, with one low aisle (on the S. side; apply to the verger of St. Kilian's). The Roman Catholic *Nicolai-Kirche*, in the market-place, contains a lectionary with an ornamental metal cover of the 14th century. Among the interesting Renaissance timber-buildings are the *Heisterhof* and the restored *Tilly House* in the Westerbach-Strasse. — Steamers ply on the Weser from Höxter to Münden and Hameln (p. 37). Diligence daily to *Vörden* and (15½ M.) *Steinheim* (p. 36).

An avenue of chestnut-trees, passing the station, leads from Höxter to (1 M.) **Corvey** *(Diener's Inn)*, once the most celebrated Benedictine abbey in N. Germany, founded by Louis the Pious in 822. The abbots were of princely rank. In 1793 it was created a bishopric, but it was suppressed in 1803. The castellated building, with its numerous towers, farm-offices, and church encloses several courts. In the upper cloisters are portraits of all the abbots. The château contains a fine library of 55,000 vols., of which *Hofmann von Fallersleben* (p. 32), who is buried behind the church, was custodian from 1860 to 1874.

The train now crosses the Weser; on the left bank lies Corvey (see above). — 155 M. **Holzminden** (*Reichskrone*, R. 2-2½, D 1¾ *M*, good; *Deutsches Haus*, R. & B. 2¼ *M*, at the station), a town with 9800 inhab., possesses a famous old grammar-school, and a modern school of engineering. Railway to *Scherfede*, see p. 49. — Beyond Holzminden we have a passing glimpse of the *Hoop-Tal* with the old Cistercian convent of *Amelungsborn* (founded in 1123).

182 M. **Kreiensen** *(Railway Restaurant*, D. 2 *M*), the junction of the Hanover and Cassel line (R. 8). — 186 M. *Gandersheim* (pop. 3000; Weisses Ross), an old town, formerly the seat of a nunnery founded about 850. Fine Romanesque abbey-church, dating from the end of the 11th century.

195 M. **Seesen** *(Kronprinz*, good; *Grüner Jäger*; *Wilhelmsbad)*, one of the oldest places on the margin of the Harz Mts. (4700 inhab.). From Seesen to Brunswick and to Nordhausen and Erfurt, see R. 62; to Halle and Leipsic, see R. 63.

199½ M. *Neuekrug*, the junction of a branch-line to Grauhof (p. 74) and Vienenburg (p. 348). — 203½ M. *Lutter*.

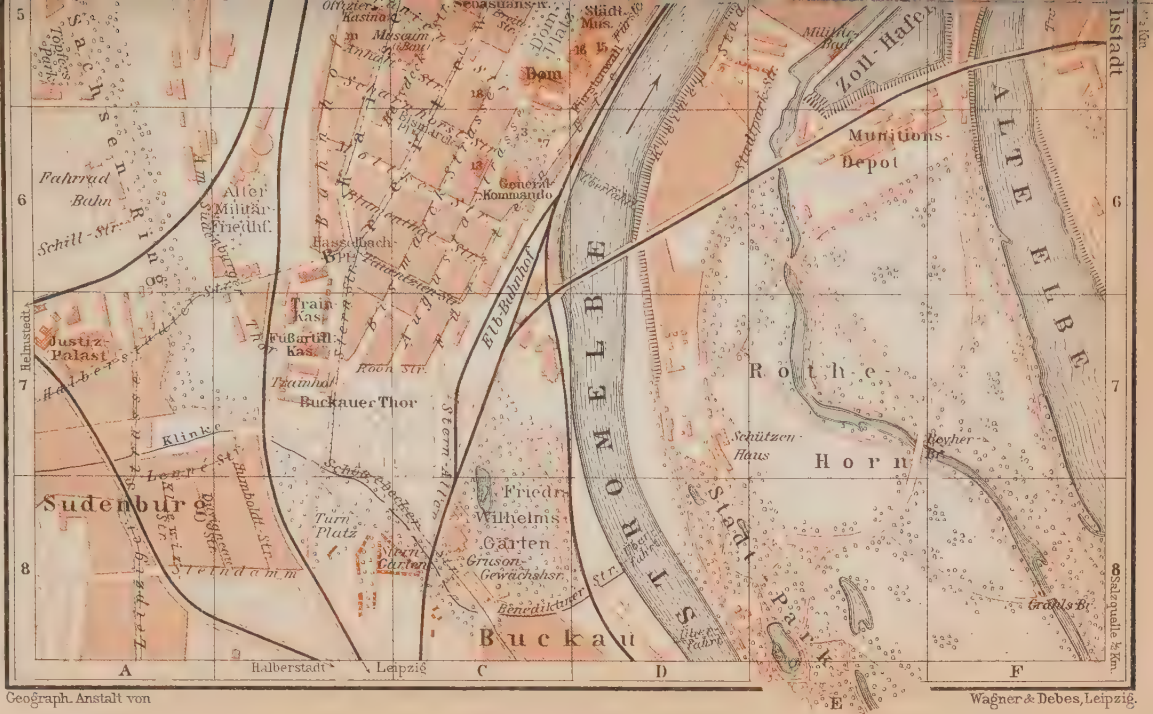
207½ M. **Ringelheim**, junction for the branch-line from Hildesheim to Goslar (see p. 74). — 213½ M. *Salzgitter* (pop. 2200), with salt-baths.

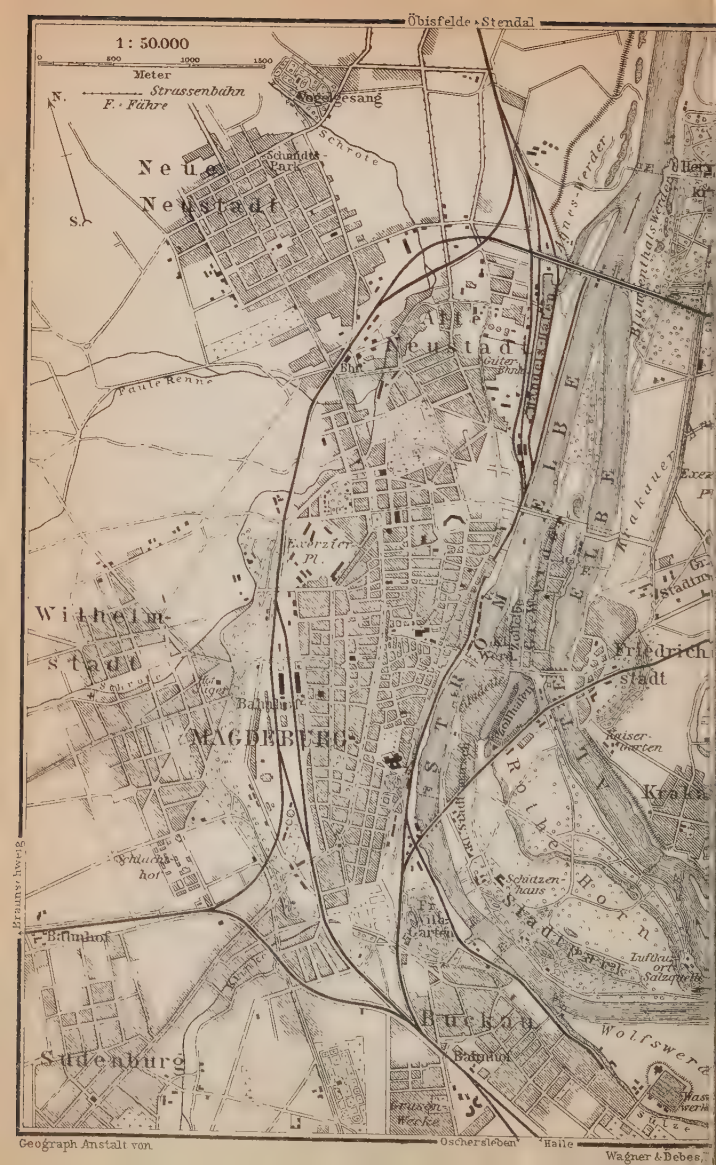
220 M. **Börssum** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction of the Brunswick and Harzburg line (p. 344). 229 M. *Mattierzoll*; 234½ M. *Jerxheim*, the junction of the line from Brunswick to Oschersleben (p. 347) and Magdeburg. — 241½ M. *Schöningen* (Stadtkeller; Schwarzer Adler), a small town (8500 inhab.), has some interesting wooden houses (17th cent.), the remains of a ducal Schloss (15-17th cent.), and an early-Gothic church. — At (252 M.) *Eilsleben* our line unites with that from Brunswick (p. 39).

271 M. **Magdeburg.** — **Hotels.** *Near the Station:* *Central Hotel (Pl. a; B, C, 4), R. from 2, B. 1 *M*; Continental Hotel (Pl. b; C, 4), R. from 2, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 2½ *M*; Fürst Bismarck (Pl. c; C, 4), R. from 1½, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*; Stadt Braunschweig (Pl. d; B, 4), R. 1¾-3, D. 1¾-2 *M*; Müller (Pl. e; C, 4), R. 1¾-3, D. 1½ *M*, well spoken of. — *In the Town:* *Magdeburger Hof (Pl. f; C, 4), Alte Ulrich-Str. 4; *Weisser Schwan (Pl. g; D, 3), Breite Weg 160, R. 2¼-4, B. 1 *M*, these two of the first class; City Hotel (Pl. h; C, 4), Alte Ulrich-Str. 3, R. 2-5, D. 2 *M*; Rheinischer Hof (Pl. i; C, 4), Prälaten-Str. 14, R. 1½-2, B. ¾. D. 1½ *M*; Stadt Prag (Pl. k; D, 4), Bär-Str. 1b, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 2½ *M*; Kaiserhof (Pl. l; C, 4), Kutscher-Str. 21.

Restaurants. Wine: **Rathauskellerei*, Alte Markt 15; **Dankwarth & Richters*, Breite Weg 55, D. 2 *M*; **Fuhrmann*, Himmelreich-Str. 4; '*Es Est*', Prälaten-Str. 1; *Continental Bodega Co.*, Kaiser-Str. 94. — Beer: **Cen*

MAGDEBURG
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 Meter
Straßenbahn
Denkmäler:
1 Bismarck C6
2 A.W.Franke D4
3 Friesen C6
4 Gutenberg D2
5 K.Immermann C4
6 Kaiser Wilhelm I. D2
7 Krieger C6
8 Luise D2
9 Luther D4
10 Otto der Große D4
11 Deutsch-reform. Kirche C3
12 Französ. " " DE3
13 Dom Gymnasium C6
14 Reul C3
15 Ober-Präsidium D5
16 Regierungs Gebäude D5
17 Reichsbank C34
18 Töchterschule (Höhere) E2.C5
19 Polizei-Präsidium C4
A
B
C
D
F
Stendal
Berlin
Vogelgesang
Neustadt
National-Festsäle
Nord Friedhof
Schrote
Kaiser Otto Ring
Königin Luisen Garten
Schrote-Exerzier-Platz
Landwehr
Elbe
Stadthafen
Göthe Strasse
Hauptbahnhof
Städt. Krankenanstalt
Kasernen
Synagoge
Kunstschule
Börse
Alte Markt
Rathaus
Johannis K.
Ulrich K.
Petri K.
Wallon K.
Jakobi K.
Kaserne
Land-Gericht
Panorama
Zirkus
Königsgarten
Victoria Theater
Elbe Strasse
Hasselbach Str.
Bernburger Str.
Halberstädter Str.
Wilhelm Str.
Breiteweg
Lorenz Weg
Peter-Paul Str.
Böttcher Str.
Hans Sachse Str.
Turm Str.
Königs Br.
Friedrich Wilhelm Str.
Gr. Diesdorfer Str.
Gr. Schulstr.
Gr. Münzstr.
Gr. Marktstr.
Gr. Schmerstr.
Gr. Klosterstr.
Gr. Sandtstr.
Gr. Schlamm
Gr. Schlamm
Gr. Schlamm


Sudenburg
Buckau
Rothe Horn
Alte Elbe
Romelle
Elbe
Zoll-Hafen
Munitions-Depot
Militär-Boot
Stadt-Park
Friedr. Wilhelms Garten
Grison. Gewächshsr.
Neue Garten
Turn Platz
Schützen Haus
Beyher Bt.
Gradls Bt.
Buckauer Thor
Justiz-Palast
Train Kas.
Fußartill. Kas.
Tramhal
Roon Str.
Alter Militär Friedhf.
Fahrrad Bahn
Schill-Str.
Helmstedt
Halberstadt
Leipzig
Magdeburg
Salzquelle
Städt. Mus.
Casino
Museum
Dom
Generalkommando
Hasselbach Brt.
Elb-Bhnhof
Eisenbahn-Str.
Bismarck-Str.
Hohenzollern-Str.
Kaiser Wilhelm-Str.
Kaiser Friedrich-Str.
Prinzessinnen-Str.
Prinzessinnen-Park
Bismarck-Brücke
Eisenbahn-Brücke
Kaiser Wilhelm-Brücke
Kaiser Friedrich-Brücke
Prinzessinnen-Brücke
Fähre
Klinke
Leipziger Thor
Schützenhof
Benediktiner
Bismarck-Str.
Bismarck-Platz
Bismarck-Denkmal
Bismarck-Thurm
Bismarck-Allee
Bismarck-Brücke


Ösisfelde
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Schmidts Park
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Bhf.
Paulie Renne
Elbe
Elbe
Elbe

tral Restaurant, Central Hotel; **Franziskaner*, Breite Weg 174, D. 1½ *M*; *Grosser Kurfürst*, Breite Weg 232a; *Schultheiss*, Breite Weg 39; *Würzburger Hofbräu*, Alte Markt 29. — **Cafés.** *Hohenzollern*, *Peters*, *National*, Breite Weg 140, 20, and 12; *Dom*, Oranien-Str. 12. — **Confectioners.** *Meffert*, Breite Weg 24; *Sachtleben*, Breite Weg 165.

Baths, Spielgarten-Str. 5a (Pl. A, 3, 4) and Fürsten-Str. 23b (Pl. D, 4, 5). — *River Baths*, in the Alte Elbe.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 4), see p. 42; *Wilhelm-Theater* (Pl. D, 4); *Victoria* (Pl. F, 4), a summer-theatre in the Werder (p. 44); *Walhalla*, Apfel-Str. 12, variety theatre. — *Circus* (Pl. D, E, 2), König-Str. 62. — **Concert Rooms.** *Fürstenhof*, Kaiser-Str. 94; *Theater-Garten*, at the Stadt-Theater; *Herrenkrug* (p. 44); *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Garten* (p. 43).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Breite Weg 204.

Cabs. Per drive within the town, for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*. — By time: ½ hr., for 1-2 pers. 1 *M*, 3 pers. 1 *M* 30 pf., 4 pers. 1½ *M*. — Double fares at night (11-8).

Electric Tramways. 1. From the *Central Station* to the *Hasselbach-Platz* (38 min.). — 2. From *Buckau* to the *New Neustadt* (43 min.). — 3. From the *Leipziger-Str.* to the *Old Neustadt* (40 min.). — 4. From *Sudenburg* to the *New Neustadt* (40 min.). — 5. From the *Westfriedhof* to *Friedrichstadt* (½ hr.). — 6. From the *Olvenstedter-Str.* to the *Grosse Werder* (25 min.). — 7. From the *Johannis-Kirchhof* to *Herrenkrug* (23 min.).

United States Consul, *W. A. McKellip, Esq.*; vice-consul, *Herr R. Weichsel*.

Chief Sights (1½ day). From the station by steam-tramway to the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz* (p. 42); on foot by the *Breite Weg* (p. 42), *Alte Markt* (p. 43), and *Fürstenwall* to the *Dom-Platz* (p. 42; Cathedral, Museum, Liebfrauen-Kirche). Hence by the Augusta-Str. to the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Garten* (p. 43), and back to the st tion by steam-tramway.

Magdeburg (165 ft.), the capital and seat of government of the Prussian province of Saxony, and a fortress of the first rank, with 230,000 inhab. (includ. suburbs), is chiefly situated on the left bank of the *Elbe*, which is here divided into three arms. It consists of the town proper and the four suburbs of *Sudenburg* and *Buckau*, to the S., *Neustadt*, to the N., and *Friedrichstadt*, to the E., on the right bank of the so-called *Alte Elbe*. An island in the river is occupied by the *Citadel*. As the point of intersection of numerous railways, Magdeburg is also one of the most important commercial towns in N. Germany. It is the headquarters of the German sugar-industry, and the cultivation of the beetroot from which the sugar is obtained is carried on very extensively in the neighbourhood. The chief of its numerous industries are iron-founding and machine-making.

Magdeburg, which was founded as a commercial settlement at the beginning of the 9th cent., is chiefly indebted for its early prosperity to Emp. Otho the Great (936-973) and his consort Editha (see p. 42) who founded a Benedictine monastery here in 937. In 968 the town was raised to the rank of an archiepiscopal see of equal rank with Cologne and Mayence. In the 13-15th cent. Magdeburg was a flourishing and powerful commercial place, with supremacy over an extensive territory, and a member of the Hanseatic League. The turbulent citizens gradually threw off the archiepiscopal yoke, and towards the close of the 15th cent. compelled the prelates generally to reside elsewhere. As early as 1524 they eagerly espoused the cause of the Reformation. During the Thirty Years' War Magdeburg suffered terribly. In 1629 it successfully resisted the attacks of Wallenstein during seven months, but it was taken by storm by Tilly in 1631, and almost wholly destroyed. Otto von Guericke, the inventor of the air-pump, was burgomaster of the town from 1646 to 1680. After the Reformation the see was presided over by three Protestant archbishops, and at length in 1680 became incorporated with the Mark of Brandenburg.

The extension of its line of fortifications in 1866 and 1870 has led to a great development of the town.

The chief street of the new quarter near the railway-station is the Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. B, C, 6-3), containing the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 4), in front of which is a bronze bust of the poet *Karl Immermann*, a native of Magdeburg (1796-1840), by Echtermeyer (1899). The new *Museum* (Pl. C, 5; p. 43) is being built in the Heydeck-Platz. Among the other handsome buildings of this quarter are the *Real-Gymnasium* (Pl. 14; C, 3), the *School of Art* (Pl. B, C, 3), and the *Friesen-Turnhalle* (Pl. B, C, 3).

The Breite Weg (Pl. B, C, D, 6-2), the principal business-street of Magdeburg, intersects the old town from N. to S. and contains numerous handsome shops. The houses in it date largely from the 17th century. To the W. of the cathedral is the new *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 5). The inscription on No. 146, '*Gedenke des 10. Mai 1631*', is a reminiscence of the capture of the town by Tilly. — At the N. end of the Breite Weg, in the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz, is an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 6; D, 2)), by Siemering (1897). Farther to the N., in the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str., is a bronze *Bust of Gutenberg*, and in the Luisen-Garten (Pl. D, 1, 2) stands a marble *Statue of Queen Louisa*, both by Götz (1901).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 5), or *Church of SS. Maurice and Catharine*, a noble structure, erected after 1208 on the site of an ancient Benedictine church, was the earliest attempt in the Gothic style in Germany. The elaborate polygonal choir, the two unfinished E. towers, and the E. bays of the nave were erected before 1274. The choir with its two-storied ambulatory and series of chapels recalls the French style, though the details are essentially German in spirit. The purely Gothic nave dates from 1363, the W. towers from 1310-1520. The rich W. portal repays inspection. The whole edifice was restored in 1826-34. Length 230 yds., breadth of nave 35 yds., height of N. tower 337 ft. Verger in the cloisters (p. 43; 1 *M*).

The Choir, which contains richly carved stalls, is separated from the nave by a late-Gothic *Screen* (1445). The antique columns below the painted figures of saints and Saxon emperors (13th cent.) are supposed to have been previously utilized in the earlier church of the *Emp. Otho I.* (d. 973), who reposes beneath a simple marble slab in the choir. — The Retro-Choir contains the tomb (1447) of Otho's consort *Editha* (d. 947), daughter of Edmund of England, two fine brasses, the painted figure of St. Maurice, and a curious *Chapel* (13th cent.) with painted figures of the imperial pair. — In the S. Transept are a Madonna and the tomb of Archbp. Otho of Hesse (d. 1361), both in the Gothic style and painted. — The Nave contains numerous other monuments of the 16th and 17th cent. of inferior interest. Pulpit in alabaster, 1597. — In the Lady Chapel beneath the towers is the **Monument of Archbishop Ernest*, one of the earlier works of the celebrated Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, completed in 1495; on the sarcophagus reclines the archbishop, on the sides are the Twelve Apostles, SS. Maurice and Stephen, and a variety of decorations. Here also is a large candelabrum, cast in 1494, probably by P. Vischer. — The stained-glass windows are modern. — Outside the portal of the N. transept is a Gothic porch with figures of the Ten Virgins (originally painted) and of the Old and New Covenant (ca. 1300).

The Tower (438 steps) commands a fine view, to which, however, that from the gallery (166 steps) is almost equal. The handsome *Cloisters* (13th and 14th cent.; entr. on the E. side of the cathedral) are partly Gothic, partly Romanesque; they contain old sgraffito embellishments. The old **Chapter Room*, adjoining the cloisters on the E., is now occupied by the public archives.

The **Civic Museum** (Pl. D, 5; new building, see p. 42), Dom-Platz 5, occupies the old Princes' Palace, to which various additions have been made (open free on Sun. and holidays, 11-2, and on week-days, 11-2 and 3-5, in winter 11-3; adm. on Mon., 50 pf.). The groundfloor and first floor of the front-building are occupied by the *Industrial Collections* and the *Engravings;* the second floor by the *Natural History Collection*. In the side-building to the left are the *Pictures* and *Sculptures;* in that to the right are the *Prehistoric Collections*.

Among the paintings are four works by *Lucas Cranach*, two each by *D. Teniers*, *A. van Ostade*, and *Jan van Goyen*, a sketch by *Rubens*, etc. The modern works (much more numerous) include good examples of *Hans Thoma*, *F. von Lenbach*, *Gaston La Touche*, *F. von Uhde*, *W. Firle*, *A. Böcklin* (*Tritons), and others.

The *Fürstenwall* (Pl. D, 5), on the Elbe, a favourite walk, affords a good view of the cathedral-choir. At its S. end are pleasure-grounds, with a *War Monument*. In the Bismarck-Platz (Pl. C, 6) is a bronze *Statue of Prince Bismarck*, by Echtermeyer (1899).

A little to the N. of the cathedral rises the **Liebfrauen-Kirche** (Pl. D, 5; sacristan, Kloster-Kirchhof 7) or *Church of Our Lady*, begun about 1070 as a cruciform Romanesque basilica, altered and added to in the Gothic style about 1220, and restored in 1890-91. The Romanesque *Cloisters (12th cent.) and the abbey-buildings have been converted into a school (entr., Regierungs-Str. 4).

In the Alte Markt (Pl. B, C, 3), in front of the *Rathaus* (Pl. D, 4; 1691), rises the ***Monument of Emperor Otho I.** (Pl. 10), an equestrian figure, 8 ft. high, on a pedestal 18½ ft. in height, erected by the municipality about 1290, and several times restored (canopy of the 17th cent.). At the corners are four men in armour, and beside the emperor are two allegorical female figures. The statues are all in sandstone and of lifesize.

The small Platz near the *Hauptwache* (Pl. D, 3, 4) contains a bronze *Statue of Francke* (d. 1851; Pl. 2), Burgomaster of Magdeburg, by Blæser (1856). A little to the E. is a large new building, containing municipal offices and the *Public Library* (10-2; 26,000 volumes). — In front of the *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4) stands a bronze *Statue of Luther*, by Hundrieser, erected in 1886.

The **Friedrich-Wilhelms-Garten** (Pl. B, C, 8) includes the grounds of the once celebrated *Kloster Bergen*, founded in 937, suppressed in 1810, and destroyed in 1812. The eminence on which the latter stood is now occupied by a restaurant with ball-rooms, etc. In the W. part of the park are the **Gruson Conservatories* (open in summer 8-12 and 2-7, Wed. 8-11 and 1-3, in

winter 9 to dusk, Wed. 10-4; free on Wed., 1 *M* on Mon., 30 pf. on other days). On the S. side lies the manufacturing town of *Buckau* (p. 41), with numerous villas and the large *Gruson Iron Works*, now belonging to the Krupp Co. (p. 45). — Opposite, on the right bank of the Elbe (ferry), is the **Rote Horn** (Pl. D, E, 8), a favourite park with two restaurants.

On the *Werder* stands the *Victoria Theatre* (Pl. F, 4). — On the right bank of the Elbe, 2 M. below Magdeburg, lies the **Herrenkrug* (steamers from the Petriförder, Pl. E, F, 4; tramway, see p. 41). On the left bank are the *Old* and *New Neustadt* and the *Vogelgesang Park* (tramway No. 2).

The country between Magdeburg and Brandenburg is uninteresting. Beyond (277 M.) *Magdeburg-Neustadt* we cross the Elbe.

286 M. *Burg* (Roland; Hesse, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$-2 *M*), with 22,400 inhab., has large cloth-factories, founded by French Protestants who settled here after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. — From (312 M.) *Genthin* a branch-line runs to *Schönhausen* (p. 33).

321 M. **Brandenburg.** — **Hotels.** Schwarzer Bär (Pl. a; C, 3); Schwarzer Adler (Pl. b; C, 3), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$-3, D. $1\frac{3}{4}$ *M*, both good; Schwan (Pl. c; C, 3); Dresdener Hof (Pl. d; C, 5), R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$ *M*. — **Wine Rooms.** *Cramer*, Stein-Str. 8 (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Wiesike*, Plauer-Str. 19 (Pl. B, 2). — **Restaurants.** *Ahlert's Berg* (Pl. B, 1), with garden and open-air theatre; *Grave's Berg*, opposite; *Stadtpark* (Pl. C, 4), Stein-Str. 42; *Wilhelms-Garten*, Schützen-Str. 5 (Pl. D, 4, 5). — **Post Office** (Pl. 10; C, D, 3), St. Annen-Str.

Brandenburg, a town with 49,300 inhab., lies on the Havel, which here forms a broad lake called the *Plauesche See*, and divides the town into the Altstadt, Neustadt, and Dom-Insel.

Brandenburg occupies the site of *Brennabor*, a stronghold of the Slavonic Hevelli, which was taken by Emp. Henry I. in 927. It afterwards again fell into the hands of the Wends, but was taken in 1157 by Albert the Bear, Count of Ascania, who thenceforth styled himself Margrave of Brandenburg. The town was the seat of an episcopal see from 949 to 1544, and was long the chief place in the Mark. Several interesting old buildings still exist.

From the station (Pl. C, D, 5) we proceed by the Schützen-Strasse, Annentor-Brücke, and St. Annen-Strasse to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 3), dating from the 14th cent., but rebuilt in 1720. Near it stands a *Roland* (1474; see p. 94), 18 ft. in height. A little to the W. rises the **Church of St. Catharine* (sacristan, Katharinen-Kirch-Platz 4), a Gothic brick edifice, the nave of which was erected in 1381-1401, the choir about 1410, and the tower above the W. front in 1583-85. The elaborate ornamentation of the exterior is worthy of careful inspection, especially that of the Corpus Christi chapel, adjoining the nave. In the interior are a fine old altar in carved wood of 1474, recently gilded and painted, a bronze font of 1440, and plaster models of the twelve apostles, the originals of which are on the Church of St. Nicholas at Helsingfors. — We next follow the Stein-Str. to the *Steintor-Turm* (Pl. B, 4; 100 ft. high), with the collections of the Historical Society (Sun., 11-12.30; at other

BRANDENBURG.

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Meter.

Strassenbahn

1. *Amtsgericht*	C.3.	*Nikolai -K*	A.3.
2. *Gerichtshaus (altes)*	B.2.	7. *Pauli -K*	C.4.
3. *Gymnasium*	C.3.	*Petri -K.*	D.2.
4. *Wredow. Zeichensch*	B.4.	8 *Synagoge*	C.3.
Kirchen:		9 *Armenhaus*	B.2.
Dom -K	D.2.	10. *Post*	C.D.3. B.2.
Gotthards-K.	B.1.	11. *Provinz.-Amt*	C.4.
5. *Johannis-K.*	B.2.	*Ritter-Akademie*	D 1.2.
Katharinen-K.	C.3.	12. *Salzdenkmal Realgym*	B.2.
6. *Katholische K.*	C.4.	13. *Steuer-Amt*	D 3.

aph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

times on application to the keeper, Katharinen-Kirch-Platz 9). We then return to the Rathaus and cross the Molkenmarkt and the Mühlendamm, passing the early-Gothic *Petri-Kirche* (Pl. D, 2; 14th cent.), to the —

Cathedral (Pl. D, 2; sacristan, Zielgasse 52), originally a Romanesque basilica of 1165-1187, rebuilt in the Gothic style in the 14th cent., and restored in 1834-36 and again in 1891. Fine reredos of 1518, and remains of an earlier one of 1375. The small museum in the S. transept contains statuettes of angels (1441), which served as candelabra, mediæval vestments, and winged altars. In the sacristy are charters and codices, in the Romanesque crypt elaborate columns and good sculptures.

The Grillendamm (Pl. D, 1) leads hence to the Altstadt, where the church of *St. Godehard* (Pl. B, 1; sacristan, Kirchplatz 11), partly Romanesque of 1160 and partly Gothic of 1348, and the old *Altstadt Rathaus* (Pl. 2; B, 2), of the 13-14th cent., are the most interesting buildings.

Fine view from the **Marienberg** (Pl. A, 1), an eminence (200 ft.) to the N.W. of the town, on which rises a tower 114 ft. in height, designed by the architect Stier, and adorned with reliefs by Siemering and Calandrelli, erected to the memory of about 4000 Brandenburgers who fell in the wars of 1864, 1866, and 1870-71.

A light railway runs from Brandenburg (station beyond Pl. D, 1) to (21 M.) *Nauen* (p. 144).

The first station beyond Brandenburg is (330 M.) *Gross-Kreutz*, connected by a light railway with (7½ M.) *Lehnin* (Kronprinz; Preussischer Hof), with the fine church of the old abbey of *Himmelpfort*, founded in 1180 and restored in 1871-79. — As we approach Potsdam we obtain a fine view of the Havel, which the line crosses.

343 M. *Potsdam*, and thence to (359 M.) **Berlin**, see R. 2.

6. From Duisburg to Hagen viâ Essen and Langendreer.

39 M. Railway in 1¾-2¼ hrs. (fares 5 *M* 20, 3 *M* 90, 2 *M* 70 pf.).

The line traverses the *Westphalian Coal Measures*, which are among the most productive in the world, extending to the E. from the Rhine as far as Unna and Camen, about 32 M. in length and 9-14 M. in width, and yielding 40 million tons of coal annually. The innumerable chimneys on both sides of the line testify to the enormous industrial activity of the district. The population is very dense, frequently averaging 1800 per Engl. sq. mile. The produce of the mines, manufactories, foundries, etc., is conveyed in different directions by numerous railways, forming a dense network without parallel in Germany.

Duisburg, see p. 26. — 5 M. **Mülheim an der Ruhr** *(Im Zulast; Retze)*, a prettily-situated town with 38,300 inhab., surrounded by coal-pits and iron-works. The *Grosse Kirche* dates from the 13-14th centuries. On the left bank of the Ruhr is the old château of *Broich*, where Queen Louisa of Prussia spent part of her youth.

As Essen is approached we gain a view to the left of *Krupp's*

Cast Steel Works, a vast establishment of worldwide celebrity. The tallest (220 ft.) of the numerous chimneys belongs to a huge steam-hammer, 50 tons in weight. The factory, to which visitors are not admitted, employs 24,000 workmen and supplies many railway and steamboat companies in Europe and other parts of the world with rails, wheels, etc., and several of the great powers of Europe and Asia with steel guns.

12 M. **Essen** (**Rheinischer Hof*, at the principal station; **Berliner Hof*, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; *Monopol; Kaiser Wilheim*; *Deutscher Hof*; *Victoria;* U.S. consular agent, *F. Asthoever, Jun.*), a town with 185,000 inhab., founded at the end of the 9th century. Being the central point of a great coal-mining district (p. 45), it has in creased rapidly within the last fifty years (in 1854 there were 10,488 inhab. only), and is surrounded by lofty chimneys in every direction.

The **Minster*, founded by Bishop Alfred of Hildesheim, and consecrated in 874, is one of the most ancient churches in Germany. It was restored in 1881-86. The W. choir, with an octagon resembling that of the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle, dates from the 10th cent.; the crypt under the E. choir dates from 1051; the Gothic nave and choir were completed in 1316.

The INTERIOR contains an altar-piece by *B. de Bruyn* (1522-27), a large seven-branched candelabrum of the 10th cent., and various interesting objects in the precious metals. The *Goldene Kammer*, or treasury, contains several curious Romanesque works of art of the 10th century (sacristan, Berg-Str. 17). — To the N. are handsome Gothic *Cloisters*.

In front of the handsome *Rathaus* is a *Statue of Alfred Krupp* (d. 1887; see p. 45), by Schaper, erected in 1889; and on the Burgplatz is an equestrian *Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Volz (1898).

Essen is also a station on the Rhenish Railway from Düsseldorf to Dortmund (p. 26), and on the Cologne-Minden Railway (Altenessen; see p. 26).

FROM ESSEN TO DÜSSELDORF viâ Kettwig, 22½ M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 *M* 80, 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 40 pf.). Beyond (2½ M.) *Rellinghausen* the train passes through a tunnel to the Ruhrtal. — 5½ M. **Werden** (*Deutscher Kaiser*), an ancient town, with 10,700 inhab., was formerly the seat of a Benedictine abbey, now used as a penitentiary. The main tower dates from the 10th cent., and the rest of the church is in the transition style of the 12-13th centuries. In the crypt is the burial-vault of St. Ludgerus (d. 809). — 8 M. **Kettwig** (*Schiesen*), with old-established cloth-factories, is prettily situated. Branch-line to *Mülheim an der Ruhr* (p. 45). — We now quit the Ruhr valley by the *Hochstrasser Tunnel* (500 yds. long). — 20 M. *Grafenberg*. — 22½ M. *Düsseldorf*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

15 M. **Steele** (*Post*), an old town on the *Ruhr*, is surrounded by coal-mines (pop. 12,200). The station (*Restaurant) is at *Königsteele* (Lindemann), 1 M. from the town. Steele is the junction of branch-railways to *Vohwinkel*, *Herdecke* (p. 47), and *Osterfeld*.

22 M. **Bochum** (*Neubauer; Kaiserhof*), an important industrial place with 65,500 inhab., possesses very extensive cast-steel works and several large factories and foundries.

25½ M. *Langendreer* (pop. 20,000), where the line diverges from that to *Dortmund* (p. 26).

29 M. **Witten** (265 ft.: *König von Preussen*, R. 2-2½ *M*; *Dünnebacke*, near the station, R. & B. 3, D. 1½ *M*), an industrial town with 33,500 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Ruhr. The train ascends the valley on the right bank, and *Volmarstein* is seen opposite.

34 M. *Wetter* (328 ft.; pop. 7100; Strandes), picturesquely situated on a height, with a ruined castle and a belvedere. The train crosses the river and skirts the *Kaisberg*, where Charlemagne is said to have once encamped; the tower on the top (adm. for 1-4 pers. 50 pf.) is a monument to Baron Stein, the eminent Prussian minister, who was afterwards president of Westphalia (d. 1831).

36½ M. **Herdecke** *(Zweibrücker Hof)*, a town with 4900 inhabitants. The valley of the Ruhr is here crossed by the imposing viaduct (to the left) of the line from Düsseldorf to Dortmund (p. 26). The Hohensyburg (p. 28) is about 5 M. to the N. of Herdecke.

The train now crosses the valley by a viaduct, 345 yds. long and 100 ft. high, and ascends first along the left bank of the *Volme* and then along the left bank of its affluent the *Ennepe*.

39 M. **Hagen,** see p. 33.

From Hagen to Siegen. 68 M., railway in 2½-3½ hrs. (fares 8 *M* 50, 6 *M* 40, 4 *M* 30 pf.). This line *(Ruhr-Sieg-Bahn)* connects the busy and picturesque valley of the Lenne with the coal-measures of the Ruhr. — 11 M. *Hohenlimburg* (400 ft.; Bentheimer Hof; Könike), a small town with 8100 inhab., is commanded by the château of Prince Bentheim on a precipitous wooded height (°View from the top). — 13 M. *Letmathe* (423 ft.; Bohe), with 5600 inhab. and a large zinc-foundry near the station, is the junction for Iserlohn and Fröndenberg (see below). — 19 M. *Altena* (522 ft.; Klincke; Post) is a picturesquely-situated little town, with the ancestral Schloss of the old Counts von der Mark. Pop. 12,800. The grounds on the hills to the S. of the castle afford beautiful views. Conspicuous warmonument. — Several small stations. From (38 M.) *Finnentrop* (770 ft.; Neubrücker-Hof) a branch diverges to *Olpe* (1070 ft.) and (20½ M.) *Rotemühle*. At (53 M.) *Welschen-Ennest* the watershed of the *Rahrbacher Höhe* (1310 ft.) is penetrated by means of a tunnel. From (60 M.) *Creuzthal* a branch-line runs to Marburg (p. 370). — 66 M. **Siegen** (*Goldner Löwe*, R. & B. 2 *M* 80 pf.; *Deutscher Kaiser*), a busy old mining town (21,000 inhab.), with two castles of the Princes of Nassau-Siegen who became extinct in 1743. *Rubens* (1577-1640) was born here while his parents were living in exile from Antwerp, their native place. Comp. also *Baedeker's Rhine*.

At *Betzdorf*, 10½ M. beyond Siegen, the line unites with the Cologne and Giessen railway (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

From Letmathe to Iserlohn and Fröndenberg, 15½ M., branch-line in 1¼ hr. (1 *M* 65, 1 *M* 15 pf.). The train crosses the Lenne. To the left rise two detached rocks styled the 'Pater' and 'Nonne', near which is the *Grürmannshöhle*. — 1½ M. *Dechenhöhle*. The °**Dechen-Höhle**, a highly-interesting stalactite cavern (admission in summer, 1-2 pers. 1 *M* 20, 3 or more pers. 40 pf. each), lighted with electricity, extends about 330 yds. into the hill.

3¼ M. **Iserlohn** (810 ft.; *Sander*, R. 2 *M*, good; *Zum Römer; Schwan; Deutsches Haus*), with 27,300 inhab., is one of the most important manufacturing places in Westphalia, the chief products being iron and brass wares, needles, and wire. The picturesque environs are crowded with factories of every kind. The *Stadt-Kirche* contains a fine carved altar of the 15th century. Near the station is the *Alexanderhöhe*, a place of popular resort, whence a pleasant walk, commanding admirable views, may be taken along the *Kulturweg*. — Beyond Iserlohn the line proceeds to (9 M.) *Hemer*, a thriving industrial place, (12½ M.) *Menden* (Adler), and (15½ M.) *Fröndenberg* (p. 48).

7. From Cologne to Cassel viâ Arnsberg.

171 M. Railway in 5¼-9 hrs. (fares 22 ℳ 50, 16 ℳ 95, 11 ℳ 20 pf.; express 24 ℳ 80, 18 ℳ 40, 12 ℳ 90 pf.). One fast train only runs daily by this picturesque line; the usual route from Cologne to Cassel, though a little longer, is viâ Soest and Altenbeken (R. 4; two quick trains daily in 6¼ hrs.; fares as above).

From Cologne to (52½ M.) *Schwerte*, the junction for Soest and Altenbeken, see R. 4. The line ascends the valley of the *Ruhr*. — 59 M. *Langschede*. — 62 M. *Fröndenberg* (413 ft.; pop. 2300; Wildschütz); branch-line to Iserlohn and Letmathe, see p. 47; to Unna, see p. 34.

74 M. *Neheim-Hüsten*. *Schloss Herdringen*, 1½ M. to the W., is the seat of Count Fürstenberg, the owner of some exquisite goldsmith's work by Meister Anton Eisenhoidt of Warburg (1585-1618). Near Arnsberg the train crosses the Ruhr and passes through a tunnel below the castle-hill.

79½ M. **Arnsberg** (*Husemann*, R. 2¼, B. 1 ℳ, good; *Helmert*, R. & B. 2, D. 1½ ℳ; *Bahnhof-Hôtel*, at the station), once the capital of the ancient Duchy of Westphalia, with 8500 inhab., is prettily situated on a height skirted by the Ruhr. The hill to the N., crowned with the ruins of a castle which was blown up in 1762, commands a charming prospect. Another excellent point of view is the *Eichholz*, a beautiful park on the S. side of the town.

The winding river is crossed five times between Arnsberg and Meschede. — 92 M. **Meschĕde** (860 ft.; *Hoff; Gercken*), an ancient little town with a late-Gothic church.

Near (97½ M.) *Bestwig* (*Rail. Restaurant) opens the narrow *Ramsbeck* valley, with lead and silver mines. — From (102 M.) *Olsberg* (1217 ft.; Padberg) an excursion may be made to the *Kahle Astenberg* (2730 ft.), a fine point of view. Beyond Olsberg, on the hill to the right, are the huge *Bruchhauser Steine*. The train now quits the Ruhr and penetrates the watershed between the Rhine and Weser by a long tunnel. — 107 M. *Brilon-Wald*.

A branch-line runs hence to (37½ M.) *Paderborn* (p. 35), viâ (4½ M.) **Brilon** (1490 ft.; *Lohmann*, R. & B. 2¼, D. incl. wine 2½ ℳ), a town with 4800 inhab., mentioned as early as the year 1100. Brilon possesses a large Romanesque church with a late-Gothic choir; the sculptures on the N. portal are Romanesque (1150). Branch-line to Soest (p. 35).

The line then descends the narrow *Hoppeke-Tal*. At (117½ M.) *Bredelar* (958 ft.) are iron-works, established in an old Cistercian monastery. 122½ M. *Nieder-Marsberg* or *Stadtberge* (Post; Poelmann), a town of 3900 inhab., with a large lunatic asylum and important copper-works, lies at the foot of a hill, on which is situated the old town of *Ober-Marsberg* (pop. 1200), once a strong fortress, but destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. This was the site of the ancient Saxon fortress *Eresburg*, near which stood the most celebrated of the 'Irmensäulen', or columns dedicated to the Germanic deity Irmin. The castle and column were destroyed by

Charlemagne in 772, who founded here the first church on Saxon soil. The church of St. Peter dates from the 12th and 13th centuries; in front of it stands a Roland's Column (p. 94). The chapel of St. Nicholas is an interesting structure in the transition style.

132½ M. *Scherfede*, the junction of a line to *Holzminden* (p. 40).

138½ M. **Warburg** *(Hôtel zum Desenberg; Dodt)*, an ancient town (5100 inhab.) on the *Diemel*, is the junction of the railway to *Altenbeken* (p. 36). About 3 M. to the left rises a conical hill, surmounted by the ruined tower of the castle of *Desenberg*.

From Warburg to Marburg, 67 M., railway in ca. 5 hrs. — The chief intermediate station is (15½ M.) **Arolsen** (852 ft.; *Fürstenhof*, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Waldecker Hof*), with 2500 inhab., charmingly situated, the seat of Prince Waldeck, father-in-law of the late Prince Leopold of England (Duke of Albany), with a valuable collection of antiquities from Herculaneum and Pompeii. Rauch (1777-1857), the sculptor, and Kaulbach (1805-74), the painter, were both born at Arolsen. The *Church* contains three statuettes in marble by the former. — 27 M. *Corbach* (Waldecker Hof), a small town with 2600 inhabitants. — 46½ M. *Frankenberg* (Schmidtmann, R. 1½ *M*) has a 14th cent. church adjoined by a beautiful Gothic Lady Chapel. — 59½ M. *Wetter* (Deutsches Haus), with an early-Gothic church (13th cent.) and an ancient town-wall. — At (62 M.) *Sarnau* we join the line from Creuzthal to *Marburg*, see p. 370.

Beyond Warburg we obtain a view to the right of the pleasant valley of the Diemel. — 151 M. *Hümme* is the junction of a branch-line to (10½ M.) *Carlshafen* (315 ft.; pop. 1800; Schwan; Brandes), a small town prettily situated on the Weser, whence steamers ply in summer to Hameln (p. 37) and Münden (p. 58).

155 M. *Hofgeismar* (pop. 4600; Deutscher Kaiser; Hessischer Hof), with a mineral spring and baths. — 159 M. *Grebenstein* (pop. 2100), with ancient watch-towers, at the foot of the *Grebenburg*. — About 2 M. to the W. of (164½ M.) *Mönchehof*, in a beautiful park, lies the château of *Wilhelmstal*, built in 1753-67, containing handsome rococo decorations and several pictures by Tischbein.

171 M. **Cassel.** — **Hotels.** *Near the Station:* *Hôtel Royal (Pl. b; D, 1), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. (1 p.m.) 3 *M*; *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. a; D, 1), both opposite the station; *Schirmer (Pl. c; D, 1), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; Casseler Hof (Pl. i; D, 1), Kurfürsten-Str. 2, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 6 *M*, good; Hôtel Bristol (Pl. g; D, 1), Kurfürsten-Str. 4, R. from 2, D. 2½ *M*; Rheinischer Hof, Bahnhof-Hôtel, both opposite the station. — *In the Inner Town:* *König von Preussen (Pl. e; E, 1), in the Königs-Platz; Central-Hôtel (Pl. f; C, 2), Hohenzollern-Str. 23, R. 2-10, D 3 *M*; Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. d; D, E, 1), Bahnhof-Str. 1; Hôt. Golze (Pl. k; E, 1), Spohr-Str. 6, R. 2-4 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 2½ *M*, good; Ritter (Pl. h; E, 1), Mittelgasse 42, well spoken of; Meier (Pl. m; E, 1), Oberste Gasse 56. — Hotels at Wilhelmshöhe, see p. 57.

Pensions: *Frau Schneevoigt*, Friedrich-Str. 7 (pens. 4-6 *M*); *Fräulein Werneburg*, Friedrich-Str. 20 (pens. 4½-6 *M*); *Weinberg*, Humboldt-Str. 22 (30-50 *M* weekly); *Fräulein Baur*, Weissenburg-Str. 8 (4-7 *M*); *Germania* (R. & B. only), Wolfsschlucht 13; *Frau Narten*, Hohenzollern-Str. 73.

Restaurants (in addition to the above-mentioned hotels): *Gerhardt*, Obere König-Str. 28, opposite the theatre; *Palais-Restaurant*, Obere König-Str. 30, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Kaletsch*, Hohenzollern-Str. 28 (Pl. B, C, 1, 2), D. 1½ *M*; *Stadtpark*, Wilhelm-Str. 6, with café, concert every evening in summer (symphony on Frid.), on Sun. and Wed. in winter. — Wine. *Le Goullon*, Untere Karl-Str. 7; *Schäfer*, Wilhelm-Str. 3; *Wipplinger*, Oberste

Gasse 41. — *Café-Restaurant* in the *Karlsaue*, p. 56; concert several times a week.

Cafés (also beer). *Schmoll*, Obere König-Str. 15 (Pl. D. E, 2); *Residenz*, König-Str. 39. — **Confectioners.** *Jung*, Friedrichs-Platz 2, near the theatre; *Paulus*, Stände-Platz 3 (also beer at these two).

Taxameter Cabs. Within the town (incl. Karlsaue), 1-2 pers., per drive of 800 mètres (1/2 M.) 50 pf., each addit. 400m. 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. per 600m. 50 pf., each addit. 300m. 10 pf.; at night (10-7) 1-4 pers. per 400m. 50 pf. (each addit. 200m. 10 pf.) and 75 pf. extra. — Outside the town, 1-4 pers. per 400m. 50 pf. (each addit. 200m. 10 pf.); to Wilhelmshöhe, on days when the fountains play (Wed. after 12 only) 3 *M.* extra. — Waiting, 50 pf. per 8 min., 10 pf. each. addit. 4 min., 1 1/2 *M.* per hour. — Luggage under 22 lbs. free, 22-88 lbs. 25 pf.

Carriage and Pair (fares should be arranged beforehand) to *Wilhelmshöhe* and back: to the Pensions-Haus 8, to the Hôtel Wilhelmshöhe and the Palace 9, to the Löwenburg 11, to the Cascades 12, and to the Rieseuschloss 15 *M.*, all inclusive. — To *Wilhelmstal* (p. 49; 1 1/2 hr.) and back, 14 *M.*; returning viâ Wilhelmshöhe 18 *M.*

Electric Tramways to Wilhelmshöhe (fare 20 pf.) from (a) the *Königs-Platz* (Pl. E, 1) in 25 min.; (b) the *Railway Station* (Pl. D, 1); and (c) the *Holländische Strasse* (beyond Pl. E, 1), in 38 minutes. Also from the *Railway Station* to *Bettenhausen* (beyond Pl. F, 2), and to *Schönfeld* (beyond Pl. C, 3). — **Horse Cars** from the *Altmarkt* (Pl. F, 1) to *Wolfsanger* (p. 56), 10-20 pf.

Steamboats to *Wolfsanger* (p. 56), twice a day; to *Münden* (p. 58), when the river is deep enough. Quay in the Schützen-Str. (Pl. F, 1).

River Baths. *Sohl's Badeschiff*, and others, in the Fulda. — Warm Baths, *Erdmann*, Mauer-Str. 1b (Pl. E, 1).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 1), Königs-Platz.

Theatres. *Hof-Theater* (Pl. D, 2), Obere König-Str., daily except Frid. (closed July 1st-Aug. 31st). — *Königstadt Theatre* (Pl. C, 2), Jordan-Str. 5, in summer only. — *Variety Theatre*, at the Kaiserhof Hotel, Bahnhof-Str. 24.

The 'Verein zur Wahrung der Interessen der Fremden in Cassel', Kurfürsten-Str. 8, is an institution for giving information to strangers.

English Church (*St. Alban's*), Murhardt-Str.; chaplain, *Rev. Jas. W. Thomas, M. A.*, Hohenzollern-Str. 76a; services at 10.30 a.m. & 6 p.m.

U. S. Consular Agent, *Herr G. C. Kothe.*

Principal Attractions: Picture Gallery (p. 52), Museum (p. 52), walk through the Karlsaue (p. 56), excursion to Wilhelmshöhe (p. 57).

Cassel (490 ft.), an important railway-centre, formerly the capital of the Electorate of Hesse, and since 1866 the seat of government of the Prussian province of Hessen-Nassau, lies on the *Fulda*, which separates the *Altstadt* from the small *Unter-Neustadt;* the two together constitute 'old' Cassel, with its gable-houses (mostly of the 17th cent.). To the S.W. of the Altstadt are the *Ober-Neustadt* (the 'Fürstenstadt' of the 17-18th cent.) and the new *West-Viertel* or *Hohenzollernstadt*. The population, which in 1864 was 35,980, is now about 106,000. The manufactures of locomotives, turbine-wheels, railway-carriages, surgical instruments, and fine tools are important.

From the station the short Kurfürsten-Strasse leads to the S.E. (right) to the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. D, 1), in the middle of which is the *Löwenbrunnen*, an ornamental fountain by Schneider, erected in 1881, with figures of the rivers Werra, Fulda, Lahn, and Eder by Echtermeyer. On the N.W. side (corner of

Kurfürsten-Str.) is the *Gewerbehalle* (Pl. 3), with an industrial and technological museum (open free 10-1), adjoined by the *School of Industrial Art* (Pl. 6). — To the S.W. of this square is the Stände-Platz (Pl. D, 1, 2), with its double avenue of limes, in which are the *Ständehaus* (House of the Estates) and the *Kunsthaus* (Hall of Art), containing an exhibition of modern pictures (daily 10-2, in summer also 4-6: Sun. 11-2; 50 pf.). — From the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz the Kölnische-Strasse leads to the E. to the Königs-Platz (Pl. E, 1), containing the *Post Office*. Electric tramway to Wilhelmshöhe, see p. 50.

A little to the N.E., in the Martins-Platz, rises the Protestant **Church of St. Martin** (Pl. E, 1), in the Gothic style, of the 14th and 15th cent., judiciously restored in 1842. The towers were rebuilt in 1889-92. Sacristan, Hohentor-Str. 25.

Choir. The *Monument of Philip the Generous* (d. 1567) and his wife the *Landgravine Christina of Saxony* (d. 1549), erected in 1568-70 by El. Gottfried and Adam Beaumont, in black marble with alabaster reliefs, stands in the apse. By the S. wall of the choir is a monument to *Prince Philip of Hesse*, son of the Landgrave Moritz (1592-1632), who fell in the battle of Lutter am Barenberge (p. 40); opposite to it is a brass, with a likeness of the Landgravine Christina.

To the S. of the church is a *Statue of Landgrave Philip the Generous*, by Everding (1899). No. 24 in the neighbouring Wildemannsgasse (Pl. F, 1) is the house in which the *Brothers Grimm* (p. 52) lived in 1805-14 and wrote their fairy-tales. Good view of 'old' Cassel (p. 50) from the Fulda Bridge (Pl. F, 1, 2).

The Obere König-Strasse (Pl. D, E, 2), which leads to the S.W. from the Königs-Platz, is the chief business-street of the town. It passes the Friedrichs-Platz, the Opern-Platz (see below), and the Mess-Platz (p. 52), and terminates at the Wilhelmshöher-Platz (p. 56).

The spacious Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. D, E, 2), between the Altstadt and the Ober-Neustadt, is bounded on the E. by the **Royal Palace,** which was built in 1767 and enlarged in 1821 (shown by the castellan; 25 pf.); by the *Museum Fridericianum* (p. 52), the *Royal Military School*, and the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. 5; containing a St. Francis from Rubens's studio). In the centre rises the *Statue of Landgrave Frederick II.* (Pl. 2), a prince who in 1776-84 sent 12,000 of his subjects to aid the English in America in consideration of a sum of 22 million dollars. — The N.W. part of the Friedrichs-Platz is named the Opern-Platz. Here stands the *Court Theatre*, in front of which rises a bronze statue of *Louis Spohr* (Pl. 10), who was conductor of the orchestra at Cassel from 1822 to 1859, by Hartzer (1883). — The S. side is terminated by the handsome **Aue-Tor** (Pl. E, 2), built in 1768, and enlarged in 1824. It is embellished with two bronze *Reliefs by *Siemering* (the farewell and return of the warriors), placed here in commemoration of the victories of 1870-71, and crowned with a large eagle by *Brandt*. From this point we obtain a fine view of the Karlsaue

(p. 56), the valley of the Fulda, and the distant hills, of which the Meissner (p. 373) to the left is the most prominent.

The **Museum Fridericianum**, erected in 1769-79 by Landgrave Frederick II., contains a few good ancient sculptures and collections of plaster-casts, coins, prehistoric relics, etc. It is open free on Thurs., 10-1, and in summer on Tues. and Wed. also, 3-5 (entrance in summer by the principal portal, in winter at the back, through the court); at other times on application to the custodian, who lives in the little house by the S.E. passage at the back of the museum.

I. Hall of the Founders. 1. Bust of Landgrave Frederick II.; on the right and left, busts of the Napoleonic family, some of them by *Canova* (?). — II. Semicircular Room, containing the *Ancient Sculptures*. Victor, after Polycletus; Athena, after Phidias; archaic statue of Apollo; replica of the Doryphoros of Polycletus (inaccurately restored); Head of a Diadumenos, a later Attic adaptation of that of Polycletus. — The rooms to the right and left of R. I. contain the extensive collection of *Plaster Casts*. Beyond those on the right (S.E.) we reach Room V (the first entered in winter), which contains small objects of ancient art, terracottas, and a collection of antique coins. On a pedestal: 'Bronze Statuette of Victory, a Greek work. — The rooms on the other side (N.W.) of R. I contain antiquities, mostly found on Hessian soil.

The Library (open daily, 10-1), occupying a large hall on the first floor, in front, contains 170,000 vols. and 1600 MSS. (*e. g.* a unique MS. of the 'Hildebrandslied', 8th cent.). A representative selection of the MSS. and bibliographical rarities is shown on Mon. and Thurs., 11-12.30. *Jacob* and *William Grimm* were librarians here for about 15 years.

At No. 2 Steinweg, behind the Military School (p. 51), stands the **Natural History Museum** (open free on Mon. and Thurs. 10-1, in summer also on Tues. and Sat. 3-5, at other times by fee to the custodian), including the oldest herbarium in Germany, formed in 1556-92, and an ethnographical collection. An inscription on the N. outside wall records that Papin here made his first important experiments on the application of steam-power (1706). — The Steinweg ends in the Schloss-Platz, on the E. side of which rise the large *Law Courts and Government Offices* (Pl. E, F, 2).

The Ober-Neustadt (p. 50), erected after 1688 for the Huguenots, has straight, Dutch-looking streets and low houses, mostly adorned with balconies. The *Church* (*Französische Kirche;* Pl. D, 2) is in the form of a long octagon, with a huge dome. A little to the W. is the Mess-Platz (p. 51), with the *Rathaus* (Pl. D, 2; 1770) and a bronze bust of *Burgomaster Schomburg*, by Echtermeyer.

Along the S.E. boundary of the Neustadt runs the Schöne Aussicht (Pl. D, E, 3, 2). The large *Bellevue Schloss*, the residence of King Jerome in 1811-13, is now that of the general in command of the 11th Army Corps, and the seat of the *Academy of Arts*.

At the end of the street rises the ***Picture Gallery** (Pl. D, 3), a handsome Renaissance edifice with two corner-pavilions and a loggia in front of the principal story, erected in 1871-77 from plans by *Dehn-Rotfelser*. The plastic embellishments are by *Hassenpflug*,

Echtermeyer, and *Brandt*. The main entrance, at the N.E. end, is flanked with statues of Rubens and Rembrandt. — The First Floor, reached by a marble staircase, contains the valuable collection of about 800 pictures. Admission free: Sun. 11-1, Tues., Wed., Frid., & Sat. 10-1; in summer on Mon. and Thurs. also, 3-5; at other times on application to the custodian (fee $^1/_2$-1 *M*). Catalogue 50 pf.; larger catalogue in preparation.

The Cassel Gallery was founded by *Landgrave William VIII.*, who, when Governor of Breda and Maastricht in the early part of the 18th century, availed himself of that opportunity to collect a number of Dutch pictures, and after his return to Germany caused others to be purchased for him by his agents at Amsterdam and Hamburg. The gallery, though distributed throughout several different buildings, was more complete during the second half of the 18th century than at present, as several of its gems were taken to Paris by the French in 1806 and not all restored after the second Peace of Paris. Moreover several important works, such as Potter's Farm, Rembrandt's Descent from the Cross, and Claude Lorrain's landscapes were purchased in 1815 by the Emperor Alexander and sent to St. Petersburg, where they now grace the Eremitage.

Among the best Italian works in the gallery are a fine portrait by *Titian* (No. 488, Room IV), painted about 1550, and a vigorous *Tintoretto* (No. 497, R. IV). — The Flemish and Dutch departments contain numerous gems. The Enthroned Madonna with saints by *Van Dyck* (No. 119, Room I), obviously composed under the influence of Rubens, the portraits by him (Nos. 118, 120-129, various rooms), a family-piece by the rare Antwerp master *Gonzales Coques* (No. 151, Cab. 7), and the Barber's Shop by *David Teniers the Younger* (No. 147, Cab. 10) are all specimens of the golden era of the Flemish school. — In works by Hals and Rembrandt, Holland's two greatest masters, the Cassel gallery is probably the richest in Germany. Among those of *Frans Hals*, the master of Haarlem, the following deserve special notice. His Laughing Toper (No. 216, Cab. 11) and above all the Cavalier with the broad-brimmed hat (No. 219, Cab. 12; a late work) afford admirable specimens of his humorous and dashing style. His Two young musicians (No. 215, Room II) and the portraits of a Dutch gentleman and his wife (Nos. 213, 214, Room I) also display the master's individuality, but are comparatively tame in execution. Of *Rembrandt's* pictures the most striking is his Jacob blessing the sons of Joseph (No. 249, Cab. 8), painted in 1656, a marvel of artistic skill and profound religious sentiment. The Woodcutter's Family (the Madonna with the Infant Christ in the foreground, and Joseph splitting wood in the background; No. 240, Cab. 14) shows the master's familiarity with idyllic subjects. Among the portraits both of the master's earlier and later period the palm is carried off by one of Saskia, the happy young wife of the painter (No. 236, Room III), dating from 1634. To the same period belongs a portrait of the master himself in a helmet (No. 237, Room I). The early portrait of himself (No. 229, Cab. 8) and that of the old man with the golden cross (No. 231, Cab. 11) are works of the painter's first Leyden period. The two old heads in Cabinet 14, Coppenol, the

writing-master (No. 234, Cab. 7), and Krul, the poet (No. 235, Room II), were painted soon after his removal to Amsterdam (1631). To his later period (1655-58) belong the Spear Bearer (No. 245, Room III), the studies of old men's heads in Cab. 8, his own portrait (No. 244, Cab. 8), and that of Nicholas Bruyningh (No. 243, Cab. 14). Rembrandt's landscapes, particularly the Mountain and the Winter Scene (Nos. 242, Room I; 241, Cab. 8), are also well worthy of inspection. — The Dutch masters *Ph. Wouverman*, *Jan Steen*, *Adr. van Ostade*, *Metsu*, and *Terburg* are also admirably represented.

The Staircase is embellished with 8 marble statues, by *Echtermeyer*, of the nations most prominent in the history of art.

Room I (with RR. II and III, Netherlands School of the 17th cent.). — To the right: 115. *Fr. Snyders*, Still-life; 346. *Ph. Wouverman*, Peasants resting; *139. *Teniers the Younger*, Boors playing cards; *213, *214. *Frans Hals* (d. 1666), Portraits; 277. *A. van Ostade* (d. 1685), Topers; **242. *Rembrandt* (1607-69), Mountain-landscape with a ruin (1650); 119. *A. van Dyck* (d. 1641), Virgin and Child with saints; 141. (to the left of 242), *Teniers the Younger*, Ecce Homo. — 112. *Antwerp School* (beginning of the 18th cent.), Adoration of the Shepherds; *101. *Jac. Jordaens* (d. 1678), Pan sharing the meal of a peasant. — 124, *123. *Van Dyck*, Family portraits; *237. *Rembrandt*, His own portrait in a helmet (1634); 93. *Rubens*, Diana and her nymphs surprised by satyrs; 342. *Ph. Wouverman*, Riding-school; 378. *Hondecoeter*, Concert of birds.

Room II. Right Wall: *235. *Rembrandt*, Jan Krul, the poet (1633); *108. *Jordaens*, Twelfth Night ('le Roi boit'); 418. *S. de Vlieger*, Sea-piece; *215. *Frans Hals*, Two young musicians; *92. *Rubens*, Portrait of an Asiatic; *239. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a man (1639; freely retouched); 351. *Ph. Wouverman*, Peasants resting; *398. *Jacob van Ruysdael* (d. 1682), Mountain-scene with waterfall; 370 (above), *G. Camphuysen*, Cattle; 246. *Rembrandt* (?), Portrait. — *Jordaens*, *103. Education of Bacchus, 105 Porridge-eater; 397. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 439. *J. D. de Heem*, Still-life; 399. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape. — 292. *Caspar Netscher* (d. 1684), Masquerade; 185. *Jan Lys*, The quartet; 171. *J. B. Huysmans*, Ideal landscape; 252 (above), *Rembrandt* (replica), Samson blinded by the Philistines; 128, 129. *A. van Dyck*, Portraits; 152. *Gonzales Coques*, Family portraits; 379. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Hen and chickens; 91 (above), *Rubens*, Victorious Mars (an allegorical work); 251. *Rembrandt*, Civic standard-bearer (copy; original in the Rothschild collection, Paris); 186. *Jan Lys*, Mora-players; 109. *J. Jordaens*, Triumph of Bacchus.

Room III. Right Wall: 444. *A. Mignon*, Still-life; 102. *J. Jordaens*, Satyr and peasant; 272. *Abr. van den Tempel*, Portrait; 86. *Rubens*, Jupiter and Callisto; **236. *Rembrandt*, Saskia van Ulenburgh, the painter's first wife (1634?); 116a. *Fr. Snyders*, Game; 382, 381. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 262. *B. Fabritius*, Mercury and Argus. — 245. *Rembrandt*, Spear Bearer (also known as 'the Sentinel'; 1655); 88. *Rubens*, Meleager bringing the head of the Calydonian boar to Atalanta; 83. *A. Janssens*, Diana and her nymphs (game by *Snyders*); 179, 180. *Ter Brugghen*, Flute-players.

Room IV. Italian and Spanish Schools. To the right: 484. *Bacchiacca*, Portrait; 499. *Palma Giovane*, Toilet of Venus; *504. *Paolo Veronese* (?), Cleopatra; *497. *Tintoretto* (d. 1594), Portrait; 511. *Moretto*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 476. *M. Cerezo*, John the Baptist. — *488. *Titian*, Portrait of Don Alphonso d'Avalos or Giov. Franc. Acquaviva, Duke of Atri (?), of the master's later period; *Palma Giovane*, 500. Rescue of Andromeda, 502. Venus and Cupid. — *590. *Ribera*, Mater Dolorosa (1638); 482. *School of Filippino Lippi*, Crucifixion (in tempera). — 485. *Pontormo* (?), Portrait. — In an adjoining cabinet (left): 431-434. *J. de Wit*, The Seasons (grisaille). — From Room IV we now enter (left) —

Cab. 1. To the left: 459. *Nic. Poussin*, Bacchic scene in a wood. To the right, 462. *Lairesse*, Bacchic festival.

Cab. 2-4 contain unimportant works.

Cab. 5. 539. Copy after *Raphael*, Holy Family in a landscape; 567. *Ag. Carracci*, Ecstasy of St. Francis; 549. *Carlo Maratta* (d. 1713), Holy Family.

Cab. 6-14. Netherlands School of the 17th century. In Cab. 6: 329. *P. van Laer*, Quack; 181. (over the door), *G. van Honthorst*, Satyr and nymph.

Cab. 7. To the right: 39. *L. Lombard*, Portrait of himself; *125. *Van Dyck*, Snyders, the artist, and his wife; 97. *Corn. de Vos* (d. 1651), Solomon Cock of Antwerp; no number, *Rubens*, St. Francis with the Stigmata; 242 (above), *Ravesteyn*, Portrait. — 35, 36. *Ant. Mor (Sir A. More)*, Johann Gallus (?). Portrait: 167. *J. Jordaens* Family group. — **234. *Rembrandt*, Coppenol, the writing-master; 218, 217. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; *Netscher*, 294. Lady and parrot, 293. Old lady; *151. *G. Coques*, Young scholar and his sister; *127. *Van Dyck*, Isabella van Assche (?); 269. *B. van der Helst*, Portrait.

Cab. 8. To the right. 611. *Ad. Elsheimer*, Landscape with Mercury and Argus; 223. *Th. de Keyser*, Landgrave William IV. of Hesse; 257, 258. *Gerard Dou* (d. 1675), Portraits (perhaps Rembrandt's parents); *393. *A. van der Neer*, Sunset; 229. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself (ca. 1627). — *275, 276. *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; *Rembrandt*, *238, 247, 248. Portraits. *241. Landscape in winter (1646). 244. Portrait of himself (1658). — **249. *Rembrandt*, Jacob blessing Ephraim and Manasseh in presence of their father Joseph and their mother Asenath (1656).

Cab. 9. To the right. *369. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; 299. *Gabr. Metsu* (d. after 1667). Lady and game-dealer; 222. *Th. de Keyser*, Portrait; 420, 421. *W. van de Velde*, Sea-pieces; 396. *A. van Everdingen* (d. 1675), Landscape; *289. *Ger. Terburg* (d. 1681), Woman playing a lute; 126. *A. van Dyck*, Syndic Meerstraten of Brussels; *374. *Adr. van de Velde*, Sea-shore.

Cab. 10. To the right. *147. *Teniers the Younger*, Barber's shop; *Jordaens*, 104. Childhood of Jupiter, 105. Moor and horse; 90. *Rubens*, Girl with a mirror. — *122. *Van Dyck*, The painters L. and C. de Wael; *Teniers*, 148. 142, 143. Peasant-scenes, 144. Dentist. — *87. *Rubens*, Flight into Egypt (1614); 145. 146. *Teniers the Younger*, Archduchess Isabella (?) entering Brussels and Vilvorde.

Cab. 11. To the right. 231. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of an old man with a gold cross (1630); *301. *Metsu*, The lute-player; *296. *Jan Steen*, Twelfth Night (1663); 259. *Dom. van Tol*, Girl and fowl. — *Netscher*, 290. Portrait of himself (?), 291. Lady at her toilette; *377. *J. Weenix*, Dead hare; *Ph. Wouverman*, 356. Peasant and grey horse, *355. Harvest-wain. — 361. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle; 300. *Metsu*, Lady and beggar-boy; *210. *Nic. Knupfer*, The Seven Works of Mercy; *216. *Frans Hals*, Laughing toper; *288. *Terburg*, Lady and gentleman playing.

Cab. 12. To the right. 368. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; 371. *Karel du Jardin* (d. 1678), Quacks. — 385. *J. van Goyen*, River-scene. — 196. *C. van Poelenburgh*, Landscape (cattle by *N. Berchem*); 341. *Ph. Wouverman*, Return from the hunt; *219. *Fr. Hals*, Man in a broad-brimmed hat.

Cab. 13. To the right. 67, 69. *Pieter Neeffs the Elder*, Church-interiors. — 49, 50, 51. *Jan Brueghel*, Landscapes; 310. *W. van Mieris*, Peddlar's stall.

Cab. 14. To the right. 84. *Rubens*, Drunken Hercules; 121. *Van Dyck*, Italian nobleman; *Rembrandt*, *230. Portrait of his father, **240. The Woodcutter's Family, a Holy Family in the homely Netherlandish style (1646), 232, 233. Portraits; 380 (above 240). *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight; *118. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Wildens, the artist. — **243. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of Nicholas Bruyningh (1658).

Cab. 15. German and Netherlands Schools of the 16th century. To the right. 17, 18. *B. Bruyn*, Portraits; 13. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, Judith; 5. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Hercules and Antæus. — 18. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Man with a rosary; 16 (above), *Cranach the Younger*, Nymph resting at a spring; above, 4. *Dürer*, Elsbeth Tucherin; *Cranach the Elder*, 14. Luther, 15. Melanchthon (studio-works). — 10. *Cranach the Elder*, St. Barbara; 41. *Nic. Neufchatel*, Portrait; 33. *Jan van Scorel*, Family-group; *42. *Adrian Key*, William the Silent of Orange.

Cab. 16 contains German and Netherlandish works of the 17-18th centuries. — Cab. 17. Paintings by *J. H. Tischbein* (1722-89), court-painter of

Landgrave William VIII. of Hesse, and other German artists of the 17-18th centuries. — From Cab. 20, which contains a few modern paintings (also 748. *Thos. Gainsborough*, Landscape) we enter the beautiful vaulted —

*Loggia, with busts of painters and allegorical mural paintings.

The Art Collections on the Ground Floor are open free on Mon., 10-1; in summer also on Wed. and Sat., 3-5; at other times on application to the custodian. Catalogue 50 pf.

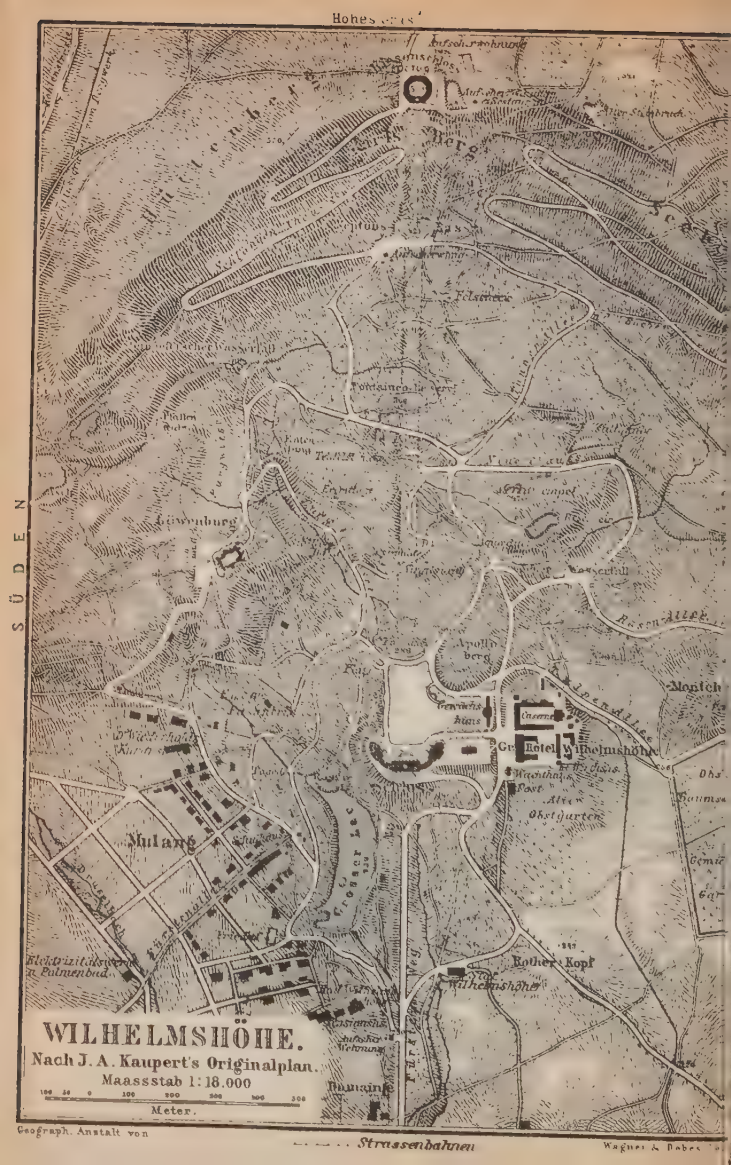
We first reach the *Collection of Casts*, chiefly of modern, mediæval, and Renaissance sculptures. From the 1st Gallery we enter the collections of industrial art and smaller objects of art. Room I is the Hessian Temple of Fame, containing flags, trophies, weapons, and the like. — Room II: Works in gold and silver, watches and clocks, miniatures. — Room III: Objects in ivory and amber, and gems. — Room IV: Objects in wax, bronze, and porcelain. — Room V: Objects in glass, stone, clay, and wood. — Room VI: Majolicas, mosaics, and scagliola work (imitation mosaic). — Rooms VII, VIII: Ceramics. — Room IX: Coins and medals.

The building is surrounded with pleasure-grounds, in which is a bust to *E. von Möller* (d. 1880), the first Prussian governor of Hesse. Fine view from a pavilion farther on. A stone bridge across the Frankfurter-Str. brings us to the *Weinberg* (Pl. C, 5), with its modern villas and *Park* (Pl. D, 3). — In the adjacent Wilhelmshöher Platz (Pl. D, 2; p. 51) are a *Monument to Emp. William I.* (Pl. 4), by K. Begas (1898), and the *Ober-Präsidium*.

At No. 2 Luisen-Str., in the West-Viertel (p. 50), is the *Bose Museum* (Pl. B, 2), containing many portraits of the ducal Hesse family (adm. Wed. & Sun. 11-1, Frid. 4-6.30).

The ***Karlsaue*** or *Aue* (Pl. D, E, 3), bounded by the Fulda on the E., the favourite promenade of the inhabitants, was planned in the French style in 1709, and contains beautiful trees. Descending from the Aue-Tor (p. 51), we soon reach the large *Orangery* (Pl. E, 3), built in 1701-11. The pavilion adjoining it on the W. is the *Marmorbad*, a bath-room erected in 1720-28, adorned with marble statuary, chiefly by *P. E. Monnot* (d. 1730), a French sculptor (Faun, Bacchante, Bacchus, etc.; reliefs from Ovid's Metamorphoses). Admission on Mon., Wed., and Sat. 10-12, Sun. 11.30-1; or by giving the custodian, who lives in the W. corner-pavilion of the orangery, a fee of $^1/_2$-1 *M*. Beyond the flower-terrace, known as the 'Bowling Green', the Grosse Allée (passing near a café-restaurant, p. 50) leads to the *Aue-Teich* (boats for hire). — In the vicinity, below the Schöne Aussicht (Pl. D, 2), rises a *Monument*, by Kaupert, representing a sleeping lion, erected in 1874 to the memory of Hessians who fell during the French domination. — In the Schlösschen Schönfeld, to the W. of the Karlsaue (electric tramway), is a small *Zoological Garden* (adm. 30 pf.).

Walks. To the N.E. to ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Wolfsanger*, on the Fulda (Curanstalt Luisenthal, with restaurant; tramway and steamboat, see p. 50); above the village is *Raabe's Felsenkeller* (view). The ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Sandershauser Berg*, on the opposite bank, also commands a fine view. — To the W. by the Kölnische Allée (Pl. B, C, 1) to the ($1^1/_4$ M.) *Reservoir* (Pl. A, 1; view). — To *Münden* (p. 58), by the picturesquely wooded and winding valley of the Fulda, 4 hrs.; steamboat, see p. 50.



WILHELMSHÖHE.

Nach J. A. Kaupert's Originalplan.

Maassstab 1:18.000

Meter.

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes

From Cassel to Wilhelmshöhe.

Electric Tramways, see p. 50. — **Railway** from Cassel to stat. Wilhelmshöhe in 7 min. (fares 40, 30, 20 pf.); thence to the entrance of the park nearly 1 M. (tramway). — **Carriages,** see p. 50.

Hotels. Grand-Hôtel Wilhelmshöhe (formerly *Schombardt*), in the park, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 7-8½, omn. 1 *M*; Ledderhose *(Ridinger Schloss)*, Mulang-Str., R. 1½-4, board 5-6, D. 2 *M*, good, with café-restaurant; Pensionshaus Wilhelmshöhe, R. 2-7, D. 2, board 3½ *M*. — **Sanatoria** (open throughout the year). Dr. Wiederhold's Cur-Anstalt, R. 5½, board 4 *M*; Bad Wilhelmshöhe, a hydropathic, R. 1½-4½, board 4 *M*; Gossmann's Naturheilanstalt, pens. 50-90 *M* per week.

Restaurants at the hotels and also at *Luspe's*, Park-Str., at the Octagon, and at the foot of the Cascades. — **Curhaus,** at the Ridinger Schloss (see above); season-ticket 3 *M*.

The **Fountains** play from the beginning of May till October on Sun. at 3 and on Wed. at 3.30 p.m. (the 'Cascades' and the 'New Waterfall' on Sun. only); also on Ascension Day and Whit-Monday (but not on Whit-sunday). The visitor is recommended to be at the foot of the Cascades in good time (thence to the Teufels-Brücke, Aqueduct, Great Fountain, and New Waterfall), as the supply of water is limited and the exhibition therefore of brief duration.

From the Wilhelmshöher-Platz (p. 51; Pl. D, 2) the *Wilhelmshöher-Allée* (Pl. A-D, 2), flanked with handsome villas, leads by the suburbs of *Wehlheiden* and *Wahlershausen* to (3 M.) ***Wilhelmshöhe**, formerly the summer-residence of the Electors of Hesse, and celebrated for its park and fountains. The beautiful grounds were partly laid out in 1701 by the Italian *Giov. Franc. Guernieri.*

The Schloss, erected in 1787-94, and occupied by Napoleon III. when a prisoner of war in 1870-71, is a somewhat heavy building, the body and wings of which are disposed in the form of a semicircle. The interior (shown on week-days; tickets 25 pf.) is sumptuously fitted up. The castellan lives on the groundfloor, close to the entrance. When any members of the imperial family are in residence, the Schloss and part of the grounds are closed to the public. Near the Schloss are the *Guard House* and the old *Marstall*, or stables.

A visit to the finest points in the *Park requires about 4 hrs. (compare Plan).

From the Hôtel Wilhelmshöhe winding paths lead to the *New Waterfall*, 130 ft. in height. We ascend thence to the left to the *Temple of Mercury*, and proceed by wood-paths to the *Riesenschloss*, or *Octagon* (1714), the highest point in the grounds, 1360 ft. above the Fulda, a bold structure consisting of three vaulted stories, the highest of which is borne by 192 clustered columns 48 ft. in height. The platform, which is easily ascended and commands a beautiful *Panorama, bears an obelisk, 98 ft. in height, surmounted by a colossal statue of the Farnese Hercules in copper (33 ft. in height; room in the club for 8 pers.; fee 50 pf.; when the fountains are playing, free). The *Grotto* in front of the Octagon, to the right, contains a water-puzzle.

The *Eleven Beeches (Elf Buchen)*, 1½ M. to the N. of the Octagon, command a fine view (tower); the route to them passes the restaurant

and crosses the plateau of the Habichtswald. Equidistant to the S. is the view-tower on the *Hohe Gras* (1950 ft.; restaurant).

The *Cascades* descending from the Octagon are 300 yds. in length, with large basins at intervals of 50 yds. On each side are long flights of steps (842 steps in all). Pleasant walks descend to the right, passing the *Steinhöfer Waterfall*, to the *Löwenburg*, an imitation of an ancient castle (1793-96). The view from the platform of the tower is the chief attraction here (fee, 25 pf.).

To the N.W. of the Löwenburg are the *Teufels-Brücke* (devil's bridge) and the *Hölle* or *Grotto of Pluto*, a little to the E. of which is the *Aqueduct*, with a fine waterfall. Thence a path leads in 5 min. to the **Great Fountain*, one of the highest in Europe, which sends up a jet of water 1 ft. in thickness and 200 ft. in height. We now proceed to the S.E. to the *Grosse Lac*, or to the hotels and electric tramway (p. 50) in the former 'Chinese village' of Mulang.

About 1½ M. to the S. of the Löwenburg (see above) or Mulang opens the *Drusel-Tal* (restaurants), whence the *Hirzstein* or the (¾ hr.) *Hohe Gras* (see above) may be visited.

The Fürsten-Allée or Rasen-Allée leads from Wilhelmshöhe to (5 M.) *Wilhelmstal*, see p. 49.

8. From Cassel to Hanover.

103 M. Railway in 3-5 hrs. (express fares 15 ℳ 10, 11 ℳ 20, 7 ℳ 80 pf.; ordinary 13 ℳ 40, 10 ℳ 10, 6 ℳ 70 pf.).

Cassel, see p. 49. — The train crosses the *Fulda* at (6½ M.) *Kragenhof*, by a bridge 130 ft. high, and for a long distance skirts the picturesque banks of the stream.

15 M. **Münden.** — **Hotels.** *Hessischer Hof (Pl. a), Neue Bahnhof-Str., R. 2-4½, B. ¾, D. 2 ℳ; Jung (Pl. b), Lange-Str., R. & B. 2½ ℳ; Krone (Pl. c), Burg-Str., R. & B. 2½, D. 1¼-1½ ℳ; *Andree's Berg (Pl. d), 1 M. from the station, R. 1¾-2½, D. 1¾, pens. 5 ℳ; Tivoli (Pl. e), pens. 4½ ℳ; Schäferhof, 1½ M. to the E. of the station; Berg-schlösschen (Pl. f), R. from 1½ ℳ. — Wine at *Schilling's*, Ziegel-Str. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 6), Neue Bahnhof-Strasse.

Münden (462 ft.), charmingly situated on a tongue of land at the junction of the *Fulda* and *Werra*, the united waters of which form the *Weser*, is a pleasant, old-fashioned little town. Pop. 9800. At the W. end of the road from the station to the town is a *War Monument* for 1870-71. The *Church of St. Blasius* (Pl. 3), of the 14-15th cent., contains a Gothic font (1392) and the tomb of Duke Erich I. of Brunswick (d. 1540); fine view from the tower. The Renaissance *Rathaus* (Pl. 7) was completed in 1619. The *Schloss*, built by Duke Erich II. of Brunswick about 1561 and restored in 1898, accommodates the district-court, the collections of the Forst-Akademie, and the municipal *Museum*, with its examples of Münden fayence, 1746-1855 (Sun. 11-1, Wed. 2-5, free; at other times 25 pf.). Near the Schloss is the *Forst-Akademie* (Pl. 1), founded in 1869. Picturesque views are obtained from *Andree's Berg* (10 min.; see above) beyond the suburb of *Blume*, on the other side of the

A
B
C
D
Northeim
Kliniken
Landwirtschaftliches Inst.
Auditorien-Gebäude
Botan. Garten
Reformierte K.
Gymnasium
Post
Bahnhof
Synagoge
Landgericht
Frankenhaus
Altertümer-Sammlung
Theater
Anatomie
Physik. Inst.
St. Jakobi K.
Naturhist. Mus.
Hygien. Inst.
Bibliothek
Aula
Stadtpark
Paulin. K.
St. Johannis K.
Rathaus
St. Albani K.
Gr. Gronerthor
St. Magdalenen K.
Feuerteich
St. Nikolai K.
Polizei
Chem. Laboratorium
Bismarckhaus
Gronmarthor
Alte Kaserne
Phys.-chem. Inst.
Sternwarte
Bach
GÖTTINGEN
1 : 17.000
0 300 Meter

Göttingen
MÜNDENER Berg
Andrees
STADTFORST
WESER
Alt-Münden
Blume
Blumer Werder
Schloß
Tillyschanze
Fulda
Botan. Garten
Bahnhof
Villa Oberlein
Friedhof
Neu-Münden
Halle
MÜNDEN
1:25.000
0 300 600 Meter
1 Forstakademie
2 Gymnasium
5 Kathol. Kirche
6 Post

Werra, and from the tower on '*Tilly's Schanze*', among the woods on the left bank of the Fulda, about 1½ M. from the town (coloured plaster relief representing the Defence of Münden against Tilly, 1625; restaurant).

From Münden to Hameln, 84 M. (steamboat on the Weser daily in summer, in 10¼ hrs., upstream 15½ hrs.; fare 6½ *M*). This is the pleasantest way of visiting the pretty **Valley of the Weser.** The following are a few of the most noteworthy points. To the left (½ hr.), *Hilwartshausen*, with an ancient nunnery (founded in 960 by Otho the Great). r. *Bursfelde*, at the mouth of the *Nieme*, with a famous Benedictine monastery (1093-1542), now suppressed. — l. *Carlshafen*, also a railway-station (to Hümme, see p. 49). — l. *Herstelle*, with the ruined *Zuydtwyksburg*. — l. *Reverungen*, on the Holzminden and Scherfede railway (p. 49); opposite (r.) is *Lauenförde*, a station on the Ottbergen-Northeim railway. The imposing château of *Wehrden* now rises on the left. On the right bank, 1 M. farther on, the elevated village of *Fürstenberg* (Hôtel Fürstenberg), with its old porcelain-factory, is conspicuous. The mountains seen to the E. are the *Solltinger Wald*. The steamer now shoots the bridge of the Ottbergen-Northeim railway, passes the *Brunsberg* on the left, and reaches Höxter (see p. 39). — In ¼ hr. more we pass under the Westphalian railway bridge and reach (l.) *Corvey* (p. 40), and in another hour we reach the station of **Holzminden** (p. 40). — l. *Polle* (Zur Burg), with a ruined castle; just beyond is the *Steinmühle*, at the foot of the cliff. — l. *Bodenwerder* (Goldener Anker), the residence of Baron Münchhausen (d. 1797), famous for his marvellous adventures; l. *Kemnade*, with an ancient abbey-church. At *Hehlen* (l.) rises the imposing château (16th cent.) of the Counts of Schulenburg. — l. *Emmertal* (station), on the Hanover and Altenbeken railway, which here crosses the river. — r. **Hameln**, see p. 37.

Steamboat from Münden to *Cassel*, see p. 50.

The train crosses the *Werra* (fine retrospect of Münden), follows the valley of the *Weser* for some distance, ascends gradually to (26 M.) *Dransfeld*, and descends to the valley of the *Leine*.

36 M. **Göttingen.** — **Hotels.** *Gebhard's Hotel (Pl. a; A, 2), Allée-Str. 23, near the station, R. 2-2¾, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; Krone (Pl. b; B, C, 3), Weender-Str. 41, R. 3-5 *M*; Royal (Pl. c; C 3), Barfüsser-Str. 11, R. 1¾-2½, D. 2 *M*, these two well spoken of; National (Pl. e; B, 2), Allée-Str. 8; Deutscher Hof (Pl. d; C, 2), Weender-Str. 64. — *Pension Stegemann* (Pl. D, 3), Hainholzweg 4-6, pens. 100-120 *M* per month.

The *Deutsche Garten* (Pl. C, 4) and the *Stadt-Park* (Pl. D, 2, 3) are popular resorts (concerts almost daily in summer). — *Taxameter Cabs.*

Göttingen, an old town with 30,200 inhab., is famous for its *University* (Georgia Augusta, 1400 students), founded in 1737 by George II. Many of the houses bear inscriptions to the memory of distinguished scholars and students: thus, in the Allée-Str. 6, are recorded the names of *Jacob* and *Wilhelm Grimm* (1829-37), and on the ramparts close to the Leine, is a one-storied house (Pl. A, B, 4), bearing the name of *Prince Bismarck* (1832-33). Near the station are the *War Monument*, the *Post Office* (Pl. A, 2), the *Anatomical Institute*, containing Blumenbach's collection of skulls, and the *Natural History Museum*. Immediately beyond the Leine Canal is the extensive *University Library* (Pl. B, 3), with upwards of 500,000 vols. and 5300 MSS. (open daily, 10-1 and 2-6; Sat. 10-2; in vacation, 10-1 daily except Sun.). — The *Rathaus* (Pl. B, C, 3; open free 9-1 and 3-6), in the market-place, is a picturesque building of the end of the 14th cent.; the main hall, restored in 1880, and the

sessions-hall are adorned with mural paintings by Schaper. In front of it stands the *Goose Girl Fountain* (1900). The adjoining streets contain several old timber-houses. — In the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. C, 3), which is adorned with a statue of *King William IV of Hanover* (d. 1837), rises the *Aula*, containing a collection of casts and a cabinet of coins. Adjacent, in the Ritter-Plan (No. 12), is the municipal *Collection of Antiquities* (Pl. C, 2; March 1st-Nov. 30th open free on Sun., 11-1, and Wed., 2-4; on other days, 10-4, adm. 1 *M* for 1-2 pers.). — At the end of the Weender-Str. (Pl. B, C, 2) rises a large building for *Lectures*, in front of which is a statue of Wöhler (1800-82), the chemist, by Hartzer. Adjacent is the *Botanical Garden*. No. 40 Kurze Geismar-Str. (Pl. 2) contains the *University Picture Gallery and Collection of Engravings*; adm. free, to the pictures Sun. 11-1, to the engravings Wed. 2-4. Among the best paintings here are landscapes by Govaerts and Peters; a sea-piece by J. van Goyen; Christ walking on the water, by S. de Vlieger; a tavern-scene by Horemans; and Antony and Cleopatra by Jan Steen. Close by are the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. C, 4), and a monument (erected in 1899) to *Gauss* (1777-1885), the mathematician, and *W. E. Weber* (1804-91), the physicist. The town is encircled with ramparts planted with lime-trees.

On the (1½ M.) *Hainberg* (1033 ft.) is a memorial-stone to the Göttinger 'Hainbund'. Above, to the left, is the *Rohns*, a pleasure-garden. On the top of the hill is the *Bismarck Tower* (view); the *Hirschblick*, another view-tower, may be reached hence by a walk through the Göttinger Wald in 1½ hr. — In the old cemetery, outside the Weender-Tor, is a bronze bust of *G. A. Bürger* (d. 1747-94), the poet.

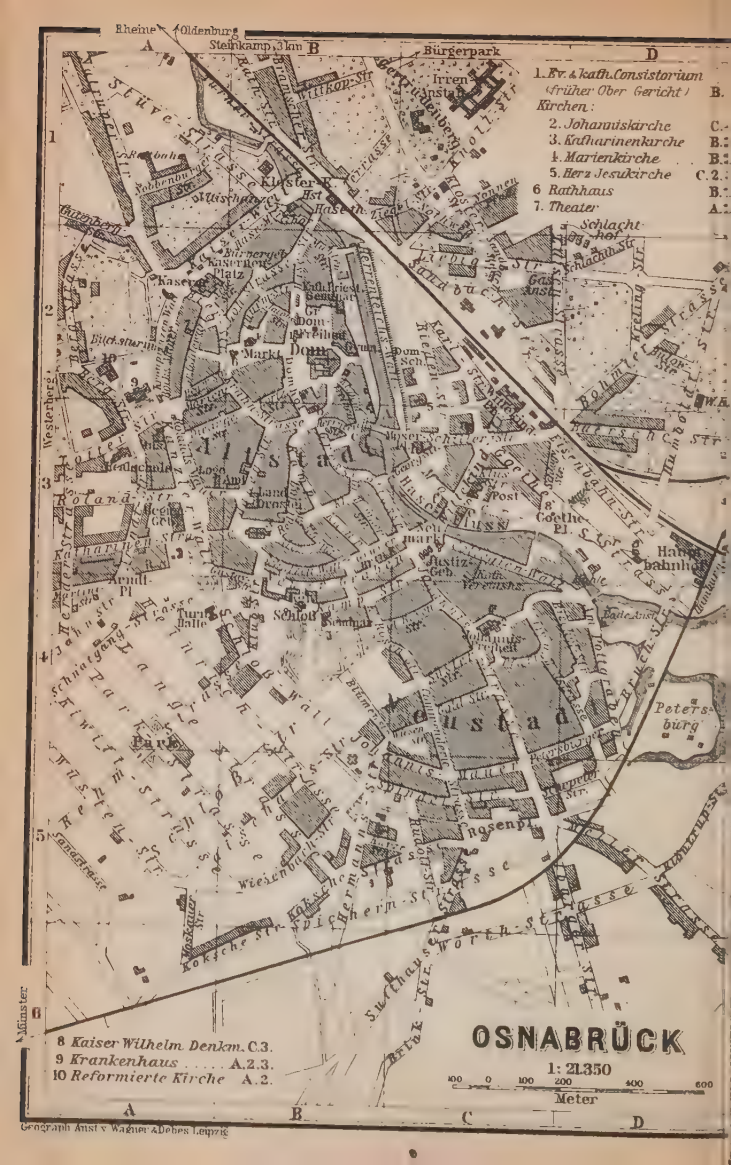
A favourite excursion is to the (2 hrs.) ruin of *Plesse* (1080 ft.; see below), with its two towers, on a wooded height, commanding a charming view, and thence down to *Marienspring* (½ hr.; music in summer on Sun. and Wed.). — In the pleasant *Bremker-Tal* to the S.E. lies (5 M.) *Reinhausen*, at the foot of the wooded *Gleichen*, which are surmounted with ruins.

From Göttingen to *Eichenberg* (for *Gotha*, *Erfurt*, *Halle*) and *Bebra* (and *Frankfort*), see R. 65. — A light railway runs from Göttingen viâ (5½ M.) *Diemarden* to (12 M.) *Rittmarshausen*.

40 M. *Bovenden* (456 ft.), commanded by the ruin of *Plesse* (see above). Above (42 M.) *Nörten* rises the ruin of *Hardenberg* (541 ft.); below, a modern château. — 48 M. **Northeim** (394 ft.; *Sonne; Englischer Hof*, R. 1½-2½ *M*), an old town (pop. 7800), with a good church of 1519 (old carving on the altar; remains of fine stained glass of 1404 in the choir), is also a station on the line from Nordhausen (p. 341) to Ottbergen (p. 39).

From (56 M.) *Salzderhelden*, with a saline spring and a ruined castle, a branch-line runs to (2½ M.) *Einbeck* (pop. 8000; Goldener Löwe), with numerous quaint old buildings, and (11 M.) *Dassel*.

60 M. **Kreiensen** (p. 40) is the junction for the Holzminden and Magdeburg line (R. 5), and is connected with (20½ M.) Osterode (p. 344) by a light railway (2 hrs.). — 66 M. *Freden* is situated in one of the prettiest parts of the valley of the *Leine*, on which the ruins of *Freden* and the *Winzenburg* look down from the heights. —


Rheine
Oldenburg
Steinkamp 3 km
Bürgerpark
1. Ev. & kath. Consistorium (früher Ober Gericht) B.
Kirchen:
2. Johanniskirche C.
3. Katharinenkirche B.
4. Martenkirche B.
5. Herz Jesukirche C. 2.
6 Rathhaus B.
7. Theater A.
Schlachthof
Irrenanstalt
Kloster
Kaiserl. Platz
Kaserne
Kathol. Gesellsch.
Dom
Markt
Altstadt
Neustadt
Westerberg
Rotand
Schloss
Hauptbahnhof
Post
Goethe Pl.
Justiz Gebäude
Turnhalle
Petersburg
Ingenpl
Wiesenhalle
Kirchhof
Kaiserl. Denkm.
Krankenhaus
Reformierte Kirche
OSNABRÜCK
1: 21.350
400 0 100 200 400 600
Meter
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

72 M. *Alfeld* (305 ft.; Peck's Hotel), with 5400 inhab., lies at the base of the *Sieben Brüder*, a group of hills, the highest of which is 1480 ft. above the sea-level. Various pleasant excursions may be made hence. The mountainous district is now quitted.

Beyond (83 M.) *Elze*, the junction for (18 M.) *Hameln* (p. 37), and connected with (14½ M.) Bodenburg (p. 74) by a branch-line, the Leine is crossed. On an eminence to the left rises **Schloss Marienburg* (no adm.), built in the mediæval style by Hase, with a frieze by Engelhard, illustrating northern mythology.

87 M. *Nordstemmen* is the junction for the *Hildesheim-Ringelheim* line (pp. 40, 38). — 95½ M. *Rethen*; 98½ M. *Wülfel*.

103 M. **Hanover**, see p. 63.

9. From Rotterdam to Hanover viâ Salzbergen.

260 M. Railway in 9¾-13 hrs. (fares 19 fl. 95, 15 fl. 25, 10 fl. 30 cts., or 31 *M* 80, 24 *M* 50, 16 *M* 50 pf.). — Shortest route between Rotterdam and Berlin (express in 13 hrs.). Custom-house formalities at Bentheim (see below).

From *Rotterdam* to (118 M.) *Hengelo*, see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*. Branch-lines diverge from Hengelo to *Almelo* on the N., and to *Enschede* and *Münster* (p. 83) on the S. Beyond (125 M.) *Oldenzaal* the line crosses the Prussian frontier. The custom-house is at (135 M.) **Bentheim** (*Bellevue*, R. 2, D. 2, pens. 5 *M*; *Wallés*), a small town (pop. 2560) with an old château (partly of the 12th cent.) and a statue of Bismarck, by Schmiemann (1901). *Bad Bentheim*, with two sulphur-springs, lies about 1 M. from the town. — 143 M. *Salzbergen* (junction for Emden, p. 87). — 148 M. **Rheine** (p. 87; *Rail. Restaurant*), the junction for Münster and Hamm, where carriages are changed.

The Osnabrück line crosses the *Ems*. On the right rises a wooded chain of hills, the N.W. spurs of the Teutoburgian Forest (p. 30). — 161 M. *Ibbenbüren* (pop 5000), on the *Aa*.

177 M. **Osnabrück.** — **Hotels.** *Schaumburg (Pl. a; C, 3), Schiller-Str. 6, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. (1 p.m.) 2½ *M*; Germania (Pl. e; C, 3), Möser-Str., R. & B. 2½-6 *M*; Central (Pl. h; C, 3). Möser-Platz; *Dütting's (Pl. b; B, 3), Domhof, R. 1½-6, D. (1 p.m.) 2½ *M*; Kaiserhof (Pl. c; B, 3), R. 2¼, D. 2¼ *M*; Drei Kronen (Pl. f; C, 3), Möser-Str., these two with concert-gardens; Hohenzollern (Pl. g; D, 3), opposite the Central Station. — **Restaurants** at the *Central Station* and at the *Hôtels Schaumburg*, *Dütting*, and *Central* (see above).

Cabs. 1-2 pers. per ¼ hr. 60, ½ hr. 90 pf., 1 hr. 1 *M*; 3-4 pers. 80 pf., 1 *M* 20 pf., and 2 *M*. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Wittekind-Str. 5.

Osnabrück (190 ft.), a prosperous town on the *Hase*, with 51,600 inhab., the capital of a bishopric founded by Charlemagne in 785, but suppressed in 1803 (governed alternately by a Roman Catholic and a Protestant prince-bishop after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648), has since 1858 again been the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop.

From the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. D, 3) the Möser-Str. leads to the town, viâ the Goethe-Platz (Pl. C, 3), with an *Equestrian*

Statue of Emp. William I. (1899), and the Möser-Platz (Pl. C, 3). A little farther on rises the **Cathedral** (Rom. Cath.; Pl. B, 2), a spacious cruciform structure (12-13th cent.) partly in the Romanesque and partly in the transitional style, with an octagonal tower above the crossing and two square W. towers.

The Interior (verger, No. 4, Kleine Domfreiheit) contains a bronze font of the 12th cent., a large wooden crucifix of the 13th cent., and eight late-Gothic figures of the Apostles (in the ambulatory). The *Treasury*, in the late-Romanesque sacristy, includes five fine reliquaries (12-15th cent.), crucifixes, croziers, etc. An ivory comb and set of chessmen, said to have belonged to Charlemagne, really date from the 12th century. — The Cloisters, orginally of the 12-13th cent., have been largely restored.

The Grosse Domfreiheit (Pl. B, 2), to the N. of the cathedral, is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Justus Möser* (1720-94), the patriotic author and philanthropist, by Drake.

A little to the W. is the Market Place (Pl. B, 2), with several gabled houses in the Gothic style and the **Rathaus** (Pl. 6), erected at the close of the 15th cent., where the negociations for the Peace of Westphalia were carried on from 1643 to 1648. The 'Friedens-Saal', restored in 1890, contains portraits of princes and ambassadors, and other reminiscences of that period (comp. p. 84). The statues of emperors on the façade are modern.

The adjacent ***Marien-Kirche** (Prot.; Pl. 4, B 2) is a noble Gothic structure, borne by very lofty, slender columns. The nave was erected in 1306-18, the choir and the retro-choir about 1420. The carved altar dates from the beginning of the 16th cent.; the tower, partly in the Romanesque and partly in the transition style, from the 12th century.

In the Kanzlerwall, No. 28, to the S., is the Museum (Pl. A, 3), containing a natural history cabinet and Germanic antiquities (open free on Wed. & Sun. 11-1; at other times 50 pf.). — The Gothic *Katharinen-Kirche* (Prot.; Pl. 3, B, 3) dates from the 14th cent., and contains chalices in the transition style; the tower is 338 ft. high. — In the Neumarkt (Pl. C, 3) is a *War Monument* in memory of 1870-71. — The *Royal Palace* (Pl. B, 4), a handsome baroque edifice, was built in 1662-75 and enlarged in the 18th century. — In the *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. 2; C, 4), of the 13th cent., are some interesting wood-carvings and statues. — The *Bürger-Park* (to the N.), the *Schinkelberg* (500 ft.), with the *Wilhelmshöhe* (view-tower), and (2 M.) *Steinkamp* are pleasant resorts for walkers.

About 15 M. to the N. of Osnabrück lies the estate of *Barenau* (carr. from Osnabrück in 2 hrs., 7 *M*), where topographical and military considerations have induced some authorities to place the scene of the great victory of Arminius over Varus in B. C. 9 (comp. p. 30). Barenau may also be reached from the station of Bramsche (p. 101).

From Osnabrück to Bremen and Hamburg, 147 M., railway in 4-6 hrs. (fare 19 *M* 80, 14 *M* 90, 9 *M* 90 pf.). The line runs to the N.E., passing numerous small stations. — 15½ M. *Bohmte*; 3 M. to the S. (light railway) are the small saline baths of *Essen* (Sieck's Inn, R. & B. 2¼-2½ *M*). — To the left appears the *Dümmer-See*. 27 M. *Diepholz* (pop. 3000), on the *Hunte*, has an old château. — At (55 M.) *Bassum* is an old abbey-church of the 14th cent.

Visselhövede
Ost-Herrenhsn.
HAINHOLZ
LAHRENWALD
HERRENHAUSEN
Obst-Plantage
Rangierbahnhof
Schloß
Parkhs.
Leo-Pesse
Garten
Schloß
Welfen-Garten
Steinthor-Masch
Wasserkunst
Leine
Fähre
Schlachthof
Limmer
Limmerbrunnen
Fössebad
Gitterhof
Fösse
Wittekind-Pl.
Rathaus
Hartmannsb.
LINDEN
v. Alten-Friedhof
Park
Wasserwerk
Lindener B.
Stemmkuhle
Lindener Ohe
Lions-K.
Schützenhs.
Alt-städter Masch
Bad
Bellevue
Maschpark
Prov.-Mus.
Rathaus
Zeughs.
Waterloo-Pl.
Welfen-Pl.
Welfen-Schule
Mariengt.
Luther-K.
Christus-K.
Kasernen
Königswörther Pl.
Justiz-Palast
Bahnhof
Kgl. Theater
Leibnizhs.
Schloß
Ob. Rathhs.
Georgengt.
Aegidienfriedhof
Ob. Landesgericht
Ob. Bauhof
Ob. Marstall
Ob. Reitbahn
Ob. Exerzierhaus
Ob. Reithalle
Ob. Reitschule
Ob. Stallgebäude
Ob. Wagenhalle
Ob. Kavalleriekaserne
Ob. Infanteriekaserne
Ob. Artilleriekaserne
Ob. Pionierkaserne
Ob. Proviantamt
Ob. Garnisonlazarett
Ob. Garnisonbäckerei
Ob. Garnisonschule
Ob. Garnisonkirche
Ob. Garnisonfriedhof
Ob. Garnisonverwaltung
Ob. Garnisonbauamt
Ob. Garnisonbauhof
Ob. Garnisonbauwerkstatt
Ob. Garnisonbauwohnung
Ob. Garnisonbauwohnung
Ob. Garnisonbauwohnung

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

restored in 1866 (branch-line to *Holzhausen* and *Bünde*; see below. Beyond (69 M.) *Dreye* we cross the *Weser*. — 76 M. **Bremen**, see p. 92. — 83 M. *Oberneuland*, with a fine park known as 'Hüpken's Ruh'. 115 M. *Rotenburg* is situated at the confluence of the *Rodau* and *Wümme*. From (128 M.) *Buchholz* a branch-line diverges for Lüneburg and Wittenberge (p. 144), and for Geestemünde (p. 98). Beyond (140 M.) *Harburg* (p. 103), the *Elbe* is crossed. — 147 M. *Hamburg* (Hannoverscher Bahnhof), see p. 104.

From Osnabrück a branch-line runs to (33 M.) *Brackwede* (p. 28). — To *Quakenbrück* and *Oldenburg*, see p. 101; to *Cologne*, see p. 26.

191 M. *Melle* (pop. 3000; Bahnhof-Hôtel), on the *Else;* 201 M. *Bünde* (220 ft.; pop. 4800; Schierholz; Deutscher Kaiser), with salt springs, also on the Else. — 207 M. *Löhne*, where the Cologne and Hanover line is reached (see p. 30). From Löhne to —

260 M. *Hanover*, see R. 3.

10. Hanover.

Hotels. *Near the Station:* *Hôtel Royal (Pl. a; D, 3), R. from 3, B. 1½, déj. 2½, D. 3½, pens. from 8½ *M;* *Bristol (Pl. c; D, 3), R. 3-5, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. 3, pens. from 8 *M;* *Rheinischer Hof (Pl. b; D, 3), R. 2½-5, D. 3, pens. from 7½ *M;* *Grand-Hôtel (Pl. d; D, 3); these four first-class, with restaurants. — Bornemann's (Pl. e; D, 3), R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2 *M*, very fair; Central (Pl. f; D, 1), R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 1½-2 *M;* Wachsning's (Pl. p; D, 3), Schiller-Str. 25, R. 2-3, B. ¾ *M;* Terminus (Pl. q; D, 3), at the corner of the Schiller-Str. and Rosen-Str.; Kaiserhof (Pl. r; D, 3), Joachim-Str. 1, R. from 2 *M;* Hohenzollern (Pl. s; D, 3), R. 1½-3, B. 1½ *M*, Bellevue (Pl. t; D, 3), R. & B. 2½ *M*, Kronprinz (Pl. u; D, 3), R. 2-3, B. ¾ *M*, Rasch-Platz Nos. 4, 8, & 12.

In the Town (not far from the station): *Kasten's (Pl. h; D, 3), Theater-Platz 9, with restaurant, R. from 3, D. 3 *M;* *Continental (Pl. g; D, 3), Georg-Str. 20, R. 2½-4½, B. 1, D. 3 *M*, with restaurant; *Monopol (Pl. i; D, 3), at the corner of the Sophien-Str. and Theater-Platz, R. 3-5, B. 1 *M*, with wine-restaurant; *Victoria (Pl. k; D, 3), Georg-Str. 27, R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M;* Reichshof (Pl. v; D, 3), Grosse Packhof-Str. 18, with restaurant, R. & B. from 3¼, D. 2½ *M;* Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. n; D, 4), Ægidientor-Platz 2, with wine-restaurant, R. 1¾-3, B. ¾ *M*, good; Daseking's Hotel (Pl. w; C, 3), Georg-Str. 46, R. 1¾-3 *M*, with restaurant; Höt. de l'Europe (Pl. l; D, 3), Luisen-Str. 4; Bairischer Hof (Pl. m; D, 3), Luisen-Str. 10, with restaurant.

Pensions: *Mrs. Constable*, Detmold-Str. 14; *Mrs. A. Browne*, Masch-Str. 6; *Frau Grossheim*, Emmerberg 29; *Frau Gewecke*, Brüder-Str. 2, (Pl. C, 3), 100-150 *M* per month; *Frau Hagemeister*, Hölty-Str. 11 (Pl. D, 4); 3½-5 *M* per day; *Frau Dr. Harras*, Laves-Str. 73 (Pl. D, E, 3), 100-120 *M*; *Pension Internationale*, Prinzen-Str. 2 (Pl. D, 3, 4), 120-150 *M;* *Fräulein Sannemann*, Heinrich-Str. 44 (Pl. D, 3). 3½-6 *M* per day; *Frau Schüler*, Friesen-Str. 44 (Pl. D, 2, 3), 125-135 *M;* *Wuthmann*, Heinrich-Str. 34 (Pl. D, 3), 4-6 *M* per day.

Restaurants (D. 1-3 p.m.). *Continental, in the Continental Hotel, entr. in Karmarsch-Str.; *Puszta, in the Hôtel Bristol; *Savoy*, in the Rheinische Hof (see above); *Grand-Hôtel; Königshalle*, König-Str. 1 (Pl. D, 3); *Franziskaner*, in the Bairische Hof (see above); *Reichshof* (see above); *Stadt Pilsen*, Bahnhof-Str. 6 (Pl. D, 3); *Kulmbacher Bierhalle*, Bahnhof-Str. 13, D 1½ *M;* *Vier Jahreszeiten* (see above); *Rabe*, Ægidientor-Platz; *Pilsener Urquell*, Windmühlen-Str. 2b; *Kaiserhof* (see above), D. 1-1½ *M; Haus der Väter* (p. 69). — Wine Rooms: *Georgshalle*, in Kasten's Hotel (see above); **Monopol* (see above), D. (1-4 p.m.) 2-3 *M;* **Michaelis*, Windmühlen-Str. 5, D. (1-3 p.m.) 1½ *M;* **Zu den Drei Männern*, *Lucke*, Ständehaus-Str. 4 and 1; *Ratskeller* (p. 65); *Eilers*, Langelaube 46; *Vier Jahreszeiten* (see above); *Continental Bodega*, Georg-Str. 38.

Cafés. **Kröpcke* (Pl. D, 3), at the pavilion in the Theater-Platz; **Kasten*, Theater-Platz 16a, corner of Bahnhof-Str., on the first floor; **Wiener Café*, Georg-Str. 37; *Kaiser-Café*, Theater-Platz. — **Confectioners.** **Kreipe*, Bahnhof-Str. 12; *Suhr*, Georg-Str. 29; *Hartmann*, Grosse Packhof Str. 2.

Amusements. In the town: *Tivoli* (Pl. D, 3), König-Str., concerts in summer every evening (adm. 1 *M*). — Outside the town: *Zoological Garden* (p. 70), band daily except Sat.; *Lister Turm*, *Neues Haus* (p. 70), all three in the Eilenriede; *Bellavista*, by the Neue Tor (Pl. B, 6); *Parkhaus*, *Stadt Park*, both near Herrenhausen.

Theatres. **Royal Theatre* (Pl. D, 3; closed in June, July, and Aug. parquet (stalls) 3-4½ *M*, dress-circle 3-6 *M*; concerts in winter. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. D, 4), Markt-Str. 47 (closed from April to Aug.), comedies and operettas, reserved seat 2-2½ *M*. — *Deutsches Theater*, Reuter-Str. 1 (closed in summer). — *Union-Theater* (Pl. D, 4), Masch-Str. 12 (summer theatre; stalls ¾-1 *M*). — Music Halls. *Mollini-Theater*, Artillerie-Str. 10; *Apollo-Theater*, Schiller-Str.

Baths. *Hannover'sche Badehalle* (Pl. C, 4), Friedrich-Str. 18, with Turkish, Russian, and swimming baths for ladies and gentlemen; *Luisenbad*, Luisen-Str. 5 (Pl. D, 3); *Dianabad*, Bahnhof-Str. 13 (Pl. D, 3). — *Schrader's River Baths*, behind the Archive Building (p. 68).

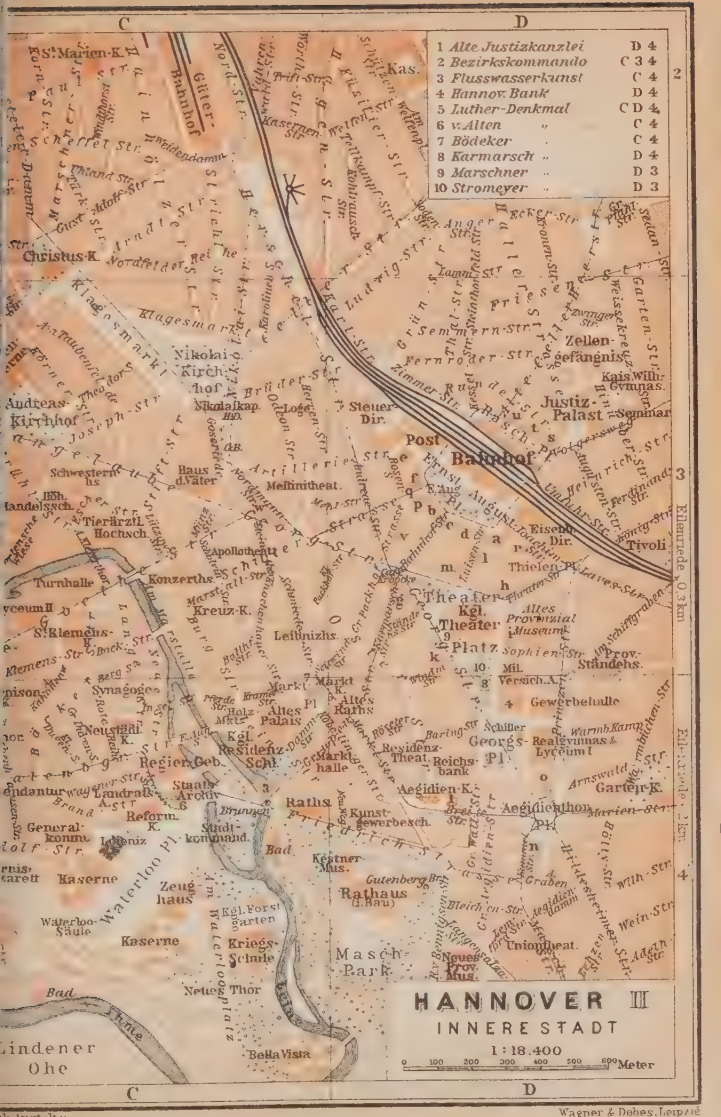
Cabs. Per drive in the interior of the town (one-horse): 1-2 pers. 70 pf., 3-4 pers. 85 pf. (from the station 10 and 15 pf. more); small articles free; each box 25 pf. — Outer quarters of the town, and to the Zoological Garden: 1-2 pers. 85 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M* 10. — After 10.30 p.m. double fares. — *By time*: ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 70, 3-4 pers. 1 *M*; 1 hr., 2 or 2½ *M*.

Electric Tramways (fares 10-25 pf.). The main points of intersection are the *Ernst-August-Platz* (*Railway Station*; Pl. D, 3; lines 5 and 9-14), the *Café Kröpcke* (Pl. D, 3; all the lines except 2, 3, 6, and 7); the *Ægidientor-Platz* (Pl. D, 4; lines 1, 4, 6, 9, 15, 16); and the *Schwarzer Bär* (Pl. B, 4; lines 4, 5, 6, 7, 10). — 1. From *Döhren* (S.) to the *Königswörter Platz* (Pl. B, C, 3), *Herrenhausen* (Pl. A, 1), and *Stöcken* (N.W.), 5½ M., in ¾ hr. — 2. From the *Markt-Halle* (Pl. D, 4) to the goods rail. station (Güter-Bahnhof, Pl. C, 2), and back to the *Markt-Halle*, 2½ M., in 22 min. — 3. From *Döhren* (S.W.) to the *Döhrener-Turm* (Pl. E, 6), 1¼ M., in 10 min. — 4. From *Linden* (Fischerhof) to the *Pferde-Turm* (Pl. F, G, 4), 4½ M., in 39 min. — 5. From *Linden* (Diekborn-Str.; Pl. E, 4) to the *Pferde-Turm*, 3¾ M., in 33 min. — 6. Inner Circle (*Innere Rundbahn*). From *Linden* (Schwarzer Bär; Pl. B, 4) to the Königswörter-Platz (Pl. B, C, 3), the Güter-Bahnhof (Pl. C, 2), Bödeker-Str. (Pl. E, 2), the Neue Haus (Pl. E, 3), Ægidientor-Platz (Pl. D, 4), Waterloo-Platz (Pl. C, 4), and *Linden*, 5½ M., in 48 min. — 7. From *Linden* (Fischerhof) to *Limmer* (Pl. A, 3), 2½ M., in 21 min. — 8. From *Limmer* (Pl. A, 3) to the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. F, 3), 4½ M., in 37 min. — 9. Outer Circle (*Äussere Rundbahn*). From *Misburg* (E.) to Buchholz (N.), the Ernst-August-Platz (Rail. Station, Pl. D, 3), the Markt-Halle (Pl. D, 4), Ægidientor-Platz (Pl. D, 4), the Pferde-Turm (Pl. F, G, 4), Kirchrode (E.), Anderten (E.), and *Misburg*. — 10. From *List* (Pl. E, 1) to Ricklingen (Pl. C, 6), and the *Landwehr-Schenke* (S.W.), 5 M., in ¾ hr. — 11. From the *Bödeker-Str.* (Pl. E, 2) to *Vahrenwald* (Pl. C, D, 1) and *Langenhagen* (N.), 6½ M., in 55 min. — 12. From the *Bödeker-Str.* to *Hainholz* (Pl. B, 1), 3 M., in ½ hr.. — 13. From *Hainholz* to the *Pferde-Turm* (Pl. F, G, 4), 3¾ M., in 36 min. — 14. From the *Pferde-Turm* to *Vahrenwald* (Pl. C, D, 1) and *Langenhagen* (N.), 7½ M., in 1 hr. — 15. From *Hainholz* (Pl. B, 1) to the *Böhmer-Str.* (Pl. E, 5), 3 M., in ½ hr. — 16. From the *Böhmer-Str.* to *Vahrenwald* (Pl. C, D, 1), 3 M., in ½ hr. — For electric tramways outside the town see, p. 70.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), in the Ernst-August-Platz.

United States Consul: *Jay White, Esq.*; vice-consul, *C. C. Stevenson, Esq.* — **British Vice-Consul:** *C. C. Stevenson, Esq.*

English Church, in the Nicolai-Capelle, Goseriede (Pl. C, 3); services at 10.30 a.m. and 6 p.m. Chaplain, *Rev. W. R. Cosens*, *D. D.*, Körner-Str. 6.


1 Alte Justizkanzlei D 4
2 Bezirkskommando C 3 4
3 Flusswasserkunst C 4
4 Hannov. Bank D 4
5 Luther-Denkmal C D 4
6 v. Alten „ C 4
7 Bödeker „ C 4
8 Karmarsch „ D 4
9 Marschner „ D 3
10 Stromeyer „ D 3
HANNOVER III
INNERE STADT
1:18.400
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 Meter
Eilenriede 0·3 km
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Hanover (255 ft.), formerly the capital of the kingdom of Hanover, now that of the Prussian province of that name, and the headquarters of the 10th Army Corps, with 236,000 inhab. (287,000, including the suburb of *Linden*), is situated in a well-cultivated plain on both banks of the *Leine*, which is here joined by the *Ihme*. The irregularly-built old town still contains a number of antiquated houses of the 15-17th cent., while handsome new quarters have arisen to the N. and E. In contrast to the older stucco fronts, most of the modern buildings are constructed of brick, an improvement mainly due to the architect *K. W. Hase* (1818-1902).

In the spacious Ernst-August-Platz (Pl. D, 3), in front of the railway-station, rises an **Equestrian Statue of King Ernest Augustus* (d. 1851), in bronze, by A. Wolff (1860). — To the right, Ernst-August-Platz No. 25, is the *Post and Telegraph Office* (1881).

The Bahnhof-Strasse leads straight on to the Georg-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 3), the chief thoroughfare of the city, between the old and new town. Following this to the left, we reach the Theater-Platz (Pl. D, 3), in which rises the **Royal Theatre**, built in 1845-52 by *Laves*. The principal façade is adorned with a handsome portico and statues of twelve celebrated poets and composers. In the Theater-Platz are statues of the composer *Marschner* (1795-1861; conductor of the royal orchestra 1831-59), *Stromeyer* (1804-76), the famous surgeon, and *Karmarsch* (1803-79), the founder and director of the Polytechnic Academy at Hanover. The first (Pl. 9) is by F. Hartzer, the others (Pl. 10 and 8) by Rassau of Dresden.

In the Georgs-Platz (Pl. D, 4), to the S. of the Theater-Platz, is the *Lyceum and Real-Gymnasium*, in front of which rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller*, by Engelhard (1863). At the corner of the Landschaft-Str. is the *Industrial Exhibition* (open daily, except Mon., 11-2 and 5-8; 20 pf.). On the W. side of the square is the *Imperial Bank* (1895-96). — To the S.W. of the Georgs-Platz, and adjoining it, lies the Ægidientor-Platz (P. D, 4), an important tramway-centre. The Breite-Strasse leads hence to the W. towards the Altstadt, passing the Gothic *Ægidien-Kirche* (Pl. D, 4; 14th cent.; restored in 1887), with a baroque tower. Near the church (Oster-Str. 59) is the old *Justiz-Kanzlei* (Pl. 1), a handsome late-Gothic brick building, with a lofty gable (15th cent.). — The Markt-Str., in which is a bronze statue of *Hannovera*, by Wegener (1889), runs hence to the N.W. to the Market Place (Pl. C, 4), the centre of the old town.

The old **Rathaus** (Pl. D, 4), on the S.E. side of the square, erected in the late-Gothic style in 1439-55, was restored in 1878-79 and enlarged in 1890-91. The large reception-hall and the Ratskeller (p. 63) are decorated with frescoes by *Schaper*. — In front of the Rathaus is a Gothic *Fountain*, in bronze, by Hase (1881), and nearer the Markt-Kirche is a bronze *Luther Monument* (Pl. 5), by Dopmeyer (1900). At the base of the high pedestal supporting

the figure of the reformer are seated figures of the Duchess Eliza beth (left) and Duke Ernest the Confessor (right).

The **Markt-Kirche** (Pl. 5; C, 4), a brick building of the 14t cent., is open on Tues. and Frid., 11-1 (sacristan, Markt 3). Th interior, restored in 1855 and adorned with painting by Schape in 1893, contains fine modern stained glass and a modern altar carve in oak. The glass in the three central windows of the choir is c the 14th century. Tower 300 ft. high. — To the N. of the church, a the beginning of the Schmiede-Str., is a *Statue of Pastor Bödeke* (Pl. 7), by Dopmeyer (1880).

No. 10 in the Schmiede-Str., at the corner of the Kaiser-Strasse was once **Leibnitz's House* (Pl. C, 3); it has a sandstone façade c 1652, with rich plastic ornamentation. The interior (restored b Haupt in 1891-92), which now contains the *Industrial Museum*, a interesting collection of art-industrial objects and antiquities (ope daily 10-2, Sun. 11-2; adm. 20 pf.), affords an excellent idea of German merchant's house of the period. — The neighbourin *Kreuz-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3; 14-15th cent.) contains a good altar-piec by Gonne. — No. 28 in the quaint Knochenhauer-Str. (Pl. C, 3 is one of the most beautiful late-Gothic brick buildings in the town

The extensive **Royal Palace** (Pl. C, 4), with its back to th Leine, was built in the 17th cent., and altered in 1817 (open daily 10-6, adm. 25 pf.; entrance by Portal No. 2). The chapel contain an altar-piece by *L. Cranach*, representing the Crucifixion, and fres coes of the Ascension by *Oesterley*.

Opposite the main façade of the palace, in the Leine-Str., is th *Alte Palais* (Pl. C, 4), built in 1752. — We now turn S., past th turretted *Waterworks* (Pl. 3), erected in 1897-98, and a monumenta fountain (1900), to the Friedrich-Strasse, at the corner of which is the old palace of George V. when crown-prince, now the *Town Hall* (Pl. C, 4). Farther on in the Friedrich-Str. is the *School o Industrial Art*.

The **Kestner Museum** (Pl. D, 4), in the grounds adjoining th Friedrich-Strasse (open daily, 11-2; in summer also on Wed. 3-6 catalogue 10 pf.), contains the collections presented to the town i 1884 by Herr Hermann Kestner (grandson of Charlotte Kestner, th original of Lotte in Goethe's 'Werther'; comp. p. 69), consisting of Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, and Roman antiquities, coins, cameos paintings, and engravings, and a library of 10,000 volumes. It con tains also the collection of mediæval works of art, rare books, auto graphs, and paintings left by *Senator Culemann*, and bought by th town for 600,000 *M* (30,000*l*.), and the *Municipal Library* (ope daily, 11-1). — Near the museum a new *Town Hall*, begun in 1901 is in course of erection, and behind the latter is the *Masch-Park* with a Bismarck Column by Sasse (1900). — On the E. side of th Friedrich-Strasse Grounds is the *Gutenberg Fountain*, by Rowal and Dopmeyer (1690). — Farther on, to the S., rises the —

New Provincial Museum (Pl. D, 4), a sandstone building in the Renaissance style by *Stier*, erected in 1897-1902. The collections include the *Cumberland Gallery* (pictures and sculptures belonging to the royal house of Brunswick and Lüneburg), and the *Guelph Museum* (transferred from Herrenhausen in 1896). The museum is open daily 10-3, Sun. and holidays 11-2; closed on the chief festivals.

Ground Floor. Rooms I & II, to the right of the entrance: Prehistoric remains, including interesting neolithic vessels. — R. III. Sepulchral urns of the Roman and early-Saxon periods; *Bronze vessels from Westerhode and Hemmoor. — RR. IV & V. Ethnographical collections. — We return to R. I and ascend to the —

Main Floor. Rooms VI & VIII. Plaster casts. — R. VII. Marble sculptures, including an antique group of Perseus and Andromeda. — R. X. Ecclesiastical antiquities from the Guelph Museum: *Reliquaries; large winged altar-piece from the Ægidien-Kirche (15th cent.); crucifixes; mediæval embroideries; three wooden statues by *Tilman Riemenschneider* (Madonna, John the Evangelist, John the Baptist). — R. IX (to the left) contains coins and seals. — R. XI (to the right). Weapons, armour, instruments of torture. Banners of the Anglo-Hanoverian legion of 1803-15. — R. XII. Altars; crucifixes; large Persian prayer-carpet (17th cent.). — RR. XIII-XV. Geological, botanical, and mineralogical collections.

Second Floor. The Cupola Room contains marble sculptures. In RR. XVI-XXII and Cab. 1-20 are the ancient and modern **Paintings.**

Old Masters. — 19. *Sodoma*, Madonna and SS. Joseph and Bernard of Siena; *49. *Paris Bordone* (or *Bertoja di Parma?*), Venetian nursery, with charming genre episodes (the gem of the collection); 90. *B. G. Cuyp*, 'Peace on Earth'; 118. *G. Dou*, The old scribe; 146. *Perugino*, Madonna and saints; 167. *Dirk Hals*, Lesson on the flute; 183. *Herrera the Elder*, Last Supper; 185. *Holbein the Elder*, Christ and Mary at Golgotha; *Holbein the Younger*, *186. Edward VI. of England, 187. (?) Portrait, 188. Melanchthon (medallion); 212. *Honthorst*, Portrait; 269. *H. von Culmbach*, SS. Stephen and Rochus; 302. *Master of the Female Half-Lengths*, Luteplayer; 307. *M. J. Mierevelt*, Portrait; 318. *J. M. Molenaer*, Peasants; 335. *Netscher*, Pensionary J. de Witt; 358. *Lower Rhenish Master* (?), Madonna with the donor; 370. *Jürgen Ovens*, Grandmother and grandchild; 3.1. *A. Palamedesz*, Guard-room; *G. Pannini*, 377. St. Peter's, 378. Piazza Navona; 382. *Parrocel* (?), Battle; *465. *Rubens*, Rape of Dejanira; 477. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; 478. *D. Ryckaert III.*, Merry party; 5 1. *Snyders*, Animals; 526. *After Titian*, Portrait of himself; *581. *Velazquez* (?), Portrait of himself; 588. *P. de Vos*, Bear-hunt; 6 3. *E. de Witte*, Church-interior; 619. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Portrait; 627-630. *Canaletto*, Views in Venice; 646. *A. van Everdingen*, Waterfall in Norway; 652. *G. Dou*, Moor; 666. *Horemans*, Fiddler; 1137. *Bramantino*, Madonna and saints.

Modern Painters: *A. Achenbach*, 1. Briel Harbour, 2. Winter joys; 16. *K. Begas*, Lorelei; 21. *Bergmann*, Emp. Charles V. at San Yuste; 25. *L. Blanc*, Gretchen; 28. *Bleibtreu*, Battle on the Katzbach; 40. *Camphausen*, Puritans; 41. *A. Carl*, Landscape; 74. *Cornelius*, Joseph interpreting dreams (cartoon); 88. *Knille*, The dead Cid; 91. *Koch*, Italian landscape; 94. *Köhler*, Semiramis; 107. *Kretschmer*, Storm in the desert; *Sir Thos. Lawrence*, 110. William Pitt, 111. Viscount Canterbury; 113. *Lessing*, Emp. Henry IV. at the convent of Prüfening; 121. *Metz*, Scene in the Peasants' War; 125. *Morgenstern*, Valley of the Isar; 131. *A. Northen*, Battle of Waterloo; *Oesterley*, 134. Jephtha's daughter, 135. Leonore; 150. *Rottmann*, Sicyon; 158. *Schirmer*, Storm; 182. *Waldmüller*, Evening-prayer; 187. *Busse*, The Palatine at Rome; 198. *Geyer*, Receiving the prince; 200. *Flüggen*. The legacy-hunters; 207. *Hübner*, Fighting his battles over again; 214. *Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; 222. *Fr. Kaulbach*, Portrait; 232. *Jordan*, On the way to the cemetery; 292. *Preller*, Sketch; 301. *Munthe*. Winter-landscape; 312. *Piloty*, Death of Cæsar; 313. *Schuch*, Quack; 315. *Gude*, Coast of Norway; 317. *Schuch*, Landscape; 323. *Kaulbach*. Portrait; 327 *Spangenberg*, Vandals in a church; 334. *Bokelmann*, The arrest; 339. *Baisch*, Cattle; 340. *Kotsch*, Evening-scene; 342. *A. von Kaulbach*, Portrait; 344. *Dücker*, Beach in Rügen;

346. *Oehmichen*, Singing-lesson; 347. *Hoffmann-Fallersleben*, Scene in Westphalia; 350. *Vogel*, Duke Ernest the Confessor receiving the sacrament; 353. *Wenglein*, Evening-scene; 486. *Schultz*, Landscape; 487. *Oesterley*, Autumn tints; 497. *Friedrich*, Portrait of Bennigsen; 498. *Breling*, Episod in the war of 1870; 499. *Liebermann*, Dutch village; 501. *Hering*, Foun again; 502. *Kallmorgen*, At the ferry.

Rooms XXIII to XXXIV. Natural history collections. The bird (Rooms XXVII-XXXII) are specially good.

To the W. of the Friedrich-Str. flows the *Leine*, beyond whic extends a spacious drill-ground called the Waterloo-Platz (P C, 4), at the farther end of which rises the *Waterloo Column*, 154 ft in height, erected in 1826-32. Good survey of the town from th top (188 steps; in summer opened by a keeper for a trifling fee in winter the key is obtained at the barracks to the right, No. 3). O each side are barracks, and to the E. are also the spacious *Arsenal* built in 1846 (adm. to the 'Fahnenhalle' on Wed. & Sat., 10-11.45 gratis; at other times on application at the Artillery Depôt, 50 pf. and the *Military School*. At the N. end is the *Statue of Count Alte* (1764-1840; Pl. 6), the Hanoverian general at Waterloo and com mander of the Anglo-Hanoverian Legion in Spain. On the W. between this and the barracks, resting on a portion of the old ram part, is a small temple with a bust of *Leibnitz* (d. 1716; p. 66) by the Irish sculptor Hewetson (1790). Leibnitz is interred in th neighbouring *Neustädter-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4).

At the back of General Alten's monument is the building of th *Royal Archives and Library* (Pl. C,4), erected in 1719 and enlarge in 1891-92. The library (adm. Mon., Tues., Thurs., & Frid. 9-1 Wed. & Sat. 9-12 and 2-4) contains 200,000 vols., a collection o autographs, and memorials of Leibnitz. Adjacent are the *Government Offices*, a Romanesque structure by Hunæus, and the *Reformed Churc* (1897). — The *Ernst-August Palais* (Pl. C, 4), in the Adolf-Str (No. 2), now contains the military headquarters of the province.

The *Poor House* in the Neue-Strasse (Pl. C, 3, 4) bears an in scription to the effect that the Duke of Brunswick dined here i 1809 (the house being then an inn) when on his expedition from th Erzgebirge to the North Sea (comp. p. 80). — In the vicinity i the *Synagogue* (Pl. C, 4), built in an oriental style by Opple (1870). — In the Goethe-Platz (Pl. C, 3) is the Romanesque *Garrison Church*, built by Hehl in 1891-93. — We may now return vi the busy Goethe-Strasse (Pl. C, 3) to the Georg-Strasse.

A few yards to the E. of the Theater-Platz (p. 65) is th Künstlerhaus (Pl. D, 3), Sophien-Str. 2, a Romanesque edific by *Hase*, completed in 1858. The E. wing, entered from th Prinzen-Str., contains the new *Hanoverian Museum (Vaterländisch Museum)*, with Hanoverian uniforms, costumes, and antiquities.

A few yards to the E. of the museum, at the beginning of th pleasant street named Am Schiffgraben (Pl. D, E, 3), stands th *House of the Provincial Diet*, an edifice in the Italian style by Wallbrecht (1880). — To the S., in the Marien-Str., is the *Garten*

Kirche (Pl. D, 4), built in the early-Gothic style in 1887-91. In the churchyard lies Charlotte Kestner, Werther's Lotte (d. 1828), who lived at Ægidien-Str. 4.

The Misburger-Damm (Pl. E, F, 4; the E. continuation of the Marien-Str.), the Schiffgraben, and the König-Str. (Pl. D, E, 3), the chief approaches to the Eilenriede (p. 70), traverse a pleasant residential quarter. In the Misburger-Damm are the new *Veterinary College* (1895-99) and the *Central Cattle Market and Slaughter House*. The circular space at the end of the König-Str. is embellished with a *War Monument* (Pl. D, E, 3) by Volz, erected in 1884.

To the E. of the railway-station are the *Law Courts* (Pl. D, 3), built in 1880-82 by Adler. Adjacent are the large *Prison* and the *Kaiser Wilhelm Gymnasium*, and to the N.E. are two new Gothic churches, the *Apostel-Kirche* and the *Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche*.

From the Georg-Str. (p. 65) the short Nordmann-Str., beginning at the cross-roads known as the 'Stein-Tor', leads to the N.W. to the Goseriede, on which is the *Goose Fountain* (Pl. G.-B.), by Dopmeyer. To the N. is the *Nicolai Chapel* (Pl. C, 3), dating from the middle of the 14th cent., now the *English Church*. The adjoining colonnade contains some good 17th cent. sculpture by Hanoverian artists. Close by is the sepulchral monument of the poet *Hölty* (Pl. H.-D.; 1748-76), erected in 1901. On the N.W. side of the *Klages-Markt* (Pl. C, 3; horse-market) is the *Christus-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2), a handsome Gothic brick church by Hase (1864), with good stained glass (sacristan, Gustav-Adolf-Strasse 1).

Dr. Windthorst (d. 1891), long the leader of the 'Centrum', or Roman Catholic party, in the German Reichstag, is buried in the *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2), in the Paul-Str., to the N. — In the Hahnen-Str. (Pl. B, 2) is the *Luther-Kirche*, by Hillebrand (1898).

The Celler-Str. leads to the N.E. from the Nicolai Cemetery to the *Welfen-Platz* (Pl. D, 2), with its large barracks. In the Vahrenwalder-Strasse, farther to the N., is the *Military Riding Institute* (Pl. D, 1), for training riding-masters for the army.

The Georg-Str. (p. 65) is continued towards the N.W. by the Langelaube (Pl. C, 3). No. 3 in this street is the so-called *Haus der Väter*, of 1619, now occupied by the Men's Choral Society (restaurant). — Farther on, at the beginning of the Herrenhäuser Allée (see p. 70), are a granite monument with a bronze medallion of *General von Rosenberg*, and, to the right, the imposing *Welfen-Schloss*, or Palace of the Guelphs, in the Romanesque style, with five towers, fitted up in 1878-80 as a **Polytechnic School** (Pl. B, 2). Above the portal are statues of Henry the Lion, Ernest the Confessor, the Elector Ernest Augustus, and King Ernest Augustus; the corridor is adorned with a frieze by Engelhard, representing scenes of Northern Mythology. Behind the Palace is the pretty *Welfen-Garten*.

Environs of Hanover (tramways, see p. 64). — From the Königsworter-Platz, at the W. end of the Langelaube (p. 69), the Herrenhäuser Allée (Pl. A, B, 2; p. 69), a fine avenue of limes, $1^1/_4$ M. long and 120 yds. wide, laid out in 1726, leads to Schloss Herrenhausen. On the right, beyond the Welfen-Schloss, stands the *Prinzenhaus* (Pl. B, 2; removed hither from the Goethe-Str.). In 1774-95 it was occupied by Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg, father of Queen Louisa of Prussia and Queen Frederica of Hanover. — On the other side of the avenue is the *Georgs-Garten* (Pl. A, B, 2), which extends to Herrenhausen and contains a royal château and a café.

Schloss Herrenhausen (Pl. A, 1; no admission), at the farther end of the avenue, was built in 1698 and was the favourite residence of George I. (d. 1727), George II. (d. 1760), and George V. (d. 1878). The *Garden (Pl. A, 2), 120 acres in area, laid out in the old French style, contains statues copied from antiques and monuments of Hanoverian princes. The colossal statue of the Electress Sophia, by Engelhard, stands on the spot where she expired in 1714. Near the *Orangery* (1692), on the E. side, is a large *Garden Theatre*. The fountains play every Wed. and Sun. from Whitsunday to Sept. (in May, June, and Aug. 5-7, in July 5.30-7.30, in Sept. 3-5). The waters of the great fountain rise to the height of 141 ft. — To the N. of the Schloss is the *Berggarten* (Pl. A. 1), containing palm, orchid, and Victoria Regia houses, etc. (fee, 30-50 pf.). — At the end of the garden is the **Mausoleum*, built in 1842-46, containing the monuments of King Ernest Augustus (d. 1851) and his Queen Frederica (d. 1841) by *Rauch* (open from April to Sept. 9-6, Oct. to March 10-4; closed on Sun.; apply to the castellan in the W. front wing of the Schloss, No. 1a).

In an annexe of the Schloss are the *Historical Portrait Gallery*, the *Family Museum*, and the *Coach Houses (Wagenburg)* and *Harness Rooms (Geschirr-Kammer)*; adm. on week-days, April-Sept. 9-6, Oct.-March 10-4; fee.

The **Eilenriede** (Pl. E, F, G, 1, 2), a wood belonging to the town, affords beautiful walks and contains numerous restaurants (*Lister Turm; Pferdeturm; Neues Haus; Bischofshole; Steuerndieb*). — On the S. side of it, $1^1/_2$ M. from the town, is the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. F, 3), with well-kept grounds and a good restaurant (adm. 50 pf., on the first Sun. of each month from April to Oct. 30 pf.; concerts several times a week).

To the S.W. of Hanover lies **Linden** (Pl. A, B, 4, 5), an industrial suburb, with a Gothic *Rathaus* and the *Martins-Kirche* (1722). — The *Lindener Berg* (285 ft.), on the top of which are situated the Municipal Waterworks, commands an extensive view. — To the N.W. of Linden is the little bathing-place of *Limmerbrunnen*, with sulphureous springs.

The *Deer Park* at *Kirchrode* (electric tramway. No. 9; carr. $4^1/_2$, through the Eilenriede 5 *M*), which contains tame deer, is much visited.

Hanover is connected by Electric Tramways with *Barsinghausen* (16 M.; $1^1/_2$ hr.; fare 60 pf., return 80 pf.); *Hildesheim* ($8^1/_2$ M.; 1 hr. 10 min.; fare 60 pf., return 80 pf.); *Gehrden* (8 M.; 50 min.; fare 30, return 50 pf.), *Pattensen* ($10^1/_2$ M.); *Haimar* (17 M.); and *Burgwedel*.

From Hanover to *Soltau (Lüneburger Heide)*, see p. 33; to *Berlin* and to *Cologne*, see R. 3; to *Hamburg*, see R. 17; to *Bremen*, see R. 15; to *Rotterdam*, see R. 9; to *Hameln* and *Altenbeken (Düsseldorf)*, see pp. 37, 36; to *Cassel (Frankfort)*, see R. 8; to *Leipsic* viâ *Magdeburg*, see p. 32.

11. Hildesheim.

Hotels. *Hôtel d'Angleterre (Pl. a; C, 2), Hohe-Weg 10, R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. (1.15 p.m.) 2½ *M*; *Hotopp (Pl. d; C, 1), *Kaiserhof (Pl. c; C, 1), R. 2 2½, B 1, D. (1 p.m.) 2 *M*, these two at the station; Bristol (Pl. f; C, 1), Bernward-Str. 1, R. 2½-4, D. 1½ *M*; Wiener Hof (Pl. b; C, 3), Friesen-Str. 5, R. & B. from 2¾, D. 1¼-2 *M*, with restaurant; Bairischer Hof (Pl. e; C, 2), Alms-Str. 42; Krone (Pl. g; C, 2), Alms-Str. 21, R. 1-2 *M*, plain but good.

Restaurants. **Railway Restaurant*, D. 1½ *M*; *Unionhaus* (Pl. B, 3); *Hasse*, Markt-Str. 11, opposite the Rathaus (Pl. C, 2), D. 1½ *M*; *Knaup's Etablissement*, An der Zingel (Pl. C, D, 3, 2). — Wine. *Domschenke*, Domhof 2 (Pl. B, 3), very fair; *Ratskeller*, under the Rathaus; *Bürger-Weinschenke*, Hohe-Weg 33; *Limpricht*, in the Markt. — *Café Hohenzollern*, Bernward-Str. 4 (Pl. C, 1). — Confectioner, *Brandes*, Markt-Str. 2 (Pl. C, 2).

Cabs. Per drive, 1 pers. ½, 2 pers. ¾, 3-4 pers. 1 *M*; to Moritzberg 1, 1½, and 2 *M*. Small luggage free, trunks 15 pf. each.

Hildesheim (280 ft.), an ancient town with 43,000 inhab. (⅓ Rom. Cath.), situated on the *Innerste*, has retained many mediæval characteristics. It became an episcopal see in 814, and attained its greatest prosperity in the 15-16th centuries. After the inhabitants had succeeded in shaking off the supremacy of the bishops it became a member of the Hanseatic League (1241), and was a free town of the Empire down to 1803.

At a very early period Hildesheim attained great importance as a cradle of art, chiefly owing to the exertions of *Bishop Bernward* (993-1022). A number of buildings were erected by him; and in particular several fine specimens of *Bronze Workmanship*, such as the cathedral doors, the Bernward Column, and the candelabrum and chalice in the cathedral-treasury, were executed under his auspices. Under the fostering care of Bernward and his successors *Godehard* (1022-38) and *Hezilo* (1054-79), and that of *Bishop Bernhard* (1130-51), Hildesheim became one of the most important seats of Romanesque Art in Germany. Nor is the interest attaching to this venerable town confined to its mediæval art, for one of its most attractive and characteristic features consists of its timber-architecture in the German Renaissance style. In several of the buildings the traveller will observe traces of the obstinate resistance offered by the Gothic forms to the more modern ideas, the full sway of which was not established till the beginning of the 17th century. The richly-decorated façades, executed by wood-carvers and sculptors, bear testimony to the taste, the humour, and the enterprise of the burghers of that period.

Entering the town from the station, we reach the *Altstädter Markt (Pl. C, 2), a fine mediæval square surrounded by several interesting buildings. The late-Gothic **Rathaus** (Pl. C, 2), with its arcades, was erected at the end of the 14th cent. and restored in 1883-92. The hall is adorned with ceiling-paintings by Mittag (after those in St. Michael's, see p. 72) and with excellent frescoes by Prell. — To the S. are the *Templer-Haus*, also in the Gothic style (14th cent.), with a handsome oriel (1591) and two round corner-turrets, and the *Wedekind House* (now a savings-bank), dating from 1598, and adorned with carving. To the W. stands the **Knochenhauer-Amthaus*, or former guild-house of the butchers, built in 1529, and probably, though injured by fire in 1884, the finest timber building in Germany. It is adorned with admirable carving (comp. p. xxxiv). The *Fountain* in the middle of the Platz, with a small

of Rolafigure nd on the top, was erected in 1540 (comp. p. 94). — In the Roland-Str. is the old *Roland Hospital* (Pl. B, 2), a building of 1611. The *Kaiserhaus* (Pl. B, 2), Langer Hagen No. 12, is a Renaissance edifice of 1586-7, adorned with medallion-reliefs and statues of Roman emperors.

In the Andreas-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), a little to the S.W. of the market-place, is the Protestant **Andreas-Kirche,** with a choir of 1389 and a tower 385 ft. high, completed in 1893. The hall between the church and the tower is occupied by a small *Museum,* with remains, sketches, and models of timber-houses, stone sculptures, etc. (open free on Sun., 11-12; on other days key obtained at Andreas-Platz 5). — The *Trinity Hospital*, Andreas-Platz No. 21, the lower part of which dates from 1334, is now a factory. Opposite is the *Mercers' Guild-House* (1482; restored). No. 28, the *Pfeilerhaus*, has some elaborate carving (1623).

***St. Michael's Church** (Pl. A, B, 2; sacristan, Michaelis-Platz 3), formerly belonging to the Benedictines, founded by Bishop Bernward and built in 1001-33, was restored in 1186 and finally by Hase (p. 65) in 1855-57, when it was fitted up as a Protestant parish church. It is one of the finest Romanesque churches in Germany, and possesses aisles, a double transept, and an elevated W. choir (restored about 1200); the crypt beneath it was consecrated in 1015. The church once boasted of six towers. The E. choir was torn down in 1650.

The Interior is borne by pillars and columns alternately, two of the latter being placed between two of the former. The pillars and several of the columns (*e.g.* those at the junction of the transepts) date from the time of Bernward. Part of the three-decked galleries of the transepts is of the same period. The other columns, with their fine capitals, belong to the building of 1186. The interesting *Paintings on the flat wooden ceiling of the nave (genealogy of Christ up to Jesse, prophets, fathers, Christ as Judge, on a deep blue ground) date from the close of the 12th cent., and are the only ancient works of the kind on this side of the Alps. They were restored in 1855. — In the N. transept are clumsy stucco figures (Mary, four apostles, St. Benedict, St. Bernward holding a model of the church); above them, facing the choir, are finely executed stucco-reliefs of angels; and in the S. transept are stiffer (painted) works in the same material and of the same period (12th cent.). The bronze font in the S.E. transept was made by Dietrich Mente of Hildesheim (1618). — The Crypt (used by the Roman Catholics), resting on 10 pillars and 8 columns, contains the stone sarcophagus of St. Bernward, his monument, of the 14th cent., and the original slab from his tomb. The paintings are by Schaper. — The adjacent abbey-buildings are now used as a lunatic asylum. The cloisters (1241-59), to which visitors are admitted on application at the gate, are in the transitional style.

The Rom. Cath. **Church of the Magdalen** (Pl. A, 3; sacristan, No. 21, opposite the church, to the S.W.), built in 1234-94 and entirely renewed in 1794, contains several interesting works from the studio of Bishop Bernward (p. 71), including a gold cross (994) and two candelabra (ca. 1008), also a late-Romanesque and an early-Gothic candelabrum and an elaborate rococo antependium in silver.

The ***Römer Museum** (Pl. B, 3), endowed by Senator Römer

(d. 1894), occupies the Gothic *St. Martin's Church* and the adjoining buildings (open free on Sun., 11-1; on other days on application, fee; catalogue 20 pf.). It contains casts of interesting mediæval and classical antiquities, some carved altars, a number of paintings of the early-German school, and cartoons by Cornelius and Kaulbach; also a natural history collection, in which the geological section is especially rich, and an ethnographical collection. In front of the museum is a bronze bust of the founder, by Hartzer.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. B, 3; Rom. Cath.), in the Romanesque style, erected in 1055-61 (under Bishop Hezilo) on the site of an earlier church (before 872), with late-Gothic aisles (ca. 1388) and N. transept subsequently added (1412), was entirely disfigured in the interior in 1724-30, while the W. towers were rebuilt in 1839 without reference to their original form (sacristan, Domhof 10).

The brazen *Doors* which separate the W. vestibule from the nave, executed by Bishop Bernward in 1015, are adorned with sixteen reliefs (the Fall and Redemption) of considerable interest. The brazen *Font* of the 13th cent., with reliefs, in the first chapel on the left, and the large *Candelabrum* in the nave (walls and gates of the Heavenly Jerusalem), presented by Bishop Hezilo (d. 1079), are also worthy of notice. The latter is under restoration and is not at present shown to visitors. A small polished column of calc-sinter near the choir is erroneously said to have been an Irmensäule (p. 48). The *Rood Loft* is a fine Renaissance sculpture in stone, executed in 1546. On the right and left of the high-altar are the gilded *Sarcophagus of St. Godehard*, with figures of the Apostles of the beginning of the 12th cent., and the gilded *Tomb of St. Epiphanius*, with silver reliefs, of the beginning of the 11th century. To the right of the choir rises a bronze *Easter Column* (*Christus-Säule*) by Bishop Bernward (1022), 15 ft. high, with 24 groups in low relief of scenes from the life of Christ. — The Romanesque *Crypt* (restored in 1896) contains the tomb of St. Godehard (p. 74); adm. on application to Canon Hagemann, Domhof 8. — The *Cantabona* or large bell of the cathedral weighs 8½ tons.

The ***Cloisters**, in the late-Romanesque style, on the E. side of the cathedral, in two stories, date from the 11th century. In the upper story are the *Cathedral* or *Beverin Library* (25,000 volumes; open on Tues. & Sat. 10-12 and 2-4), and the old *Rittersaal*, containing 16th cent. tapestry and church antiquities (adm. 50 c.). The *Chapel of St. Anne* in the centre of the *Cloister Garth, was erected in 1321 and restored in 1888. On the outside of the apse of the cathedral-crypt grows a venerable *Rose Bush*, upwards of 30 ft. in height, and 30 ft. in width, connected by tradition with Louis the Pious and the founding of Hildesheim. It is said to be 1000 years old, and its history is known since the 16th century. The Romanesque *Chapel of St. Lawrence* (1226), on the S. side of the cloisters, has a later bay in the Gothic style.

The ***Treasury**, above the sacristy (shown on application by the sacristan on week-days 10.30-12.30 and after 3, on Sun. and festivals 12-1 and after 4; 1 pers. 1½ *M*, each member of a party 1 *M*, ten or upwards 10 *M*), contains a number of very valuable works of art of the 9-12th cent.: *e.g.* a silver cross, a Byzantine work, with portraits of Constantine the Great and his mother Helena; an octagonal casket of the 13th cent. enclosing the head of Oswald, King of Northumbria (d. 642; the crown is of the 11th cent.); reliquary of the 9th cent., said to have belonged to the chaplain of Louis the Pious; the silver *Bernward's Chalice* (15th cent.); *Head of St. Bernward*, silver-gilt (13th cent.); a drinking-horn and fork of Charlemagne; a small winged altar-piece by Fra Angelico da Fiesole (1387-1455); several codices with miniatures (11th cent.); silver statues, ivory carvings, croziers, enamels, etc.

In the quiet and shady Domhof rises a *Statue of St. Bernward*, by Hartzer (1893). — The new *Post Office* has a late-Gothic oriel dating from 1518. Opposite are the *Government Buildings* (1888).

***St. Godehard's Church** (Pl. B, C, 4; Rom. Cath.; sacristan, No. 16 Godehardi-Platz), built in 1133-72, restored in 1848-63, and, like the church of St. Michael, one of the finest Romanesque edifices in Germany, is a basilica with aisles and transept and flat ceiling, a handsome choir in the French style, and three massive towers. The *Stucco Reliefs in the arch of the N.W. portal (13th cent.) are worthy of note.

The body of the church rests on 6 pillars and 12 columns, the choir on 2 pillars and 6 columns. The candelabrum, an imitation of that in the cathedral, and the mural paintings in the choir in the Romanesque style, by Welter of Cologne, are modern. The church possesses a pyx of St. Godehard, supposed to date from the beginning of the 11th cent., a Gothic monstrance of the 15th cent., and a valuable Romanesque chalice executed in 1146-53. The Albani Psalter (12th cent.; miniatures) is shown by permission of the vicar (Godehardi-Platz 2).

At the N. end of the Sedan-Str. (Pl. D, 3) is a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Emperor William I.*, by O. Lessing (1900).

Besides the buildings mentioned at p. 71, Hildesheim contains many handsome private houses of the 16th and 17th cent. (*e.g.* in the Oster-Str., Markt-Str., Domhof, Andreas-Platz, and Hohe-Weg). Several of them are adorned with quaint inscriptions. — The ramparts afford pleasant views. On the Hohe Wall (Pl. A, 2, 3) is a monument to the Hildesheim soldiers who fell in 1870-71.

The suburb of *Moritzberg*, 3/4 M. to the S.W. of Hildesheim, possesses an abbey-church founded in 1040, the only pure columnar basilica in N. Germany, but partly modernised. The *Bergholz*, to the S. of Moritzberg and 1 M. from Hildesheim, is a beautiful point of view (concert at the restaurant two or three times a week). — Near the *Galgenberg* (500 ft.), another fine point of view to the E. of Hildesheim, some valuable ancient Roman silver plate, now preserved at Berlin (p. 14), was found in 1868.

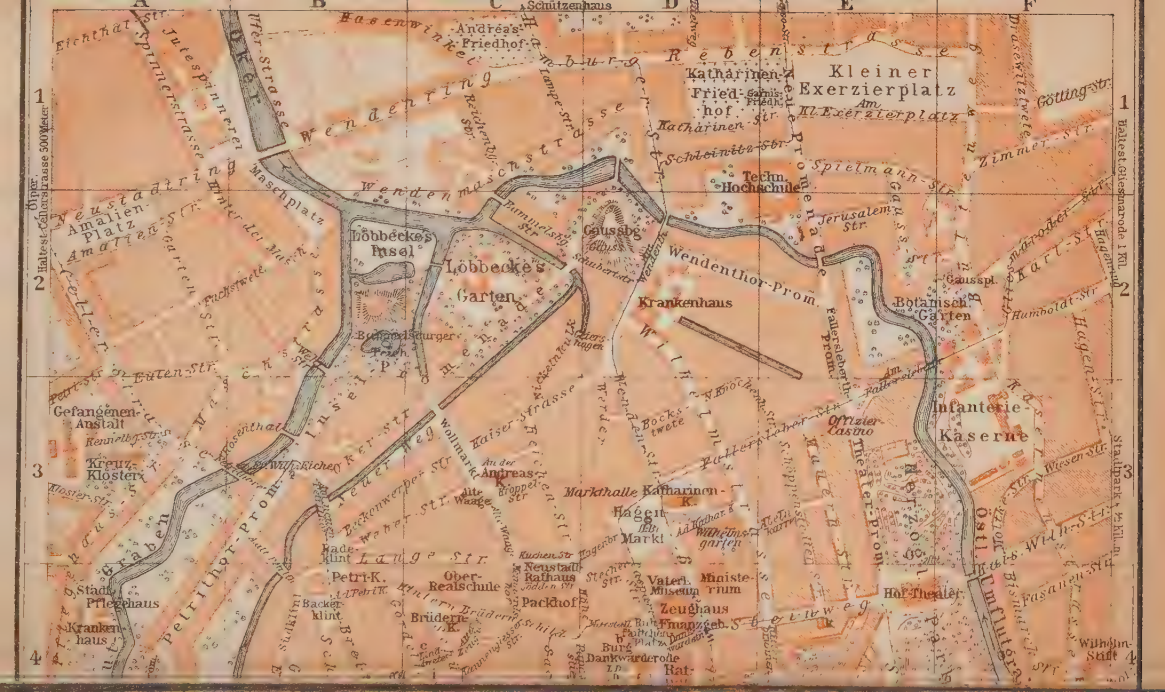
A pleasant excursion may be made by train to (1 hr.) *Wohldenberg*, and thence on foot to the (20 min.) top of the *Wohldenberg* (680 ft.), with a ruin (restaurant; view). The walk may be continued to the *Bodensteiner Klippen* and down to station *Lutter* (p. 40).

From Hildesheim to Goslar, 33 1/2 M., railway in 3/4-1 1/4 hr. — 6 M. *Grossdüngen* (branch-line to *Salzdetfurth* and *Bodenburg*, p. 61). — 12 M. *Derneburg*, with an old Cistercian monastery, now a château of Prince Münster. — 22 M. *Ringelheim* (p. 40). — 30 1/2 M. *Grauhof*, with a spring of mineral water ('Harzer Sauerbrunn'). — 33 1/2 M. *Goslar*, see p. 358.

Branch-lines also run from Hildesheim to (19 1/2 M.) *Hämelerwald* (p. 32) and to (7 1/2 M.) *Nordstemmen* (p. 61).

12. Brunswick.

Hotels. *In the Town:* *Deutsches Haus (Pl. b; D, 4), Ruhfäutchen-Platz, R. from 4 1/2, B. 1 1/4, omn. 3/4 *M.*; *Schrader's Hotel (Pl. a; C, 4), Gördelinger-Str. 7, R. from 2 1/2, B. 1, D. (1.15 p.m.) 3, omn. 1/2 *M.*; Preussischer Hof (Pl. m; D, 5), Damm 26, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 1 1/2 *M.*; St. Petersburg (Pl. d; C, 5), Kohlmarkt 11, R. 2 1/4-3 *M.*, B. 80 pf., D. 2 1/4 *M.*; Blauer Engel (Pl. c; C, 4), Gördelinger-Str. 4, commercial; Danne (Pl. n; D, 6), August-Platz 1; Sächsischer Hof (Pl. i; C, 4), Gördelinger-Str. 42, R. 1 1/2 *M.*; Central (Pl. k; E, 4), Steinweg 29, R. from 2 *M.* — *Near the Station:*


A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Schützenhaus
Andreas-Friedhof
Katharinen-Friedhof
Kleiner Exerzierplatz
Neuer Exerzierplatz
Technische Hochschule
Gauss-Denkmal
Löbbecke's Insel
Löbbecke's Garten
Krankenhaus
Botanischer Garten
Gefangenen-Anstalt
Kreuz-Kloster
Infanterie-Kaserne
Offizier Casino
Markthalle
Katharinen-Haggin
Alter Markt
Lange Str.
Petri-K.
Ober-Realschule
Rathaus
Neustadt
Packhof
Vater. Museum
Zeughaus
Franzgeb.
Bruderh.
Stadt. Pflegehaus
Krankenhaus
Bäckerklint
Badeklint
Hof-Theater
Wilhelm-Stift
Hofgarten
Wendenring
Wendenmasch-Str.
Maschplatz
Amalien-Platz
Amalien-Str.
Jülicher Str.
Jülicher Prom.
Wendenthor-Prom.
Wendenthor-Str.
Jerusalem-Str.
Spielmann-Str.
Zimmer-Str.
Göttinger-Str.
Rebenstrasse
Hüttenstrasse
Schneidemühlstrasse
Hüttenstrasse
Eichthal-Str.
Spinnerstrasse
Jutespinnerei
Hüttenstrasse
Andreas-Str.
Friedrich-Str.
Katharinen-Str.
Schleiniz-Str.
Pumpenhaus-Str.
Gauss-Str.
Gaussberg
Gaussp.
Humboldt-Str.
Bismarck-Str.
Karl-Str.
Hagen-Str.
Kaiserstrasse
Wallstrasse
Wallstr.
Wilhelmstr.
Bockstrasse
Bocks zweite
Pfaffenthor-Str.
Pfaffenthor-Prom.
Faulturmer-Prom.
Am Pfaffenthor
Am Exerzierplatz
Am Wallgraben
Am Wallgraben-Str.
Wallstr. Gliesmarode 1 Km.
Wallstr. Gliesmarode 500 Meter
Bollwerk
Ostl. Umflutgr.
Ostl. Wilhelm-Str.
Fasanen-Str.
Wilhelm-Str.
Straßpark
Wiesen-Str.
Kuhstrasse
Kuhstr.
Kuhstrasse
Kuhstrasse
Kuhstrasse

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

*Monopol (Pl. e; C, 6). R. 3½-6, B. 1½, D. 3 *M*; Kaiserhof (Pl. f; C, 5); Warnecke's (Pl. g; B, 5), Gülden-Str. 16; Stadt Bremen (Pl. h; C, 5), Bank-Platz 7, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*. — *Pens. Saul*, Monuments-Platz 7 (6-8*l* per month).

Restaurants. **Lück*, Steinweg 22, with garden, D. 1½-2½ *M*; **Preussischer Hof* (see p. 74), with garden; *Börsen-Restaurant*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 2; *Kaiserhof* (see above); *Wilhelmsgarten* (see below); *Hagen-Schenke*, Hagenmarkt 8 (Pl. D, 3), D. 1½ *M*; *Brüning's* (see below); *Café-Restaurant Hohenzollern*, Bohlweg 73 (Pl. E, 4, 5), D. 1½-2 *M*; *Rizzibräu*, Damm 9; *Schwarzer Wallisch*, Sack 21. — Wine Rooms. *Schrader & Oberländer*, Post-Str. 8; *Bankkeller* (Pl. C, 5); *Herbst*. Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 23. — 'Mumme', a sweet and unrefreshing kind of beer made from wheat, is sold by *Steger*, Bäckerklint 4, and *Nettelbeck*, Beckenwerper-Str. 26.

Cafés. *Bauer*, Damm 17 (Pl. D, 5); *Wagner*, Bohlweg 42 (Pl. D, 3); *Central*, Kohlmarkt 1 (Pl. C, 5). — Confectioners. *Wagner*, see above; *Kurdelbaum*, Steinweg 34 (Pl. D, E, 4).

Pleasure Resorts. **Wilhelmsgarten* (Pl. D, 3), Wilhelm-Str. 20; *Brüning* (Pl. D, 5), Damm 16 (in winter, variety theatre); *Holst's Garden* (Pl. D, E, 7), Wolfenbütteler-Str. 48, in summer only.

Theatre (Pl. E, F, 4). dress-circle 3½-5½, parquet 3½ *M*; closed from June 1st to Aug. 15th. — *Summer Theatre* in *Holst's Garden*, see above.

Baths. *Puhst*, Am Fallersleber-Tor 18; *Hase*, Am Bruch-Tor 4 (both with swimming-baths).

Cabs. Drive within the town, ¼ hr., 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 1 *M*; ½ hr. 1 or 1½ *M*; each ¼ hr. more 50 pf. Each trunk 20 pf. Double fares at night (10-7).

Electric Tramways (10 pf.; cars may be changed twice for one fare). 1. *Richmond* (beyond Pl. E, 8) to the *Schützenhaus* (beyond Pl. C, 1), green board. — 2. *Richmond* to the *Nord-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. E, 1), white board. — 3. *West-Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. A, 8) to the *Gliesmaroder Bahnhof* (beyond Pl. F, 1), red board. — 4. *Madamen-Weg* (Pl. A, 5) to the *Central Cemetery* (beyond Pl. F, 6), yellow board. — 5. *August-Tor* (Pl. D, E, 6) to *Ölper* (beyond Pl. A, 2), blue board. — 6 *Ruhfäutchen-Platz* (Pl. D, 4) to the *Stadt-Park* (beyond Pl. F, 3), black board. — 7. *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz* (Pl. C, 5, 6) to the *Kastanien-Allée* (beyond F, 5), crimson board. — Electric Railway from the *August-Tor* (Pl. D, E, 6) to (6 M.) *Wolfenbüttel* (p. 342), every 12 min. (fares 30 and 35 pf.).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 3.

U. S. Consul, *T. J. Albert.*

Principal Attractions. Altstadt-Markt; Cathedral; Lion Monument; St. Catharine's Church; Palace; Lessing's Monument; War Monument; View from the Windmühlenberg; Ducal Museum.

Brunswick, Ger. *Braunschweig* (240 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of that name, with 126,000 inhab., lies on the *Oker*, which flows through the town in several arms, in a fertile plain bounded on the S. by wooded hills. It is now an important industrial place, the staple products being sugar, tobacco, woollen goods, machinery, and carriages; and its sausages, cakes, and asparagus are also exported.

Brunswick is said to have been founded in 861 by *Bruno* and *Dankwart*, the sons of Duke Ludolph of Saxony, and named Brunonis Vicus, or *Brunswick*, but its existence as a town cannot be traced farther back than 1035. The place first acquired importance under *Henry the Lion* (1139-95), whose favourite residence was a fortified castle here. His son *Emp. Otho IV.* granted the town important exemptions from customs, and it gradually attained to almost entire independence, while its favourable situation on the great route from Lübeck and Hamburg to S. Germany soon rendered it one of the most important commercial places in the interior of Germany. The town enjoyed its highest prosperity during the latter half of the 14th, and the beginning of the 15th cent., when it was the capital of the Saxon-Westphalian section of the Hanseatic League (p. 133). The Brunswickers afterwards eagerly embraced the reformed faith, and as early as 1528 appointed the eminent Reformer Bugenhagen (p. 77) their preacher. With the

decline of the Hanseatic League Brunswick fell into decay. After various vicissitudes and internal dissensions during the 16th and 17th centuries, the town at length succumbed to the power of the dukes in 1671. It has been the ducal residence since 1753. On the death of Duke William I. in 1884 without issue, Prince Albert of Prussia was elected Regent.

Like Dantsic and Lübeck, this city of the Guelphs (from whom the British royal family and the ex-royal family of Hanover are descended) has externally preserved a marked mediæval aspect, and occupies an interesting position in the history of art (comp. pp. xxiv, xxv). In pleasing contrast to the large public buildings are numerous fine specimens of *Timber Architecture*, both of the late-Gothic and the Renaissance period. A peculiar feature of these buildings is that the gable-end, not the façade, is turned towards the street.

The *Altstadt-Markt (Pl. B, C, 5) forms the centre of the W. quarter of the town, which adjoins the railway-station. The Platz is embellished with a Gothic *Fountain*, cast in lead in 1408, and restored in 1847, bearing ornaments, arms, and texts from Scripture in the Low-German dialect.

The ***Altstadt-Rathaus** (Pl. B, 4, 5), consisting of two wings at right angles to each other, is an elegant Gothic edifice, first mentioned in 1253, rebuilt in 1393-96 and 1447-68, and restored in 1841-52. Facing the market-place, both stories of both wings have open arcades with graceful tracery, on the nine pillars of which are statues of Saxon princes, from Henry the Fowler to Otho the Child, and their wives, most of them executed about 1455 by *Hans Hesse*.

The beams supporting the Gothic roof of the *Great Hall* (or 'Dornse') in the interior are richly painted. Two *Smaller Halls* contain the picture-gallery of the Brunswick *Art Union* (open on Sun., 11-1), with several modern pictures by Hildebrandt, Lessing, and Kindler, and others chiefly by Brunswick painters. — When the town lost its independence in 1671 the Rathaus was closed, and until its restoration was opened on the occasion of fairs only.

***St. Martin's Church** (Pl. B, 5), opposite the Rathaus, originally a Romanesque basilica of the end of the 12th cent., was enlarged in the transition style about 1250. The Chapel of St. Anne, added on the S.W. side in 1434, is of the late-Gothic period; the choir was built in 1490-1500. The W. façade is Romanesque. The interior was restored in 1897-99.

By the N. portal, the 'Bridal Gate', are a relief of the Death of the Virgin, a figure of Christ between representatives of the Old and New Covenant, and figures of the Wise and Foolish Virgins (middle of the 14th cent.). A tombstone built into the wall at the corner towards the Rathaus represents the *Ensign von Rauchhaupt* in full armour, who fell in the service of the duke during a siege of the town in 1615.

In the Interior (sacristan Turnier-Str. 1) the brazen *Font* with reliefs by *Barthold Sprancken* (1441), the painted railing of 1675, and the *Pulpit*, by *G. Röttger*, adorned with reliefs in alabaster (1617), deserve notice. Opposite the last is the monument of a burgomaster by *Hans Jürgen*, the inventor of the spinning-wheel, adorned also with a likeness of himself (1554). Beside the high-altar of 1825 is the tombstone of Dr. Martin Chemnitz (d. 1586), the theologian. Organ-case of 1630; intarsia-work of 1572 on the sacristy-door.

Adjoining the church on the S. is the former *House of the Diet of Brunswick* (1792), to the E. of which rises the picturesque Gothic *Gewandhaus* (Pl. C, 5), with an E. gable in the Renaissance style

(1595). — Thence we may proceed viâ the Kohlmarkt (Pl. C, 5), embellished with a modern Renaissance fountain, and the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str., in which is the *Post & Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 5), to the busy FRIEDRICH-WILHELM-PLATZ (Pl. C, 5, 6). — *Central Railway Station* and *Bruch-Tor Promenade*, see p. 80.

The street 'Am Bruchtor' leads hence to the Bank-Platz (Pl. C, 5), with the *Brunswick Bank* (No. 6). — At the corner of the Stein-Str., stands the *Synagogue* (Pl. B, 5), built by *Uhde* in 1875.

There are many handsome old PRIVATE HOUSES in this part of the town; *e.g.* the *Huthaus* (end of the 17th cent.), Altstadt-Markt 8; Post-Strasse No. 5 (Renaissance, 1591); Stein-Strasse No. 3 (1512), with a curious relief; Knochenhauer-Strasse Nos. 11 and 13 (Gothic, 1489); and the *Wittekopsche Haus* (Renaissance, 1592). Bank-Platz No. 1. To the N. of the Altstadt-Markt may be mentioned: Neue-Str. No. 9 (Pl. C, 4); Schützen-Str. No. 32; Gördelinger-Str. No. 38; Bäckerklint No. 4 (Pl. B, 4), with a (restored) Renaissance façade. — Till Eulenspiegel (p. 143) is said to have worked and played some of his pranks at No. 11, Bäckerklint.

The **Brüdern-Kirche** (Pl. C, 4; sacristan, Schützen-Str. 23), a large Gothic edifice, completed in 1451, and restored in 1865, contains a late-Gothic font in copper of 1450, with reliefs, borne by four standing figures, and an admirable Gothic winged altar-piece with numerous gilded and painted figures, dating from the close of the 14th century. Fine stained glass and choir-stalls. The *Refectory* of the old Franciscan convent attached to the church, erected in 1486 and now a military magazine, has a fine Renaissance portal of 1604. Late-Gothic cloisters. In front of the W. portal is a bronze statue of *Bugenhagen* (d. 1558; p. 75), by Echtermeyer (1902).

We now proceed to the S.E. viâ the Schild and the SACK (Pl. C, 4), with its picturesque old houses, to the —

BURG-PLATZ (Pl. D, 4), in the centre of which rises the ancient **Burg Dankwarderode.** The original castle, traditionally founded by Dankwart (p. 75), was burned in 1091 but was replaced in 1180 by a handsomer edifice by Henry the Lion. The building (entrance through the 'Hof-Intendant's' office) repeatedly injured by fire, rebuilt, and enlarged, long served military purposes, and was finally restored in a uniform Romanesque style in 1884 and adorned with paintings by Quensen and Peters. It has two stories, and is 130 ft. long and 42 ft. wide. The tower marks the site of the old chapel. The passage to the cathedral (see below) has also been restored. — In the Burg-Platz, on the N. side of the cathedral, rises a bronze **Lion*, on a modern pedestal, erected here in 1166 by Henry the Lion as a symbol of his supremacy, and restored in 1616 and 1858. On the N. side of the Platz is the **Gildehaus*, distinguished for its rich burlesque ornamentation. Built by Fr. Huneborstel in 1536, it was removed hither from the Sack (see above) in 1902 and fitted up with old furniture (adm. 50 pf.).

The ***Cathedral** of *St. Blasius*, or *Burgkirche* (Pl. D, 4), has a vaulted interior borne by pillars, and a spacious crypt. It was begun in 1172-73 in the Romanesque style by Henry the Lion, after

his return from the Holy Land, and completed in 1194. The Gothic S. aisle (double) was added after 1322, the N. aisle (also double) with its spiral columns in 1469-74. The towers have been left unfinished. The chapel in front of the S. transept was completed in 1891.

°**Interior** (adm. 50 pf.; the sacristan lives at No. 5, opposite the W. portal; **printed guide to the cathedral** 50 pf.). — NAVE. The °**Monument** of the founder (d. 1195) and his consort Matilda (d. 1189), in the **Romanesque** style, executed about 1250, with lifesize recumbent figures in sandstone, is a work of great value in the history of art (**Henry holds a model of the cathedral in its original form**). Nearer the choir, beneath a brass of 1707, reposes Emp. Otho IV. (p. 75). Monument of Duke Lewis Rudolph (d. 1735), in zinc, in the outer S. aisle. The old figures of **saints on the pillars** have been restored; the nave has been painted from the designs of Prof. Essenwein. The candelabrum suspended in the nave is a copy of that in the cathedral at Hildesheim (p. 73). The large organ, with 85 stops and 5863 pipes, was built in 1901. — CHOIR. The Romanesque altar, a slab of marble resting on five columns of metal, was presented by the Duchess Matilda in 1188. The seven-branched candelabrum, adorned with quaint monsters, was executed by order of Henry the Lion. To the right and left of it are **Romanesque sandstone and alabaster** figures of Henry the Lion and Bishop Hermann of Hildesheim (13th cent.; painting restored). — The walls and vaulting of the choir and the S. TRANSEPT are adorned with Romanesque °*Mural Paintings*, dating from about 1224 (but freely restored), and representing scenes from the Bible and from the lives of **Thomas Becket and other saints**; those in the N. transept are modern. In this transept are shown the drinking-horn of Henry the Lion (?); an ancient crozier; Gothic monstrances, etc. Also, wooden figures of SS. Blasius and John the Baptist (13th cent.; painting restored). — The N. TRANSEPT, now fitted up as a chapel, contains the stone coffin of the *Margravine Gertrude* (d. 1117), grandmother of Henry the Lion. Here, too, are some wood-carvings (figure of Christ of the 13th cent., crucifix of the 14th cent.) and a Passion Pillar of the 15th century. — The CRYPT (uninteresting), partly supported by pillars and partly by columns, was converted in 1681 into a burial-vault for the Brevern line of the house of Guelph. Nine of the forty-five members of the last branch of the elder Brunswick line buried **n this crypt fell in battle** (comp. p. 79).

On the E. side of the Burg-Platz is the handsome new °**Rathaus** (1896-99), with its massive tower. — The *Alte Stadthaus* (Pl. D, 4), Kleine Burg 1, to the S.W. of the cathedral, is the temporary depository of part of the **Municipal Museum,** a collection of old German ecclesiastical and national antiquities, furniture, fayence, etc., with an ethnographical section (open on week-days 9-5; apply to the director). A new building for the Museum is in course of erection in the Steintor Promenade.

We now proceed to the N. from the Burg-Platz. To the right in the Ruhfäutchen-Platz (Pl. D, 4) is the *Finance Office* (1894), occupying part of the old *Pauline Convent*, the church of which, dating from the 14th cent., was converted into an *Arsenal* (Pl. D, 4) in 1712. Adjacent, on the N., is the BRUNSWICK MUSEUM (*Vaterländische Museum*; Pl. D, 4), containing weapons, uniforms, flags, portraits, views of Brunswick, coins, costumes, etc. (open free on Sun., 11-1). — The HAGENMARKT (Pl. D, 3) is embellished with a *Fountain Statue of Henry the Lion* by A. Breymann, executed in bronze by Howaldt. — The **Church of St. Catharine** (Pl. D, 3; the sacristan lives at No. 5, to the S.) is a handsome edifice, prob-

ably begun by Henry the Lion, altered and enlarged in 1252 and in the 14th cent., and restored in 1887-90. It contains numerous tombstones of the 16-18th centuries. The choir dates from about 1600. — The 'Hagen-Brücke' leads to the S.W. to the NEUSTADT-RATHAUS (Pl. C, 4), a late-Gothic edifice, sadly disfigured in the 18th cent., containing the *Civic Archives* and the *Municipal Library* (30,000 vols.; Mon., Tues., and Frid., 10-1; Tues. also 3-6). The council-chamber has fine panelling of 1573. The building also contains part of the *Municipal Museum* collections (comp. p. 78).

St. Andrew's (Pl. C, 3) was begun in the transition style about 1180, but the greater part was rebuilt in the Gothic style in 1360-1420; the S. tower, built in 1518-32 and rebuilt in 1680 and 1740, is 300 ft. high. The gable of the S. aisle is adorned with curious sculptures of 1419, representing the Annunciation and the Magi, the Flight into Egypt, and Christ on a throne, on the steps of which cripples of every description are standing. This is an allusion to the tradition that the church was founded by wealthy cripples. The adjoining street still bears the name of *Kröppel-Strasse*. A chapel-like edifice here, erected in 1412 (restored in 1862) as the library of St. Andrew's, is the only antique brick building in the town. — The *Alte Wage* opposite the church, to the S.E., is a handsome late-Gothic timber structure of 1534, restored in 1856.

Among the interesting PRIVATE HOUSES in this part of the town are those at Wenden Str. No. 2 (Gothic, 1591); Fallersleber-Str No. 8 (late-Gothic, restored 1869); Wilhelm-Str No. 95 (1619, now a school); Reichen-Str. No. 1 (Gothic, restored 1869) and No. 3 (1630, with fine baroque portal and oriel); and Lange-Str. No. 9 (Pl. B, C, 3), of 1536, with curious wood carving.

The STEINWEG (Pl. D, E, 4), which leads to the E. from the Burg-Platz (p. 77), and the BOHLWEG (Pl. D, 5, 4), which intersects the W. end of the Steinweg, are now the busiest streets in the inner town. The Bohlweg runs S. to the SCHLOSS-PLATZ (Pl. D, 4, 5), in which, in front of the palace, are admirable equestrian *Statues of the Dukes Frederick William* (d. at Quatre-Bras in 1815), by Hähnel, and *Charles William Ferdinand* (d. at Ottensen in 1806), by Pönninger, executed in copper by Howaldt, and erected in 1874.

The ***Palace** (*Residenz-Schloss;* Pl. E, 4, 5), erected by *Ottmer* in the Renaissance style on the site of the 'Graue Hof', which was burned down in 1830, and almost entirely rebuilt after the destructive fire of 1865, is now occupied by Prince Albert of Prussia (p. 76). The principal façade towards the town is 137 yds. in length and 110 ft. in height. The imposing portal is crowned by a celebrated *Quadriga designed by *Rietschel*, and executed by Howaldt in copper. The colossal statues of Otho IV. and Otho the Child, and also the group in the pediment are by *Bläser*. The façade at the back is tastefully adapted to its position overlooking the gardens. The interior is shown on application to the castellan at the portal. The public are permitted to pass through the portal and to visit the gardens.

The Stoben-Str. runs hence to the S. to the Ægidien-Markt (Pl. D, 5), at No. 12 in which Lessing died on Feb. 15th, 1781. A **Statue of Lessing*, designed by Rietschel, was erected in the neighbouring Lessing-Platz (Pl. D, 6), in 1853. — The **Ægidienhalle**, a Gothic church of the 13-14th cent., is now used for exhibitions and concerts. *Spohr* (1784-1859), the celebrated violinist and composer, was born at No. 7 Spohr-Platz (Pl. D, 6). — From the Ægidien-Markt we proceed to the N.E. to the *Church of St. Magnus* (Pl. E, 5), at the back of the palace. The building, consecrated in 1031, dates in its present form from the 13th and 14th cent., and was restored in 1877. The interior contains some interesting monuments. — Thence we pass through the former Magni-Tor and follow the Sandweg to the Ducal Museum (see below).

The ancient fortifications of the town were levelled in 1797, and their site has since been converted into beautiful ***Promenades**. Near the *Bruch-Tor Promenade*, on the S. side of the town, is the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. C, 6); to the E. of it are the *Waterworks*, with a tower commanding a good view. — In the Siegs-Platz (Pl. D, 6) rises the *Monument of Victory* in memory of the campaign of 1870-71, designed by Breymann and Dietz, and consisting of a colossal Germania on an obelisk adorned with reliefs in bronze.

Near the *August-Tor* (Pl. D, E, 6) rises the *Windmühlenberg* (Pl. E, 6), which commands a good view of the town. To the N.E. is the Monument-Platz (Pl. E, 5, 6), adorned with an iron *Obelisk*, 40 ft. in height, erected in 1822 to the memory of Dukes Charles William Ferdinand and Frederick William (comp. p. 79).

The space between the *Stein-Tor* and the *Fallersleber-Tor* (Pl. E, F, 3-4) is occupied by the *Ducal Park* (*Theater-Park*; open to the public).

On the S. side of the park stands the ***Ducal Museum** (Pl. F, 4), a handsome building erected in 1883-87 from the design of *Oskar Sommer*. The foundation of the valuable collections it contains was laid by *Duke Anton Ulrich of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel* (d. 1714), who purchased a number of paintings and works of art during his travels in the middle of the 17th century. With these and other materials *Duke Charles I.* formed a museum at Brunswick in 1755. The *Picture Gallery*, like most of the German collections founded in the 17th cent., is especially strong in the Dutch School. Other important features of the Museum are the collections of *Italian Majolica*, the most important of its kind in Germany, and of *Limoges Enamels*. The Museum is open daily, except on festivals: June-Sept. 10-4, Sun. 11-2; March, April, May, & Oct. 10-3 and 11-2; Nov.-Feb. 11-2 (strangers admitted even during the annual cleanings). Catalogue of the pictures 2 *M.*; 'guide' 1 *M.*

Ground Floor. From the entrance-hall, where sticks and umbrellas are deposited (no fee), we enter Room I, containing the Collection of Antiquities: Roman sculptures, ancient glass, statuettes, etc. — Room II

Mediæval Collection (beginning on the right) Cab. 1: °122-127. Wedding-dishes with oil-paintings, 16-17th centuries. Cabs. 2-4: Ecclesiastical vestments: °1. Imperial mantle of Otho IV., a Sicilian work (about 1200). — First Central Cabinet: 58. Rune-casket, of Irish workmanship, 7th or 8th cent.; 111. Saddle of Magnus II., Duke of Brunswick (d. 1373). Second Cabinet: °55. Missal, with carved cover made of a walrus-tooth. — Room III. Princes' Room. Furniture, clocks, and tapestry of the 17-18th centuries. — Room IV. Historical Relics and Weapons, chiefly connected with the house of Brunswick. — Rooms V-XI. Plaster Casts (special catalogue 20 pf.).

First Floor. — °Picture Gallery. The arrangement begins in R. XII, to the left.

Room XII contains works of the 14-16th centuries. To the left: °18. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of a German merchant of the London Steelyard (1533). To the right of the entrance: 29. *Cranach the Younger*, John the Baptist (1519); 16, 17. *Amberger*, Portraits; 27. *Cranach the Elder*, Adam and Eve.

Cabinets XIII-XXIII chiefly contain works of the Netherlandish School of the 16th and 17th centuries. — Cab. XVIII. °340. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape; 234 *Rembrandt*, Philosopher. — Cab. XIX. To the right, *Rembrandt*, °°236. Storm-scene; 237. Armed warrior; 242, 233. Man and wife (about 1631-33); °235. The Risen Christ with Mary Magdalen (1651). — Cab. XX. 308. *Sorgh*, The Labourers in the Vineyard; 325. *A. Palamedes*, Guard-room; 300. *A. van Ostade*, Annunciation to the Shepherds. — Cab. XXI. 338. *P. Molyn*, Landscape; 668. *J. M. Molenaer*, Dentist; 364. *A. van Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape; 312. *Brekelenkam*, Card-players; 317. *Fr. van Mieris* (?), Rembrandt's mother (so-called); 669. *Dirk Hals*, Officer and wife; 375. *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Sand-hills; °316. *Jan van der Meer van Delft*, Girl with a wine-glass; 304. *G. Dou*, Astronomer. — Cab. XXII. 385. *N. Molenaer*, River-scene; 302. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; 303. *Dou*, Portrait of the artist; 315. *Metsu*, Beer-house; 306. *Ph. Wouverman*, Ascension; 265. *N. Maes*, Young savant. — Cab. XXIII. 448, 449. *J. van Huysum*, Flowers.

Room XXIV. Netherlandish School of the 17th century. 417. *J. M. de Jong*, Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen; 369 *P. Wouverman*, Hunting-scene. — Rooms XXV-XXVI contain works of the German School (17-18th cent.). — R. XXV. *Elsheimer*. 549, °550. Landscapes. — R. XXVI, with portraits by *Kupetzky*, *Graff*, *Tischbein*, etc., is adjoined by a room (XXXII) containing studies by the painters *Hennebery* (1825-76) and *Brandes* (1793-1868) of Brunswick. — Beyond the following room (XXXII, Drawings) are two rooms (XXXIII, XXXIV) devoted to exhibitions of drawings and prints (periodically changed).

Saloon XXVII (adjoining Room XXIV), containing unimportant Netherlandish works of the 16-17th centuries.

Saloon XXVIII. Dutch Masters. On the right: 440. *Mignon*, Flower-pieces; 363. *A. van Everdingen*, Waterfall; °°238. *Rembrandt*. Family group (1638), the gem of the collection; 376. *J. van Ruysdael*, Mountain-landscape; °228. *Claes Moyaert*, Calling of St. Matthew; 359. *Berchem*, Vertumnus and Pomona; °393. *Hondecoeter*, Noah's Ark; °378. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfall with watch-tower; °313. *Jan Steen*, The Marriage Contract, one of the master's best works; 247. *F. Bol*. Mars and Venus; °358. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfall and castle; °268. *B. Fabritius*, Peter in the house of Cornelius (1653); °242. *Jan Lievens*, Abraham's sacrifice.

Saloon XXIX. Flemish School. On the right: 86 *Rubens*, Portrait; 55. *Pourbus the Elder*, Man with a glass; °116. *J. Jordaens*, Adoration of the Shepherds; °206. *C. de Vos*, Family group; 117. *J. Jordaens*, Holy Family; °125. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a Genoese nobleman; °87 *Rubens*, Judith and Holophernes; °39. *Floris*, Falconer; 48. *A. Key*, Portrait; 119. *J. Jordaens*, Twelfth Night; 127. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 141. *Peeters*, River-scene; °38. *Ant. Mor (Sir A. More)*, Portrait; 135. *Jan Fyt*, Birds; 85. *Rubens*, Portrait of General Spinola; *Corn. de Vos the Elder*, 207. Lawyer. 109. Allegorical scene.

Saloon XXX. Italian, French, and late-German Masters. 497. *Caravaggio*, Portrait of the artist; 499. *Salvator Rosa*, Raising of the Cross; °453. *Palma Vecchio*, Adam and Eve; 462. *Tintoretto*, Lute-player; °480.

Guido Reni, Cephalus and Procris; 521. *N. de Largillière*, Portrait; 477. *Ann. Carracci*, Shepherd and shepherdess; 534, 535. *Pesne*, Portraits. — We now regain the staircase.

Second Floor. Antiquities (continued); pottery; smaller works of art; and coins. — ROOM XXXV (to the right of the staircase) contains prehistoric antiquities, chiefly from North Germany and Denmark. — RR. XXXVI, XXXVII, and XXXVIII contain the *CERAMIC COLLECTION, including the highly valuable *Italian Majolicas* of the 16-17th cent., etc. — In R. XXXIX is the fine *COLLECTION OF ENAMELS AND JEWELS, chiefly from Limoges (16-17th cent.). Also, 220. Luther's 'doctor's ring'; 221. Catharine von Bora's wedding-ring; 222. Seal-ring of Queen Mary Stuart. — R. XL. Objects in tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl, lacquer-work, glass, etc. — R. XLI. Objects in wax. — R. XLII. Wood-carvings. — R. XLIII. Ivory carvings of the 17-18th centuries. — R. XLIV. *COLLECTION OF BRONZES, from Italy, France, Germany, and the Netherlands (15-18th cent.). — R. XLV. Smaller works in stone; *69. John the Baptist, by *Schweiger*. — R. XLVI. Embroidery, lace, book-bindings. — R. XLVII. Chinese and Japanese articles, etc. — R. XLVIII. COINS (24,000), MEDALS, AND GEMS. Among the last is the so-called **Mantuan Vase* (No. 300), which came in 1666 into the possession of the Princes of Brunswick. It is cut out of a single sardonyx, consisting of five variously shaded laminæ, and is almost certainly of ancient workmanship.

In the park rises the handsome **Theatre** (Pl. E, F, 4), in the Romanesque style, opened in 1861. On its N. side is a monument erected in 1891 to *Franz Abt*, the composer. — Outside the Fallersleber-Tor, opposite the large *Infantry Barracks* (Pl. F, 3), is the *Botanical Garden* (Pl. E, F, 2), open daily, except Sun., 8-12 and 2-7. — Farther to the N.W., in the New Promenade, stands the **Technical College** (Pl. D, E, 1, 2), a Renaissance building (1877).

Interior. The vestibule contains two groups by *Echtermeyer*, representing Art and Science. The staircase is adorned with two ceiling-paintings by *Groll* of Vienna. — The groundfloor is occupied by extensive collections illustrative of *Architecture*, *Engineering*, *Mechanics*, and *Physics* (with Guericke's air-pump and other historical relics), and by a *Cabinet of Minerals*. — The N. staircase ascends to the *Natural History Collection* (Sun. 11-1, Wed. & Sat. 2-4; other days, except 1-3, on application), the ornithological section of which is particularly fine.

On the Gaussberg (Pl. D, 2) rises a *Statue of Gauss* (1777-1855), the great mathematician, by *Schaper*. Gauss was born at No. 30 in the adjacent Wilhelm-Strasse. Between the Gaussberg and the Petri-Tor, to the right of the Insel-Promenade, is the *Bammelsburger Teich* (Pl. B, 2), a little artificial lake.

The KAISER-WILHELM-STRASSE (Pl. F, 3) leads to the E. from the theatre (see above) to the *Stadt-Park* (tramway, see p. 75). — A column on the *Nussberg* (295 ft.) commemorates *Gen. Olfermann*, the commander of the Brunswickers at Waterloo.

From the Stein-Tor the Adolf-Str. and Leonhard-Str. lead past the *New Gymnasium* (Pl. F, 5) to the St. Leonhards-Platz, bounded on the W. side by cemeteries. *Lessing's Grave* in the cemetery of St. Magnus here is marked by a monument with a relief by Th. Strümpel. — At the S.E. corner of the St. Leonhards-Platz rises the **Monument of Schill**, erected in 1837 to that officer and the

Kürassier Kas.
Hosp. Marienth.
A
C
D
Artillerie Kas
Kapuziner Kloster
Städt. Waisen-haus
Lazarett
Festhalle
Neu Th.
Überwasser Friedhof
Kas
Haldarturm
Kreuz K.
Schloss Neue
Schloss Garten
Platz
Abschnitt-Thor
Landgericht
Zoolog. Garten
Central Friedhof
Himmelreich
Aegidii Th.
Aegidii Kas
Universität
Paulin
Ludgeri-anum
Bischöfl. Hof
Bisch. Mus.
Ludgerianum
Pompe
Loge
Ignatii K.
Baugewerk Schule
MÜNSTER
1 : 15.500
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Elektr. Strassenbahn
B
Geograph. Anstalt von

E
Schlachthaus
F
G
Burgsteinfurt
Rheine
H
Osnabrück
Rheda
1
2
3
4
Schiffahrterdamm
Strafanstalt
Kolping-Str.
Aa
Franziskaner-Kloster
Hörster Platz
Hörster Th.
Staats-Archiv
Martini-K.
Kaserne
Landeshaus
Dominik-K.
Mauritz-Th.
Real-Gymn.
Krämeramtshaus
Erlöser-K.
Kleinens Spital
Servatii-K.
Servatii-Pf.
Synagoge
Bahnhof
Bahnpost
Mauritz-K.
Linnenbrink
Rudolphi-Str.
Johannistor
Johannistr.
Stiftsstr.
Waterlooplatz
Waterlooweg
Promenade
Bahnhofstrasse
Bohlweg
Lagerhaus
Lagerplätze
Stadthafen
Hafen
Bhf. Bedum
Hamm
Wesel
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

fourteen soldiers of his corps who were shot on this spot, where their remains and Schill's head are interred (see p. 152).

The small *Chapel* adjoining the custodian's house contains memorials of Schill and his period (1809), 'a year full of glory and disaster', as it is termed by the inscription.

About 1 M. beyond the August-Tor (Pl. D, E, 6) the electric railway to Wolfenbuttel (comp. p. 75) passes the château of **Alt-Richmond**, erected in 1768, and the villa **Neu-Richmond**, a Norman-Gothic edifice of 1830, with beautiful grounds, both now belonging to the Duke of Cumberland. Visitors admitted to the former. — The line goes on viâ *Melverode*, with a small Romanesque church of the 12th cent., and through the picturesque **Lechlumer Holz** (**Sternhaus Restaurant; Cur-Hôtel*, 1 M. from Wolfenbüttel).

To the E. of Brunswick, 2 M. from the Stein-Tor, lies **Riddagshausen** (*Herrenkrug*, *Manegold*, restaurants; *Grüne Jäger*, a pleasure-resort), with a fine **Church* in the transition style, once belonging to a Cistercian monastery, and consecrated prior to 1250.

13. From Hamm to Münster and Emden.

133 M. Railway in $3^3/_4$-5 hrs. (fares 17 *M* 20, 12 *M* 90, 8 *M* 60 pf.)

Hamm, see p. 28. — Several small stations. Beyond (14 M.) *Rinkerode* we cross the Dortmund and Ems Canal. — 22 M. *Münster.*

Münster. — **Hotels.** *König von England (Pl. a; E, 3), Prinzipal-Markt 5, with lift and café-restaurant, R. from $2^1/_2$, D. $2^1/_2$, omn. $^1/_2$ *M*; *Rheinischer Hof (Pl. c; E, F, 3), Telgter-Str. 24, R. from 2, D. 2 *M*; Münstersche Hof (Pl. e; E, 3), Alte Steinweg 36, R. & B. from $2^1/_4$ *M*; *Renne (Pl. f; E, 3), Ludgeri-Str. 5, R. & B. from $2^1/_4$ *M*; *Moormann, Ludgeri-Str. 54; Centralhof (Pl. h; D, 3), Rothenburg 5; Alte Börse (Pl. g; E, 3), Prinzipal-Markt 13, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^3/_4$ *M*. — At the station: *Kaiserhof (Pl. d; F, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 45, R. $2^1/_2$-3, B. 1; Monopol, R. & B. from $2^1/_2$ *M*; Germania (Pl. k; F, 4, 5), Herwarth-Str. 15; Westfälischer Hof (Pl. i; F, 3), Wolbecker-Str. 1, R. & B. from 2, D. $1^1/_2$ *M*.

Restaurants. Wine: *Schmedding*, Ludgeri-Str. 1; *Beiderlinden*, Klemens-Str. 40. — Beer: *Centralhof*, *Kaiserhof*, and *Alte Börse*, see above; also *Stienen*, Syndikatgasse 6; *Zum Dortmunder*, König-Str. 1; *Im Franziskaner*, Bogen-Str. 14. — Garden Restaurants: **Linnenbrink* (concerts in summer), *Gertrudenhof*, *Lindenhof*, and others. — 'Alt-Bier' (peculiar to Münster): *Appels*, Neubrücken-Str. 12.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Dom-Platz 6.

Public Baths, in the Promenade, near the Zoological Garden (Pl. B, C, 4).

Cabs. Per drive (20 min.), 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 75 pf., each addit. pers. 25 pf.; each trunk 25 pf. By time, 1-2 pers. per $^1/_2$ hr. 1, per hr. $1^1/_2$ *M*; each addit. $^1/_4$ hr. 70 pf. Double fares at night (9-7).

Electric Tramways from the *Station* (Pl. F, 4) viâ St. Lambert's Church (Pl. E, 3) to the *Grevener-Str.* (Pl. B, 1, 2); from the *Marien-Platz* to the *Harbour* (Pl. G, H, 5); from the *Schützenhof* (beyond Pl. D, 5) viâ St. Lambert's Church to the *Schiffahrterdamm* (beyond Pl. H, 2, 3).

Münster, situated on the *Münstersche Aa*, in a flat district, the capital of the Prussian province of Westphalia and headquarters of the 7th Army Corps, with 64,000 inhab., has been an episcopal see since the 9th century. In the 13th and 14th cent. it was a prosperous Hanseatic town, and even carried on commerce beyond seas on its own account. At the time of the Reformation it was the scene of the fanatical excesses of the Anabaptists under John of Leyden (1534-35; see p. 84), and in 1661 it finally succumbed

to the episcopal yoke of the warlike Bishop von Galen. In the 18th cent., when Fürstenberg, Hemsterhuis, the Princess Galitzin, Hamann, Count F. L. von Stolberg, etc., resided here, Münster was a place of some literary importance. The bishopric was secularised in 1803 and annexed to Prussia.

The town still retains many mediæval characteristics, which are most conspicuous in the Prinzipal-Markt (No. 27) and Roggen-Markt (No. 10) with their arcades, picturesque old gabled houses, the church of St. Lambert, and the Rathaus. Besides these Gothic buildings, there are many dwelling-houses of the Renaissance period, and even those of the 17th cent. present a mediæval appearance, with their lofty gables and arcades on the groundfloors. Amongst the peculiarities of Münster, are the 'Höfe', or mansions of the wealthy noblesse, some of which are in the rococo style of the 18th century. Among the most interesting of these are the *Merveldter-Hof* (1701), Ludgeri-Str. 36 (Pl. D, E, 4); *Beverförder-Hof* (1699-1703), König-Str. 46 (Pl. D, 4); *Erbdrosten-Hof* (1757), Salz-Str. 38 (Pl. E, 3); and *Romberger-Hof* (18th cent.), Neubrücken-Str. 65 (Pl. E, 2). The fortifications of the town were converted into promenades after the Seven Years' War. New quarters have sprung up outside the old line of fortifications, and a harbour for the Dortmund and Ems Canal was constructed to the S.E. of the town in 1896-98.

In 1533 a number of Dutch *Anabaptists*, headed by John Bockhold, a tailor from Leyden, and Matthiesen, a baker from Haarlem, settled at Münster, where with the aid of Pastor Rottmann and Councillor Knipperdolling they succeeded in establishing their supremacy in the town and in banishing the episcopal party. Bockhold (John of Leyden) was proclaimed king of the 'New Sion' in 1534. A reign of terror now began, polygamy was introduced, and many atrocities committed, while famine and pestilence devastated the town. Münster, however, was compelled to capitulate to the bishop and his army in the following year, and the leading Anabaptists were put to death with torture.

To the left as we enter the town from the station, by the former *Servatii-Tor* (Pl. F, 4), is the *Church of St. Servatius* (Pl. E, F, 3), erected in the Romanesque style in 1197, rebuilt in 1537, and judiciously restored in 1854-58. The fine domed *Klemens-Kirche* belongs to the large public *Hospital of St. Clement* (Pl. E, 3).

The beautiful Gothic ***Church of St. Lambert** (Pl. E, 3), built after 1375, is characterised by graceful proportions, bold vaulting, rich window-tracery, and imposing exterior. The chief portal dates from the beginning of the 15th cent.; over the S. portal. the genealogy of Christ. The interior was restored in 1868. On the present *Tower (310 ft.), built in 1887-98 by *Hertel*, are suspended the three iron cages in which the bodies of the fanatics *John of Leyden*, *Knipperdolling*, and *Krechting*, the leaders of the Anabaptists (see above), were exposed on the old tower in 1536.

Near the church are the *Schoehaus* (1525), the interesting old guild-hall of the shoemakers, Alter Fischmarkt 27, and the *Kramer-Amthaus* (Pl. E, 3), Alter Steinweg 7, built about 1620 (with the library of the Historical Society).

To the S. of St. Lambert's is the *Prinzipal-Markt*, surrounded by Gothic arcades (comp. above). Here stands the ***Rathaus** (Pl. E, 3; 14th cent.), with a beautiful Gothic gable, containing the 'Friedens-Saal' where the Peace of Westphalia was signed on 24th Oct., 1648 (apply to the custodian; $\frac{1}{2}$ *M*).

The Friedens-Saal, built in 1577 and restored in 1853, contains a picturesque chimney-piece of 1577, and 35 portraits of ambassadors and princes, present at the conclusion of the peace, painted by *J. B. Floris* in 1646-49. The portrait of the representative of Utrecht is attributed to Terburg. On the first floor is the Large Saloon, in the Gothic style, designed and executed by Salvenberg, which was added in 1862, and is adorned with twelve historical portraits. The Municipal Office contains three pictures referring to the Peace, by Terburg.

Adjoining the Rathaus, Prinzipal-Markt 8, is the old *Weigh House*, a Renaissance building of 1615, with a gable and balcony. — On the S. side of the Rathaus, Prinzipal-Markt 18, is the old *Stadtkeller*, another Renaissance edifice with traces of the mediæval style (1569-71). It contains the **Picture Gallery** of the *Kunstverein* (Pl. E, 3), consisting of early-German paintings, mainly of the Westphalian school, together with a few examples of early Italian work. Entrance from the Klemens-Str. (daily 10-2; ½ *M*); visitors ring (new building, see p. 86).

Among the pictures may be mentioned: 3. *School of Giotto* (?), Madonna; 31. *Ghirlandajo*, Entombment; 46. *Borgognone*, St. Anthony; *Cima da Conegliano*, 55, 57, Virgin; 68. Antependium from the Walpurgis Church at Soest, the oldest German panel-painting (end of 12th cent.); *89. *Meister von Liesborn*, Angels adoring the Infant Christ, from the altar at Liesborn (1465; principal portions in London); *102. *Westphalian School*, Madonna, Apostles, and Saints; *Ludger tom Ring the Elder*, Portrait of a young man; 148 *Ludger tom Ring the Younger*, Portrait; *Cranach the Elder*, 154. Luther, 155. Adam and Eve; 551. *School of Van Eyck*, Virgin enthroned.

We now proceed through the Michaelis-Platz to the Dom-Platz (Pl. D, 3), which is shaded with lime-trees and embellished with a bronze *Statue of Fürstenberg*, the statesman (1729-1810). To the left are the *Government Offices* (1886-89) and the Gothic *Post Office*.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D, 3), begun in 1225 on the site of an earlier building, was completed in 1261, with two choirs and double transepts. The cloisters on the N. side date from 1377. The W. choir was disfigured in the 16th and 18th cent.; its present portal is of 1516. The vestibule of the S.W. transept contains *Statues of apostles, saints, etc. (after 1261). The so-called 'Servator Gable', of the S.E. transept, dates from the 16th century. The pentagonal E. choir is surrounded by a low ambulatory, and is adjoined by three chapels added in 1633-34.

Interior (closed 12-2; the E. Choir and Chapter House are shown by the verger, ½ *M*). The ancient decorations were almost entirely destroyed by the Anabaptists, and the harmonious proportions of the building have lately been disguised by gaudy painting. In the W. Choir, a Pietà by *Achtermann*. Over the portal of the S.W. Transept, Last Judgment in relief, 1692. Opposite to it, over the portal of the N.W. Transept, is an old painting of the 14th cent., Frisians offering tribute to St. Paul. — N.E. Transept: Raising of Lazarus, by *Hermann tom Ring*. — S.E. Transept: Crucifixion by *Hermann tom Ring*. — E. Choir: Choir-stalls of 1539; above, marble reliefs by *Gröninger* (1720); ciborium of 1536; paintings of the Renaissance period on the vaulting (restored). — Retro-Choir. On the wall, an astronomical clock, constructed in 1400. 3rd Chapel: Monument of the warlike bishop *Bern. von Galen* (d. 1678). 4th Chapel: *Achtermann's* Descent from the Cross, a fine group in marble. — The **Chapter House* is adorned with the finest wood-panelling in Germany, carved by *Joh. Kupper* in 1544-52.

To the S. of the cathedral is the handsome *Ludgerus Fountain*, by Fleige, erected in 1889, with statues of St. Ludgerus, first Bishop of Münster (d. 809), Bishop Suitger (d. 1011), and Bishop Erpho (d. 1097). The *Government Building* (Pl. D, 3; 1889), opposite, occupies the site of the *Fürstenhof*, the town-residence of the bishops in the 13-16th centuries. Adjoining is the *Post Office* (1878-80). The *Old Ständehaus* (Pl. D, 3), or Chamber of the Estates, is to be converted into a Provincial Museum (to include the picture-gallery mentioned at p. 85). — Behind it are the *Ludgerianum* and the *Borromaeum*, two halls for theological students; part of the latter was the house of John of Leyden.

On the W. side of the Dom-Platz are the *University*, with faculties of theology, philosophy, and law (ca. 650 students), and the unimportant *Museum of Christian Art* (No. 26; open on week-days 9-12 and 2-6, on Sun. 11.30-1; fee $^1/_2$ *M*). Adjoining the latter is the *Episcopal Residence*, built in 1732.

Behind the Academy, in the old Jesuit College, is the *Pauline Library*, containing fine carved wood-work and interesting portraits of John of Leyden and others. Beyond is the *Pauline Gymnasium* (Rom. Cath.), one of the largest in Prussia, with a chapel.

The noble Gothic **Church of Our Lady**, or **Ueberwasser-Kirche** (Pl. C, D, 2), dates from the 14th century, but most of the internal decorations belong to a recent period. In the choir are three fine stained-glass windows. The mural paintings, by *Mosler* and *Settegast*, depict the foundation of the original chapel on this site by Bishop Ludgerus (802-809), and the foundation of the Convent of the Virgin in 1040. Below the organ-loft are two votive pictures by *Hermann tom Ring*, and in the sacristy are paintings of the Evangelists by the same artist. The finest part of the *Tower*, which was begun early in the 14th cent., is the upper story, dating from the 15th century. — The small *Ludgeri-Capelle*, adjoining the tower, is the oldest building in Münster, dating from the 11th century. Adjacent is the large *Priests' Seminary*, in front of which is a *Statue of Bern. Overberg* (1754-1826), the pedagogue, by A. Rüller (1897).

St. Ægidius (Pl. D, 4), once the church of the Capuchins, of the 18th cent., is adorned with frescoes executed by Settegast, Welsch, and Mosler from Steinle's designs. The small *Kreuz-Capelle*, behind the high-altar, contains a group (Christ and the disciples at Gethsemane) by Fleige. — *St. Ignatius* (Pl. D, 4), a modern Gothic church of the Jesuits (1856-58), is sumptuously fitted up.

The **Ludgeri-Kirche** (Pl. D, E, 4), with a *Tower terminating in a picturesque lantern, was begun in the Romanesque style about 1173 and extended in the Gothic style after a fire in 1383. The whole was judiciously restored in 1856-60. — By the Ludgeri-Tor (Pl. D, E, 5) is a *War Monument* in memory of 1870-71, by Allard.

Skirting the old fortifications to the W. and N.W. we next reach the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. B, 3, 4; adm. 50 pf.), on the so-called 'island'. It contains a statue of Prof. Landois, its founder, by Schmiemann (1901), and the *Provincial Museum of Natural History*

(open daily), in which also are the collections of the Westphalian Antiquarian Society. — A little to the N. is the Neu-Platz or Schloss-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2, 3), on the S. side of which are the *Law Courts* (Pl. C, 3), and on the W. side the royal **Palace** (Pl. B, 3), formerly the episcopal palace, built in 1767, and now occupied by the *Ober-Präsidium* and the *Military Headquarters*. The rich plastic decorations are by *Pfeil*. In front of the palace rises an equestrian *Statue of William I.*, by Reusch (1897); and behind it is the pleasant *Schloss-Garten* (restaurant), occupying the site of the old citadel and including the *Botanical Garden* (open free on week-days from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m.). An obelisk, erected in the Schloss-Garten in 1903, commemorates *Baron von Ketteler*, the German ambassador murdered at Pekin in 1900.

The *Budden-Turm* (Pl. C, D, 2), dating from 1180, is the last relic of the original fortifications of the town. The *Zwinger* (Pl. E, 2) was built in 1536; near it is a large *Prison* (Pl. F, 1).

In the Hörster-Platz, outside the Hörster-Tor (Pl. E, F, 2), are the building of the *Municipal Archives* (1889) and the small *Franciscan Convent*, founded in 1853. — The Gothic church of *St. Martin* (14th cent.; Pl. E, 2), restored in 1859, has a tower dating in its lower part from an earlier building of 1187.

Outside the Mauritz-Tor, to the left, is the new *Landeshaus* (Pl. F, 3); in front of it is a bronze statue (1902) of *Baron von Schorlemer-Alst*, the founder of the Westphalian Peasants' Union. Farther on is the abbey-church of *St. Maurice* (Pl. H, 3), founded about 1070, and rebuilt in 1862 in the Romanesque style, with three towers and a Gothic choir of 1451. The chief tower dates from the 12th century. The monuments of the founders, Bishop Frederick (1063-84) and Bishop Erpho (1084-97), were demolished by the Anabaptists, but restored in 1576 and 1620. The stained glass and mural paintings are modern.

A branch-line (35 M., in 2 hrs.) runs from Münster to *Burgsteinfurt* and *Gronau* (p. 28); another (45½ M., in 4-5 hrs.) to *Lippstadt* (p. 35) viâ *Warendorf* and *Rheda* (p. 28).

From Münster to *Cologne* and *Osnabrück (Hamburg)*, see p. 26.

The train next traverses a flat, moorland country, passing several unimportant stations.

46 M. **Rheine** (*Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Schulze*, R. & B. 3, D. 2 *M*, good), a cotton-manufacturing town on the *Ems*, with 10,400 inhab. and a fine late-Gothic church, is the junction of the line to Oldenzaal (Rotterdam) and Hanover (R. 9).

51 M. *Salzbergen* (p. 61); 65 M. *Lingen* (Heeger), with 7000 inhabitants. — 77½ M. **Meppen** (*Kerckhoff*, R. 2½-3, D. 2½-3 *M*; *Germania*, R. & B. 2½, D. 1½ *M*), with 4400 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Haase* and the Ems. In the market-place is a statue of *Windthorst* (d. 1891; p. 69). — 106 M. *Papenburg* (Hôtel Triep, R. 2-4, D. 2 *M*; Brit. vice-consul, C. Bruns; Lloyd's agent,

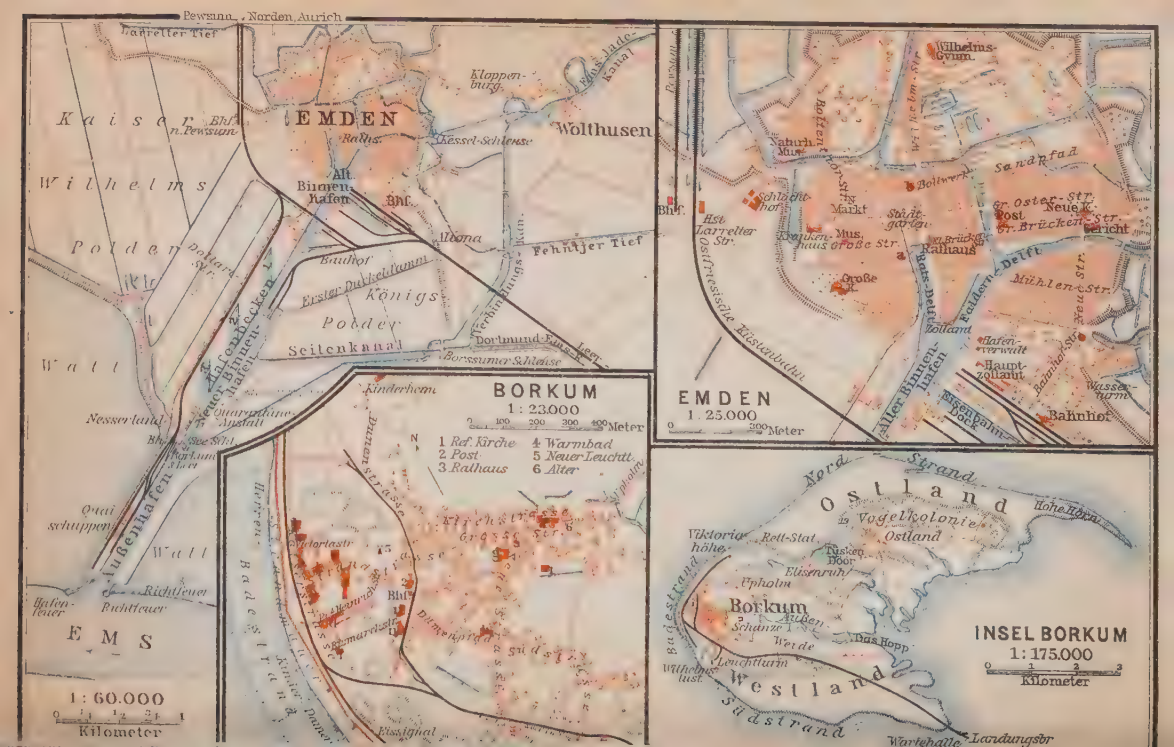
G. Bueren), a town with 7600 inhab., was founded in 1675 on the *Hoch-Moor*, a marshy district 120 sq. M. in extent, intersected by canals. 112 M. *Ihrhove*, whence a line diverges to *Neuschanz* and other places in Holland (see *Baedeker's Belgium and Holland*).

118½ M. **Leer** *(Prinz von Oranien*, R. 2-3, D. 2½, omn. ½ *M*; *Victoria*, both good; *Union;* Lloyd's agent, *H. Wiemann)*, a busy mercantile place, with 12,300 inhab., lies on the *Leda*, at its union with the Ems. The *Plietenberg*, near the town, is probably an ancient pagan holy place. Pleasant walks to (1½ M.) *Leerort*, on the Ems, and to *Schloss Evenburg* with its park. (Railway to Oldenburg and Bremen, see R. 16. Steamboats to Borkum, see p. 90.)

133 M. **Emden.** — **Hotels.** Weisses Haus (Pl. a), opposite the Rathaus, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*; Central Hotel (Pl. b), R. from 2 *M*, both good; Union, R. 1¼-2¼, B. ¾ *M*; Heeren's (Pl. c), these two near the station. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, Grosse Brücken-Str. — Brit. vice-consul, *Dr. Conrad Zorn.* — Lloyd's agents., *V. & B. Brons.*

Emden, the terminus of the Dortmund and Ems Canal, with 16,500 inhab., formerly situated on the Ems, but now 2½ M. distant from it, is a prosperous, Dutch-looking place, intersected by navigable canals, and connected with the Ems and the Dollart by large harbour-works, completed in 1901. The **Rathaus*, a rich Renaissance structure of 1574-76, contains an interesting armoury, where a number of very curious old firearms of the Thirty Years' War are preserved (adm. 50 pf.). The tower (144 ft.) commands a good survey. In front of the Rathaus are Monuments to Emp. William I. (1896), the Great Elector, and Frederick the Great (1901). The *Grosse Kirche* contains the alabaster monument of Count Enno II. of East Friesland (1548). The *Natural History Museum* is open daily (adm. 50 pf.). The museum of the local *Antiquarian Society (Gesellschaft für Kunst und Vaterländische Altertümer)* contains a collection of pictures (mostly Flemish and Dutch), coins, and antiquities (open free daily).

From Emden to Norden and Sande, 58½ M., railway in 4¾-6¾ hrs. — Most of the stations are unimportant. From (11 M.) *Georgsheil* a branch-line diverges to (7 M.) **Aurich** *(Piqueurhof; Deutsches Haus)*, the principal town of E. Friesland, pleasantly situated, with 6000 inhabitants. — 20 M. **Norden** *(Zum Weinhaus*, R. 2-3, D. 2-3 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*, R. 2, D. 2 *M*; *Central Hotel)*, an industrial town of 7000 inhab., with a pretty church of 1445. To *Norddeich* and *Norderney*, see p. 89. — 30 M. *Dornum* (Hof von Ostfriesland). To *Baltrum*, see p. 91. — 38 M. *Esens* (Wessel's Inn, R. 2, D. 2 *M*), chief town of a marshy but fertile district called the *Harlingerland*. To *Langeoog* and *Spiekeroog*, see p. 91. — 51 M. **Jever** *(Hof von Oldenburg*, R. 2-3, D 2 *M*; *Erbgrossherzog*, R. & B. 2½ *M*; *Rail. Restaurant)*, with 5500 inhab., was formerly fortified. It is united with the Jade by a canal. In the palace is a fine cassetted ceiling of oak (1566), one of the finest Renaissance works in Germany. The *Jeverland* was independent down to 1575, and has belonged to Oldenburg since 1818. From Jever a branch-railway runs to (11 M.) *Carolinensiel-Harle* (restaurant), whence steamers ply to Wangeroog and Spiekeroog (p. 91). — At (58½ M.) *Sande* (p. 101) we join the railway to *Wilhelmshaven* and *Oldenburg*.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Alt. Binnenhafen
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Klappenburg
Ems-Jade-Kanal
Wolthusen
Alsena
Fehntjer Tief
Verbindungs-Kan.
Brauhof
Erster Dukteitamm
Königs Polder
Dortmund-Ems-Kanal
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Ostland
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Hohe Hörn
Viktoriahöhe
Rett-Stat.
Tüskers Moor
Elisenruh
Upholm
Borkum
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Kaiser Wilhelm-Koog
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Georgsheil
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Altenlandwehrdorf
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Lesmona
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Moorlosen
Gramke
Grolland
Ganderkesee
Delmenhorst
Hude
Bremen
Wümme
Lesum
Schwanewede
Osterholz
Scharmbeck
Tarmstedt
Hamme
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14. The East Frisian Islands.

The *East Frisian Islands*, a chain of sandy islets, almost destitute of vegetation, lying off the German coast between the mouths of the Ems and the Weser, have long been popular among the Germans as sea-bathing resorts. Good accommodation may be obtained at the hotels and lodging-houses, while private apartments are numerous. The larger resorts have 'Curhäuser', with bands and other attractions during the season. The bathing-arrangements are generally excellent, though somewhat simple in the smaller places. Intending visitors may obtain full information on application to the 'Badedirektion' of the place they may select.

Norderney. — Approaches. 1. Branch-railway from *Norden* (p. 88) to (3½ M.; in ¼ hr.) *Norddeich* (Ferry Inn), and thence by steamer in 35 min. (fare 2 *M* 80 pf.). — 2. Steamer from *Bremerhaven* (p. 99) thrice weekly direct in 4½ hrs., four times weekly viâ Heligoland in 7 hrs. (fare 11 *M*). — 3. Steamer from *Hamburg* (p. 104) viâ Heligoland thrice weekly in 12 hrs. (19 *M*).

Arrival. Cabs meet the steamers to convey passengers to the town or to the waiting-room at the end of the pier (1 M. in length), where the luggage is distributed (fare 75 pf.; omn. 25-40 pf.). Apartments assigned on application at the Wohnungs-Bureau, Luisen-Str. 27.

Hotels (all with restaurants). Kaiserhof (Pl. a; B, 1); Europäischer Hof (Pl. c; B, 1), R. 4-10, pens. 56-105 *M* per week; Germania (Pl. b; A, 2), R. 3-12, pens. 8-15 *M*; Bellevue (Pl. d; C 3); Kaiser Franz Joseph (Pl. e; B, 3); Schuchardt's (Pl. f; B, 2); these all of the first class. — Deutsches Haus (Pl. g; C, 2); Meyer's (Pl. k; B, 2), pens. 5-6 *M*; Bruns (Pl. n; B, 2), pens. 40-45 *M* per week, well spoken of; Simmering (Pl. n; B, 2); Rheinischer Hof (Pl. l; B, 2); Engehausen (Pl. m; B, 3), pens. 36 *M*.

Pensions. *Pens. Daheim*, at the corner of the Kaiser-Str. and Moltke-Str.; *Pens. Dippel*, Moltke-Str. 11; *Pens. Löding*, Friedrich-Str. 11, 35-45 *M* per week. — **Apartments** at the *Grosse Logierhaus* (Pl. B, 3; apply to the bath-authorities), the *Bremer Logierhäuser* (Pl. B, 1), and in the Victoria-Str., Kaiser-Str., Bismarck-Str., Moltke-Str., and Friedrich-Str., near the beach. Room with sea-view 30-45 *M*, whole flat 100-150 *M* per week. In the streets farther from the sea a room may be obtained from 12 *M*, a flat of 4-6 rooms for 80-150 *M* per week.

Restaurants. *Conversations-Haus* (Pl. B, 3), D. at 1 p.m. 2½, at 2 p.m. 2¾ *M*; *Strandhalle* (Pl. A 2), D. 3, S. 2 *M*; *Richter*, Wedel-Str., D. (1-5 p.m.) 4 *M*; *Restaurant der Bremer Häuser* (Pl. B, 1), D. 3 *M*; *Phoenix*, Friedrich-Str.; *Victoriahalle* (Pl. A, 2), D. 2 *M*. — *Giftbude* (Pl. C, 1), on the N. beach, well spoken of.

Sea Baths (6 a.m. to 2 p.m.), 1 *M* incl. towels, 80 pf. without; less to subscribers. — Visitors' Tax, 5 *M* per week, 15 *M* per season; reduction for families. — Theatre (Pl. C, 3) daily during the season.

Cab per hr. 3 *M*; to the lighthouse and back 10 *M*. — Sailing Boat per hr. 3 *M* (1-6 pers.); to Juist or Baltrum 12-18 *M*. — Steamer viâ Juist to Borkum daily in 3-4 hrs. (4½ *M*, return-ticket 7 *M*).

Norderney, i.e. 'northern island', with 4000 inhab., about 8 M. long and 1½ M. broad, is the largest of the East Frisian Islands. The village, which is at present the most popular German sea-bathing place (26,000 visitors yearly), lies at the S.W. angle of the island and owes its reputation to its fine sandy beach, excellent drinking-water, and mild climate. It is frequented also as a winter-residence by persons with delicate chests, and a large institution has been built for scrofulous children. The season lasts from June 1st

to Oct. 10th. The attractions include a *Conversations-Haus*, a *Strand-Halle*, with a glazed veranda on the side next the sea (frequent concerts in the evening), a *Reading Room*, and a *Theatre*.

Borkum (see Plan, p. 88). — **Approaches.** 1. Steamer from *Emden* (p. 88) daily in 3-3½ hrs. (fare 7½, return-ticket 10 *M*; railway from Borkum pier extra) or ferry-steamer (4½ *M* incl. railway). — Steamer from *Leer* (p. 88) daily in 4-4½ hrs. (8 *M*, return 10 *M*). — 3. Steamer from *Hamburg* (p. 104) viâ Heligoland (change steamers) thrice weekly in 12½ hrs. (23 *M*). — 4. Steamer from *Groningen* (Holland), twice weekly.

The steamboat-pier is connected with the village by a railway 4½ M. in length (fare 1½ *M*).

Hotels. *On the Beach*: °Köhler's Strand Hotel (Pl. a), pens. 45-70 *M* weekly; Victoria (Pl. c); °Kaiserhof (Pl. b), R. 2½-4½, D. 2½ *M*; °Hawich's Strand Villa (Pl. i), pens. from 45 *M* weekly; Hohenzollern (Pl. k); Nordsee-Hôtel (Pl. d), pens. 35-50 *M* weekly; Bakker's Logierhaus, pens. 36-15 *M* weekly; Eltze's Hotel (Pl. e); Bakker's Strand Hotel (Pl. l). — *At the Station:* Dabelstein (Pl. m), Bahnhofs-Hôtel, pens. at the e 35-50 *M*; Landsberg (Pl. n). — *In the Village:* Köhler's Dorf-Hôtel (Pl. f), pens. rom 36 *M*; Bakker Junior; Bakker Senior (Pl. g); Akkermann (Pl. h); Becker's Pensionat; Hôt. Bodeewes; Dr. Schmidt's Pension, 36-50 *M* per week; Pension Marienhof. — *Private Apartments*, 15-40 *M* per week.

Restaurants at the hotels; also, *Giftbude*, at Köhler's Strand Hotel; *Hawich's Wine Room*, Strand-Str — *Vienna Café*, Prinz-Heinrich-Str.; *Continental Bodega*, Strand-Str. — Cafés-Restaurants outside the village at *Upholm*, *Elisenruh*, *Victoriahöhe*, and *Wilhelmslust*.

Sea Baths (at high-water only), 40-60 pf., fee 1 *M* per week. — Warm salt-water baths at the *Warmbade-Anstalt*, 1½ *M*. — Visitors' Tax (after 3 days), 6 *M*, 2 pers. 8, 3-4 pers. 10, 5 pers. and upwards 12 *M*. — Theatre at Köhler's Dorf-Hôtel. — Reading Room next the Warmbade-Anstalt. — Steamboat viâ Juist (3½ *M*) to Norderney, see p. 89.

Borkum, situated at the mouth of the Ems, 9 M. from the Dutch coast and between the channels called the *Oster Ems* and *Wester Ems*, is the westernmost of the E. Frisian Islands. It is 5 M. long and 2½ M. broad, and possesses pleasant green pastures, which support an excellent breed of milch-cattle. The island is visited by about 16,500 sea-bathers annually. In the village (2100 inhab.) is an old lighthouse, 153 ft. in height, and near it a new one, 40 ft. higher. — The E. side of Borkum and the Dutch island of *Rottum* are the haunts of thousands of sea-fowl, which breed there (ticket of admission to the breeding-place 30 pf.).

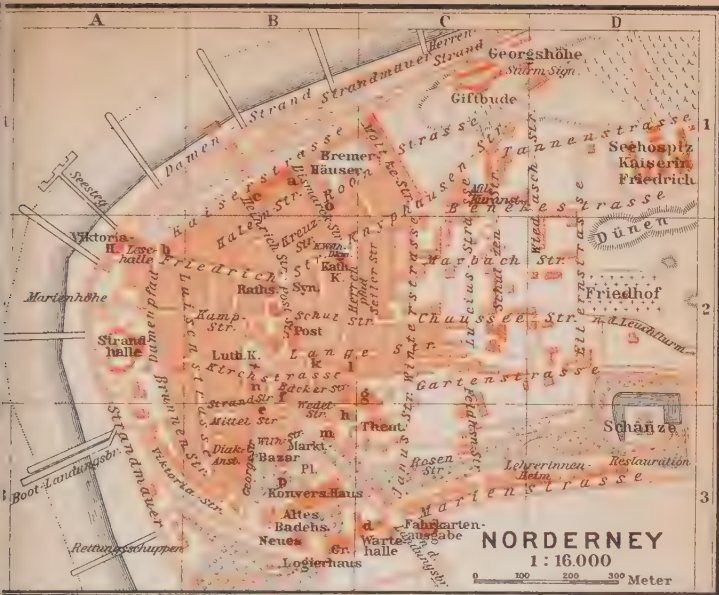
The more important of the other E. Frisian Islands are also frequented for sea-bathing.

Wangeroog. — **Approaches.** 1. Steamboat daily from *Carolinensiel-Harle* (p. 88) in ¾ hr. (fare 3 *M*); railway from the pier to the (20 min.) village. — 2. Steamer from *Wilhelmshaven* (p. 101) thrice weekly in 2½-3 hrs. (7 *M*). — 3. Steamboat from *Bremen* (p. 92) thrice weekly in 6½-7 hrs. (10 *M*); from *Bremerhaven* (p. 99) in 3-3½ hrs. (7½ *M*).

Hotels. Strand Hotel, R. 2½-3, B. ¾, déj. 1¼, D. 2-2¼, S. 1¼, pens. 6-7 *M*; Kaiserhof, pens. 5-7 *M*; Monopol; Curhaus-Hôtel, R. from 1½, pens. 5 *M*; Jürgens', R 2-3, pens. 35-37½ *M* per week, these two in the village. — *Private Apartments*, 8-12 *M* per week.

Visitors' Tax (after 5 days), 3 *M*, 2 pers. 5, 3 pers. 7, 4 pers. and upwards 9 *M*. — Sea Bath 60 pf.; warm salt-water bath 1½ *M*.

Wangeroog, belonging to Oldenburg, is 5 M. long and 1 M. broad, and is visited by 3500 sea-bathers annually. The square *West-Turm*



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(17th cent.), which lies 3 M. to the W. of the present village, is the relic of a previous village overwhelmed by a storm in 1854.

Spiekeroog. — **Approaches.** 1. Omnibus daily in summer from *Esens* (p. 88) to (5½ M.) *Neuharlingersiel*, and thence motor-launch to (1 hr.) the pier and tramway to the village (fare from Esens 3½ *M*). — 2. Steamboat from *Carolinensiel-Harle* (p. 88) daily viâ Wangeroog (p. 90) in ca. 2½ hrs. (5 *M* 10 pf., 3 *M*).

Hotels. Günsel, R. 2-3, B. ¾, déj. 1, D. 2, S 1¼, pens. 4-6 *M*; Zur Linde, D. 2 *M*. — *Private Apartments*, 7½-12 *M* per week. — Sea Bath 50 pf., warm salt-water bath 1½ *M*. — Visitors' Tax (after 4 days), 3 *M*. — Tramway from the village to the (10 min.) beach, 10 pf.

Spiekeroog, which belongs to Prussia, is 5 M. long and 1¼ M. broad, and is visited by 1500 sea-bathers annually. The bathing-arrangements, though unpretending, are good. The village is situated amidst trees, about 1 M. from the bathing-beach.

Langeoog. — **Approach.** Omnibus daily in summer from *Esens* (p. 88) to (2½ M.) *Bensersiel*, and thence steamboat in ca. ½ hr. (ferry-boat in 1½ hr.) to Langeoog pier, and tramway to the (20 min.) village (fare from Esens 5 *M*).

Hotels. Ahrenholtz, R. 2½, pens. 35-40 *M* weekly; Hüne, R. 1¾, pens. 32-38 *M*; Hospice of Loccum Convent, R. 8-18, board 25 *M* weekly (often crowded). — *Private Apartments*, 10 *M* per week. — Sea Bath 40-60 pf.; warm salt-water bath 1½ *M*.

Langeoog, which is 8½ M. long and 1 M. broad, is visited by 3700 sea-bathers annually. The village is situated on the N.W. coast, ½ M. from the bathing-beach on the W. coast. About 4½ M. to the E. is a sea-fowls' breeding-place, to which admission is obtained by ticket.

Baltrum. — **Approach.** Omnibus daily in 50 min. from *Dornum* (p. 88) to (3½ M.) *Nessmersiel*, whence a ferry plies to the island in 1 hr. (fare 2 *M*).

Hotels. Küper, R. 2½, pens. 4-5 *M*; Post, similar charges. *Private Apartments* from 8 *M* per week. — Sea Bath 50 pf. — Visitors' Tax, 4 *M*.

Baltrum, 4 M. long and ½ M. broad, is the smallest of the E. Frisian bathing-places; but its accommodation and arrangements, though unpretending, are very fair.

Juist. — **Approach.** Steamboat daily from *Norddeich* (p. 89) in ¾ hr. (fare 2 *M* 80 pf.), or ferry-boat in 2 hrs. (1 *M*); railway from the pier to the village, 1 *M*.

Hotels. Curhaus, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 *M*; Friesenhof; Itzen, pens. 38-40 *M*; Rose; Claassen; Peter's Logierhaus. — *Private Apartments*, 8-15 *M* per week. — Sea Bath, 60 pf.; warm salt-water bath 1½ *M*. — Visitors' Tax (after 3 days) 3 *M*, 2 pers. 5, 3 pers. and upwards 6 *M*. — Steamboat to Norderney and to Borkum (3½ *M*)

Juist, 10 M. long and ½ M. broad, is visited annually by 4500 sea-bathers. Walks may be taken to the (2 hrs.) *Bill* (inn) at the W. end of the island, and to the (1½ hr.) *Kalfamer*, at the E. end.

15. From Hanover to Bremen.

77 M. Railway. Express in 2 hrs. (fares 10 *M* 20, 7 *M* 60, 5 *M* 30 pf.); ordinary trains in 3 hrs. (9 *M* 10, 6 *M* 80, 4 *M* 60 pf.).

From Hanover to (13 M.) *Wunstorf*, see pp. 32, 31. Country poor, flat, and sandy. In the distance, to the W., we observe the *Steinhuder*

Meer (p. 31). Several unimportant stations. 34 M. *Nienburg* (Kanzler, R. 2-3 *M*), with 9600 inhab., on the *Weser*. From (44 M.) *Eystru* a branch-line diverges to (5 M.) *Hoya*. The train crosses the *Aller*. — 54 M. **Verden** *(Hôtel Hannover)*, with its cathedral destitute of tower (1290), where Charlemagne founded an episcopal see; pop. 9800. 58 M. *Langwedel*, junction of the Berlin line (p. 33). — 72½ M. *Sebaldsbrück*, junction for the Osnabrück line, is connected with Bremen by a tramway-line (see below). To the left is the handsome new church of *Hastedt*. — 77 M. *Bremen*.

Bremen.

Hotels. *Hillmann's (Pl. a; E, 4), R. from 4, B. 1¼, D. 3½ *M*, with restaurant; *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. b; F, 4), R. 3-20, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. (2 p.m.) 3 *M*, with café, both in the Heerdentor-Steinweg (Nos. 51 and 50); *Grand Hôtel du Nord (Pl. c; F, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 14, R. from 3, D. 3 3½ *M*, B. 1 *M* 20 pf.; *Central (Pl. d; F, 4), Bahnhofs-Platz, R. from 3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; Siedenburg (Pl. e; F, 5), Am Wall 175, with good restaurant, R. 2-4, D. 1½-2½ *M*; Alberti (Pl. f; F, 4), R. from 2½, D. 2½ *M*, well spoken of; Schaper (Pl. g; F, 4), R. 2½, D. 2¼ *M*, these two in the Bahnhof-Strasse; Reichshof (Pl. h; F, 4), corner of Bahnhof-Str. and Breite-Weg; Kaiserhof (Pl. o; F, 4), Bahnhofs-Platz; Victoria (Pl. i; F, 4), Heerdentor-Steinweg 17, R. from 2¼, D. incl. wine (1.30 p.m.) 3¼ *M*; Bahnhof-Hôtel (Pl. k; F, 4), same street No. 30, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 1½-2½ *M*; Germania (Pl. m; F, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 32; Stadt Bremen (Pl. n; F, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 35, R. from 2, B. ¾ *M*. — **Pensions.** *Barleben*, Fedelhören 48 (Pl. F, 4), pens. 5½-7 *M*; *Kräger*, Born-Str. 60 (Pl. E, 4), 5 *M*; *Smith*, Uhland-Str. 15 (Pl. G, H, 4)

Restaurants. *Ratskeller (p. 94); **Altbremer Haus*, in the Essig-Haus (p. 95), D. from 1½ *M*; **Kapf's Keller*, Wacht-Str. 43a, by the Weser Bridge (good wine). — **Beer.** **Rutenhof* (p. 95); *Börsenhalle*, Am Wall 161; *Liebfrauen*, Söge-Str. 4; **Beckröge*, Katharinen-Str. 15; *Continental Bodega*, Haken-Str. 2a. — **Cafés.** *Wiener Café*, at the Hôt. de l'Europe (see above); *Turck*, Am Wall 164; *Central Café*, Schlüsselkorb 11; *Roland*, Knochenhauer-Str. 6.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. F, 5), Am Wall, from Sept. to April only. — *Tivoli* (Pl. F, 4), An der Weide, a summer-theatre. — *Ahlborn's Winter-Garten*, Ansgarii-Tor-Str. 20 (Pl. E, 4), variety theatre. — **Concerts,** in summer daily in the *Bürger-Park* (p. 98), and in the *Garden of the Tivoli Theatre*.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, F, 5), Domsheide.

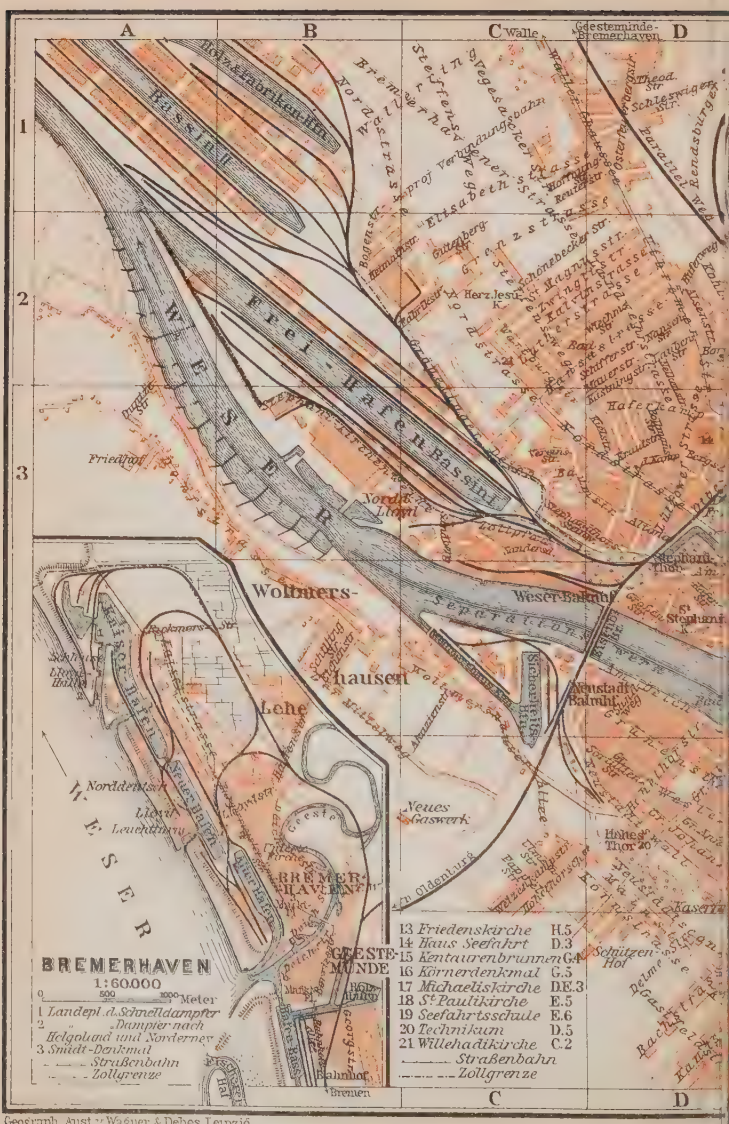
Baths. *Hufeland's River Baths*, in the Werder, on the Kleine Weser (Pl. E, 6); *Wolter's*, near the Altmannshöhe (p. 97). — Warm Baths: **Public Baths* (Pl. F, 4), adjoining the railway-station (Turkish and Russian baths 2 *M*, warm baths 1 *M*, swimming-bath 40 pf.).

Cabs (with or without *Taxameter*):	One-horse		Two-horse	
	10 min.	each addit. 5 min.	10 min.	each addit. 5 min.
Within the city	—.70	—.20	—.80	—.20
At night (11 p.m.–7.30 a.m.)	1.—	—.35	1.—	—.45
Waiting	—.50	—.20	—.50	—.20

Small luggage free; trunks (in ordinary cabs) 30 pf. each.

Electric Tramways (10 pf.; principal centre in the *Market*, Pl. E, 5). — *Ringbahn*, round the city (5 M.), 50 min.; from *Arsterdamm* to the *Bürger-Park* (3½ M.), 35 min.; from the *Market* to *Horn* (3¾ M.), ½ hr.; from *Gröpelingen* to *Weserlust* (6 M.), 50 min.; from *Sebaldsbrück* to the *Holzhafen* (5½ M.), ¾ hr.; from the *Railway Station* to the *Schützenhof* (1½ M.), 12 min.; from the *Railway Station* to *Woltmershausen* (1¾ M.), ¼ hr.

Steamboats to *Bremerhaven* (p. 99) twice daily in summer in 3½ hrs. — From Bremerhaven to *London* (40 hrs.) thrice, to *Hull* (36 hrs.) twice weekly; to *New York* (North German Lloyd) twice weekly (in which travellers for



Geograph Anst. v. Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Stat. Umschlagbhf.
Tarnstedt
E
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Hamburg
Waldschlößchen
Meierei
Wildhaus
Aussichts-Terrasse
Neuer Torfkanal
Haltestelle
Tor-Bassin
Emma-See
Laubenhalle
Kaffeehaus
Neue Bärenhöh
Kiosk
Markus-brunnen
Zink-Pavillon
Parkhaus
Schweizerhaus
Bengwerder Schöpfwerk
Parkbahnhof
Gaswerk
Kais. Friedr. Str.
Gymnas.
Stadt. Bahnhof
Bahnhof
Heerde'sches Thor
Rembertikirche
Bischofs-Thor
Theater
Rathhaus
Dom
Börse
Hpt.-Post
Oster-Thorsteinwehr
Ulmanns Höhe
Franken-Anstalt
Jansteht
Weserlust
Sebaldsbrück
Oberland-Halen
Wasserwerk
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England may return to Southampton). For particulars apply at the offices of the North German Lloyd (Norddeutscher Lloyd), Papen-Str. 5-16 (Pl. E, 4). — A steamboat also plies fortnightly from Bremerhaven to Leith (50*s.* or 25*s.*).

Consulates. British Vice-Consul, *Robert Boyes*, Börsen-Nebengebäude 28. United States Consul, *H. W. Diederich*, 15 Söge-Str. (9.30 a.m.-2 p.m.). — **Lloyd's Agents,** *F. Reck & Co*

Bremen, the second in importance of the three independent Hanseatic cities, with 163,000 inhab., one of the chief commercial places in N. Germany, lies in a sandy plain on both banks of the *Weser*, about 46 M. from its influx into the German Ocean. On the right bank is the *Altstadt*, formerly enclosed by ramparts, round which the *Suburbs* are situated, and on the left bank is the *Neustadt*. Many well-preserved old buildings testify to the mediæval importance of the place, while the numerous handsome new edifices entitle it to a respectable rank among the modern cities of Europe.

The Bishopric of Bremen was founded in 787 by Charlemagne. In the 10th cent. the town, in consequence of certain privileges accorded to it by the archbishops, began to flourish as a seaport and a commercial place; but in the 13-14th cent. the citizens contrived gradually to shake off the archiepiscopal yoke. They joined the Hanseatic League (p. 133) in 1276, but for a long time kept aloof from its proceedings. In 1285 they were formally excluded from it, and, although admitted again in 1385, they were afterwards repeatedly expelled. In 1522 Bremen embraced the Reformation, and in 1547 gallantly repelled an attack by the Imperial army. The citizens bravely defended themselves against the Swedes also (1666), who had obtained possession of the episcopal see by the Peace of Westphalia, and finally in 1731, after having been subject to Hanover for 12 years, vindicated the position of Bremen as a free city of the Empire. The form of government is similar to that of Hamburg (p. 104). The town is now chiefly indebted for its importance to its seaport, Bremerhaven (p. 99), which was entered in 1899 by 3803 sea-going vessels of 2,068,319 tons' burden. Bremen joined the Zollverein, or German Customs Union, in 1888. The value of the imports in 1900 amounted to 1100 million, of the exports to 1052 million marks. The staple commodities are tobacco, rice, cotton, wool, grain, coffee, and petroleum. In 1900 the merchants of Bremen possessed 520 sea-going vessels of 509,333 tons, including 273 steamers, more than half of which are engaged in the Atlantic traffic. Bremen is the headquarters of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, which, in 1902, possessed 155 steamers with a tonnage register of 459,676, besides 14 other vessels on the stocks, registering 98,600 tons.

The principal business part of Bremen consists of the three squares, the Domshof, Domsheide, and the Market Place, situated near each other in the **Altstadt.** From the market-place diverge also the most important thoroughfares: the Langen-Strasse (containing several buildings of the 16th cent.; comp. p. 96), the Obern-Strasse (p. 96), and the Söge-Strasse (Pl. E, 4).

In the *Market Place (Pl. E, 5) are the Rathaus, the Exchange, the 'Schütting', and several handsome old houses. Among the last is the *Rats-Apotheke*, furnished with a new façade in 1894.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. E, 5), mainly a Gothic building, was erected in 1405-10; in 1609-12 a Renaissance façade was added on the S.W. side, resting on twelve Doric columns, and remarkable for its richly-decorated oriel-window and handsome gable. The sixteen statues between the windows are mediæval; the saints and philosophers

are well executed, but those towards the market, representing the Emperor and the seven Electors are of inferior workmanship. Near the portal on the S.E. side are two armour-clad knights on horseback, in chased copper, by *R. Maison* (1901).

From the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz we enter the lower hall of the Rathaus, and ascend a winding wooden staircase on the right to the *Great Hall (about 49 yds. long, 15 yds. wide, and 26 ft. high), which is open free daily 8-7 (Sun. 10-2). On the side next the market-place an elaborately carved *Winding Staircase (1616) ascends to the upper oriel room above the 'Gulden-Kammer'. On the opposite wall are a large painting by *Hünten*, representing the battle of Loigny (Dec. 2nd, 1870) and a fresco of 1532 (Charlemagne and St. Willihad with a model of the cathedral). Over the next door are reliefs of Wisdom, Peace, and Justice (1577) From the ceiling, which is adorned with medallion-portraits of German emperors from Charlemagne to Sigismund, are suspended old models of ships. The stained-glass windows contain names and armorial bearings of councillors of Bremen. In a corner of the hall stands a marble *Statue of Smidt* (d. 1857), Burgomaster of Bremen (p. 99), by Steinhäuser.

On the W. side is the entrance to the celebrated ***Ratskeller**, considerably enlarged in 1874 and adorned with admirable frescoes by *Fitger*. The cellar, which contains German wines exclusively, is open daily till 11 p.m. (on Sundays not before 3 p.m.). Wine may be purchased by the glass or bottle; cold and (after 7 p.m.) warm viands are also supplied. The oldest casks are the 'Rose' (dating from 1653) and the 'Twelve Apostles'. The 'Rose' derives its name from a large rose painted on the ceiling, beneath which the magistrates are said in ancient times to have held their most important meetings, such deliberations '*sub rosa*' being kept profoundly secret. Travellers versed in German literature will recognise several of the 'dramatis personæ' in *Hauff's* 'Phantasien im Bremer Rathskeller', to which some of the frescoes refer. The cellarer enquires from time to time in the upper rooms whether any of the visitors desire to inspect the cellars (gratuity).

On the N.W. side of the Rathaus is an equestrian *Statue of Emperor William I.*, in bronze, by Bärwald (1893).

In front (to the S.W.) of the Rathaus stands the ***Roland** (Pl. 9), a colossal figure in stone, 18 ft. high, erected in 1404 on the site of an earlier figure of wood, a symbol of municipal jurisdiction, and the palladium of civic liberty. In his left hand the giant bears a shield with the imperial eagle, and a naked sword in his right.

On the S.W. side of the market, opposite the Rathaus, is the *Schütting*, or *Chamber of Commerce*, erected in 1538-94 (façade restored in 1898). The mural paintings in the vestibule are by Fitger.

The ***Exchange** (Pl. E, 5), designed by *H. Müller*, is in the Gothic style (1861-64). The W. façade and the N. portal are adorned with allegorical figures by *D. Kropp*. The handsome *Hall* (business-hour 1-2), with its double aisles, has a coffered ceiling, supported by columns. The galleries and staircase are adorned with mural paintings by *Arthur Fitger*, and the S. wall of the hall is occupied by a large painting by *Janssen*. Over the entrance is a marble figure representing Brema, by *Kropp*.

To the S. of the Exchange is the *Cotton Exchange*, designed by Poppe (1899-1902). — In the small square between the Rathaus, the Exchange, and the Cathedral are the *Turmbläser-Brunnen*

1 Ansgariusdenkmal E 4
2 Bremer Lebensversich.-Bank F 4 5
3 Deutsche Bank E 4 5
4 Deutsche National-Bank E 5
5 Gustav Adolf-Statue E 5
6 Hauptschule E F 5
7 Kaiser Wilhelmdenkmal E 5
8 Museum-Gesellschaft E 4
9 Rolandssäule E 5
10 Synagoge F 5
11 Turmbläserbrunnen E 5
12 Willehadibrunnen E 5
BREMEN II
INNERE STADT
1:15.000
100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Freihafen 140 m
Bürgerpark
Stephani Thor
Dovent Thor
Ansgarii Thor
Herdenthor
Friedhof
Westbahnhof
Hauptbahnhof
Stadt Bibliothek
Stadt Museum
Panorama
Tivoli
Stephani-Brücke
Eisenbahnbrücke
Separations-Werft
Neustadt-Bahnhof
Reichsbank
Nordd. Lloyd
Rathhaus
Dom
Börse
Kunstverein
Theater
Bischofsthor
Reinbertik.
Kaiserbrücke
Kleine Weser
Große Weser Brücke
Stadtgraben
Schlachte
Schuppen
Gerichtshaus
Kunsthalle
Ostenthor
Altenthor
Steinweg
Johannis Post
Liebfrauen
Martini
Schilling
Stadths. Haus
Arbeitshaus
Zollamt
Korn-Haus
Anleger
Badeanst.
Wall
Graben
Allee
Straße
Brücke
Platz
Thor
Bahnhof
Hafen
Werft
Schuppen
Kirche
Haus
Amt
Post
Bad
Theater
Museum
Bibliothek
Gaswerk
Panorama
Tivoli
Dom
Börse
Rathhaus
Kunstverein
Gerichtshaus
Kunsthalle
Johannis Post
Liebfrauen
Martini
Schilling
Stadths. Haus
Arbeitshaus
Zollamt
Korn-Haus
Anleger
Badeanst.
Reichsbank
Nordd. Lloyd
Bischofsthor
Reinbertik.
Ostenthor
Altenthor
Steinweg
Stephani-Brücke
Eisenbahnbrücke
Separations-Werft
Neustadt-Bahnhof
Kaiserbrücke
Kleine Weser
Große Weser Brücke
Stadtgraben
Schlachte
Schuppen
Gerichtshaus
Kunsthalle
Ostenthor
Altenthor
Steinweg

(Pl. 11), with figures of three musicians, by Dennert (1899), and the *Willehadi-Brunnen* (Pl. 12), with a figure of St. Willehad, by R. Neumann (1833).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. E, 5; Protestant), a Romanesque edifice with double choir, the main parts of which belong to the original building, was begun in the 11th cent. and greatly altered in the 13th. The N. aisle, which is of equal height with the nave, was added in the 16th century. The whole of the exterior was restored in 1888-98 and a tower above the crossing was added in 1899.

The INTERIOR (entered through the house of the sacristan, Sand-Str. 9), was painted by Schaper in 1899-1901. Admirable *Organ* (1894). In front of it are fine reliefs dating from 1500, representing Charlemagne, St. Willehad with the model of the cathedral, bishops, and others. The modern *Stained Glass Windows*, with portraits of Luther and Melanchthon, were executed at Nuremberg and Munich. Rococo *Pulpit*, presented by Queen Christina of Sweden (1654). In the low *S. Aisle* is a *Font*, in bronze, of the 12th century. A few steps here descend into the *Bleikeller* (*i. e.* lead-cellar, where the lead for the roof was melted), which contains several mummies, the oldest dating from 1540, the most recent from 1810. This vault still possesses the property of preventing decomposition.

In the DOMSHOF (Pl. E, F, 5), an extensive Platz on the N. side of the cathedral, is the *Rutenhof*, a private edifice erected in 1875. The court (open to the public) contains a frieze with frescoes from German history, painted by Fitger. — On the N. side of the Platz stands the ***Teichmann-Brunnen** (Pl. T.-B.), by R. Maison (1899), representing a mariner and Mercury in imminent danger of shipwreck, while a nymph strives to pull the boat under.

The DOMSHEIDE (Pl. E, F, 5), to the S. of the cathedral, is adorned with a *Statue of Gustavus Adolphus* (Pl. 5), designed by the Swedish sculptor Fogelberg, and cast in bronze at Munich. It was destined for Gotenburg, but the vessel in which it was conveyed having been wrecked, the statue was rescued by boatmen of Heligoland, and purchased by merchants of Bremen in 1856. — On the N. side of the square is the Gothic building of the *Künstlerverein* (artists' association). The staircase is adorned with portraits of the Reformers and their contemporaries and the main hall with a Bacchic procession, all by Fitger. — The *Post Office*, in the Renaissance style, was completed in 1879. Opposite are the handsome *Law Courts* (Pl. F, 5), in the style of the German Renaissance (1891-95). Beyond are the *Hauptschule* (Pl. 6; containing paintings by Fitger) and the *Synagogue* (Pl. 11). — The Roman Catholic *Johannis-Kirche* (Pl. E, 5), dating from the 14th cent., has a nave 60 ft. in height, borne by eight slender columns. — In the oldest part of the town, between the Weser and the market-place, rises the *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. E, 5), founded about 1229 and rebuilt in the 14th and 15th cent.; it contains an organ-case in the Renaissance style.

To the N. of the Rathaus is the *Liebfrauen-Kirche* (Pl. E, 5), dating from the 12th and 13th cent., with a S. aisle added in the

14th century. The W. façade was restored in 1893. The carved pulpit is of 1709. — The refectory and cloisters of the former Convent of St. Catharine now accommodate the small *Historical Museum* (Pl. E, 4; open on Sun. in summer, 10-1, free; at other times on application, fee).

From the Rathaus the Obern-Strasse (Pl. E, 4, 5), passing the *Savings Bank*, leads to the N.W. to the 13th cent. **Ansgarii-Kirche** (Pl. E, 4; restored), with an altar-piece by Tischbein and modern stained-glass windows. The tower, 375 ft. in height, commands an extensive view. Opposite the W. portal is a group in marble by *Steinhäuser*, representing St. Ansgarius, the apostle of the north and first archbishop of Bremen and Hamburg (d. 865), in the act of releasing a heathen boy from the yoke of paganism. — Beyond it is the ***Gewerbehaus**, erected in 1619-21 as a guild-hall of the cloth-merchants, with a well-preserved Renaissance façade in sandstone. The interior is restored, and contains portraits of Burgomasters of Bremen, etc. (apply to the steward). — Nos. 20-22 in the Kaiser-Str. contain the *Museum of Industrial Art* (adm. daily, except Sat., 10-1). — *St. Stephen's Church* (Pl. D, 4), at the N.W. end of the old town, a Romanesque building of the 12th cent., was restored in 1891; the inelegant spire on the S. tower dates from 1856.

We now return to the market-place viâ the Langen-Strasse (Pl. E, 4, 5), with its quaint old houses: the *Kornhaus* (No. 75; 1591), the *Stissersche Haus* (No. 16), the *Altbremer* or *Essig Haus* (No. 13; 1618, restored 1896), and the *Weigh House* (*Stadt-Waye*; Pl. E, 5), dating from 1587.

The ***Promenades**, or *Wall-Anlagen*, laid out after 1815 by *Altmann*, on the old ramparts, and separating the old town from the suburbs, constitute the principal ornament of the city. — The moat is crossed by six bridges, named after the old gates (comp. Plan). In the promenades, not far from the *Heerden-Tor* (Pl. E, F, 6), is a *Marble Vase* with reliefs by *Steinhäuser*, representing the so-called 'Kloster-Ochsenzug', which formerly took place here annually. Near the *Ansgarii-Tor* (Pl. E, 4) is a **Monument* to the natives of Bremen who fell in 1870-71; the bronze relief represents the battle of Sedan. Beside the *Bischofs-Tor* (Pl. F, 4) is the *Theatre* (Pl. F, 5).

Near the *Oster-Tor* is the **Kunsthalle** (Pl. F, 5), containing pictures by old and modern masters (the latter including noteworthy examples from the artists' colony of Worpswede, see p. 98); a few sculptures, and a good collection of drawings by Dürer, old engravings, woodcuts, etc. Admission daily in summer 10-5, on application to the keeper, 50 pf.; in winter on Sun. 2-4, 20 pf., Tues. 11-2, 50 pf. Director: *Dr. G. Pauli*; catalogue 1 *M.*

Ground Floor. — On the right is the Collection of Engravings (ca. 40,000), in which *Dürer* and the *Minor German Masters* are especially well represented. Among the 2200 drawings may be mentioned the following by

A. Dürer: Cavalcade (early work, 1489), Women bathing (1496), View of Nuremberg from the Hallerwiese, the celebrated View of Trent, Portrait of his Wife, Study of a model for the figure of our Saviour (for the picture of the Assumption painted for Jacob Heller; 1508), Portrait of the artist in broken health (ca. 1526), and an 'Ecce Homo' (1522). — The COLLECTION OF SCULPTURE includes works by *Karl Steinhäuser*, of Bremen (1813-79), and some plaster casts.

On the FIRST FLOOR are the PICTURE GALLERY and small sculptures by *Fr. Stuck*, *E. M. Geyger*, *H. Huhn*, *C. Meunier*, and others. The paintings by old masters include the following: °6. *A. Altdorfer*, Nativity (early work, 1507); 8. *Adr. Backer*, Nymphs; 17. *Cl. Berchem*, Landscape and shepherds; *A. Dürer*, 32. Head of Christ (1514), 33. SS. Onuphrius and John the Baptist (unfinished; 1504?); 35. *Dusart*, Quack; *G. van den Eeckhout*, 37. Ruth and Boaz, 38. Samson and Delila; 172. *Jan Fyt*, Still-life; 48. *J. van Goyen*, Landscape (1625); 69. *P. de Laer*, Roman peasants; 70. *G. de Lairesse*, Bacchante; °62. *Lucas van Leyden*, Judgment of Daniel; 164. *Masolino*, Virgin and Child (1423); 93. *G. Mostaert*, Fair; 115. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; °135. *G. Terburg*, Backgammon-players (early work). — Modern Paintings: °1. *A. Achenbach*, Mill in Westphalia; 178. *O. Achenbach*, The Mouse Tower at the Binger Loch; °19. *A. Böcklin*, The Adventurer; °214. *W. Firle*, Eve of the Nativity (large triptych); 231. *G. Kühl*, Augustus-Brücke, Dresden; 222. *F. von Lenbach*, Voluptas; 76. *E. Leutze*, Washington crossing the Delaware; *Mackensen*, °184. Motherhood, 230. Mourners; 78. *G. Max*, Christ at the house of Mary and Martha; 90. *Meyer von Bremen*, Repentant daughter; 182. *O. Modersohn*, Autumn evening on the moor; °229. *H. Olde*, Claus Groth; 102. *Overbeck*, Finding of Moses; 225. *L. Samberger*, Jeremiah; 118. *A. Schenk*, Sheep; 119. *E. Schleich*, Thunder-clouds; 145. *Veit*, Ecce Homo; °218. *C. Vinnen*, Repose; °223. *N. Zügel*, Sheep.

The *Altmannshöhe* (Pl. F, 5), at the S. end of the promenades, affords a pleasant view of the busy Weser and the Werder; opposite lie the water-works of the town.

The **New Quarters** of the town beyond the moat, especially the *Osterdeich* on the banks of the Weser (Pl. F, G, 4, 6), the *Sielwall*, with a monument to *Theodore Körner* (Pl. 16; G, 5), and the streets near the railway-station, contain many handsome private houses. The modern Gothic *Friedens-Kirche* (Pl. 13; H, 5) and *Remberti-Kirche* (Pl. F, 4), and the *Centaur Fountain* (Pl. 15; G, 4), by A. Sommer, are also noticeable.

The Heerdentor-Steinweg and the Bahnhof-Str. (Pl. F, 4) lead from the Heerden-Tor (p. 96) to the BAHNHOFS-PLATZ, on the N. side of which stands the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. F, 4). — On the W. side of the square rises the **Museum of Natural History, Ethnology, and Commerce** (Pl. F, 3), completed in 1896 (open in summer, free on Sun., 10-3, and Wed. and Sat., 2-6; adm. on Tues. and Frid., 10-2, 50 pf.). The lifelike groups illustrating different races of mankind and different families of animals form a special feature that has been imitated in other museums.

The GROUND FLOOR contains the *Ethnological Collections*, the *Fisheries Collection*, and the extensive *Commercial Collection*. — On the FIRST FLOOR is the *Zoological Collection*. — The SECOND FLOOR is devoted to the *Prehistoric*, *Botanical*, *Mineralogical*, and *Palaeontological Collections*.

To the S. of the Museum is the *Municipal Library* (Pl. E, 3), containing 120,000 vols. (open daily 11-1, also on Mon., Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 3.30-5.30).

To the N.E. of the town, about 1/4 M. from the central railway-station, is situated the ***Bürger-Park** (Pl. F, G, H, 2, 3), laid out in the English style in 1866-84. There are numerous restaurants *(Parkhaus* on the *Holler-See*, *Café* on the *Emma-See*, both very fair; *Wildhaus; Meierei* or dairy; *Wald-Schlösschen)*, at which bands occasionally play in the evening.

The accession of Bremen to the Zollverein in 1888 (see p. 93) necessitated the creation of a **Frei-Bezirk,** with a large *Free Harbour (Freihafen;* Pl. B, C, 2, 3) to the N.W. of the old town, on the right bank of the Weser, with large bonded warehouses, apparatus for loading and unloading ships, and other necessary features. — The ancient *Haus Seefahrt*, an asylum for aged seamen and their widows, founded in 1545, was removed on the construction of the Kaiser-Str.; the famous inscription above the door, 'Navigare necesse est, vivere non est necesse', has been placed on the new institution (Pl. 14; D, 3) in the Lützower-Strasse. The hall of the new building is adorned with paintings by *Fitger*.

Several **Bridges** connect the Altstadt on the right with the **Neustadt** on the left bank of the Weser. In the centre of the town the *Grosse Brücke* (Pl. E, 5) crosses from the Wacht-Strasse to the *Werder*, from which the *Kleine Brücke* crosses the *Kleine Weser* to the Neustadt. Below the Werder is the *Kaiser-Brücke* (Pl. D, E, 4), which connects the Kaiser-Strasse with the Grosse Allée in the Neustadt. At the lower (W.) end of the town is the *Railway Bridge* (Pl. D, 4).

The *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 18; E, 5), in the French baroque style, dates from 1679-82. — To the S.E. is the *Marine School* (Pl. 19; E, 6), founded in 1822. — On the former ramparts are several *Barracks* and the *Technical Institute* (Pl. 20; D, 5).

From Bremen to Tarmstedt, 17 M., light railway in about 1 1/2 hr. The line (station, Pl. F, 3) runs through moorland scenery. — 10 M. *Worphausen*. A road leads hence to the N.W. to (3 M.) **Worpswede** *(Stadt Altona; Stadt Bremen)*, a pretty village at the foot of the *Weyerberg* (174 ft.), which since 1894 has harboured a well-known artists' colony. — 17 M. *Tarmstedt*.

From Bremen to Geestemünde and Bremerhaven.

38 1/2 M. Railway to Geestemünde in 1 1/4-1 3/4 hr. (fares 5 *M*, 3 *M* 80, 2 *M* 50 pf.). In summer a few trains go on to the Lloyd-Halle at Bremerhaven, beside which the steamers of the North German Lloyd berth. Comp. the Map. — *Steamer*, see p. 92.

4 M. *Oslebshausen* (to the right the prison of Bremen); 7 M. *Burg-Lesum* (branch-line to *Vegesack*, with large shipbuilding yards, and *Farge*). Then several small stations.

38 1/2 M. **Geestemünde** (comp. Plan, p. 92). — **Hotels** (all near the station). Hôt. Hannover (Pl. a), R. & B. from 3, D. incl. wine 2 1/2 *M*; Lehrcke, in the market-place; Kaiserhof, Georg-Str., in both R. & B. from 2 1/2, D. incl. wine 2 1/2 *M*; Oldenburger Hof, R. 2, D. 2 *M*. — *Railway Restaurant; Restaurant* at the Fischerei-Hafen, D. from 1 1/2 *M*. — *Tramways* from the station through Bremerhaven to Lehe (p. 99), and viâ Georg-Str. to near the Fischerei-Hafen. — *U. S. Consular Agent*, J. H. Schnabel, Esq.

Geestemünde (21,000 inhab.), situated on the left bank of the *Geeste*, at its influx into the Weser, was founded by the Hanoverian government in 1857 as a rival to Bremerhaven. A steamboat, starting near the Hôt. Hannover, plies every $^1/_2$ hr. in 10 min. (10 pf.) to the *Fischerei-Hafen*, constructed in 1891-96, which carries on important deep-sea fisheries and a trade in fish. A branch-railway runs from Geestemünde to (27 M.) *Cuxhaven* (p. 120), and another to (59$^1/_2$ M.) *Buchholz* (p. 63). — On the opposite bank of the Geeste lies —

Bremerhaven (see Plan, p. 92). — **Hotels.** Beermann's, R. 3-8, B. 1, D. (1.15 p.m.) 2$^1/_2$ *M*; Löhr, similar prices; Hermann, R. from 2, D. 2 *M*; Homfeld, R. 1$^1/_2$-2$^1/_4$ *M*, all four in the market-place; Lloyd-Hôtel, Schiffer-Str. 3, R. from 2 *M*. — **Restaurants.** *Mäcke's Weinstube*, *Reichshalle*, both in the Smidt-Str.; *Lloydhalle*, *Seelust*, both at the Kaiserhafen.

Post & Telegraph Office, Hafen No. 9.

U. S. Consular Agent, *J. H. Schnabel*. — Lloyd's Agents, *Claussen & Wieting*.

Bremerhaven, the prosperous seaport of Bremen, was founded by the advice of Burgomaster Smidt (p. 94; to whom a monument was erected in 1888 in the market-place) on a small piece of land purchased from Hanover in 1827 and enlarged by later treaties with Hanover and Prussia. It is now a rapidly-increasing town with 21,000 inhab., commodious docks, and extensive shipping-traffic. In the *Stadthaus* is a Natural History Museum (open free on Wed., 12-1, and Sun., 11-1). The *Free Harbour*, retained after Bremen joined the Zollverein, embraces the mouth of the Geeste and the harbour-basins, which were enlarged in 1897. A visit may be paid to one of the large transatlantic steamers of the *Norddeutsche Lloyd*, usually lying here. The *Lighthouse* (adm. 25 pf.) commands a good survey of the environs. The lofty open spire of the modern Gothic church is a conspicuous object for miles around. — Steamer to *Norderney*, see p. 89.

On the N.E. Bremerhaven is adjoined by *Lehe* (Stadt Lehe), a Prussian town of 25,000 inhab., connected with Bremerhaven and Geestemünde by tramway, and on the railway from Geestemünde to Cuxhaven (see above).

16. From Bremen to Leer and Emden.

76 M. Railway from Bremen to *Leer* in 2$^3/_4$-3 hrs. (fares 6 *M*, 4 *M* 50 pf., 3 *M*); from Leer to *Emden* in $^1/_2$-$^3/_4$ hr. (fares 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 10 pf.).

Bremen, see p. 92. The train crosses the Weser by a handsome bridge (view to the left) and halts at (1$^1/_2$ M.) *Bremen-Neustadt*. From (9 M.) *Delmenhorst* (16,600 inhab.) a branch-line runs to (30 M.) *Vechta* (p. 101) and (57$^1/_2$ M.) *Bramsche* (p. 101). From (16 M.) *Hude*, with a picturesque ruined monastery (begun in 1296), a branch-line runs via *Elsfleth* and *Brake* (Brit. vice-consul, K. Gross; U. S. consular agent, W. Clemens; Lloyd's agent, J. Müller) to (27 M.; 1$^1/_2$ hr.) *Nordenham* (Hot. Zur Börse), whence a steam-ferry plies to Geestemünde (p. 98).

27 M. **Oldenburg.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel de Russie (Pl. a; C, 3), *Erbgrossherzog (Pl. b; B, 3), in both R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 2½ *M.*; Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. f; D, 2), Bahnhofs-Platz, R. & B. 2½-3, D. 1½ *M.*; Fischer's Hotel (Pl. c; B, 3); Uchtmann's Hotel (Pl. d; B, 2); Krone (Pl. e; D, 2). — **Restaurants:** **Hoyer* (wine), corner of Baumgarten-Str. (Pl. B, 3); *Graf Anton Günther* (Pl. g; B, 3), *Kaiserhof*, Lange-Str. 76 & 90; *Union*, Heiligengeist-Str. 5; *Ratskeller*, below the Rathaus (see below). — *Café Bauer*, Achtern-Strasse. — *Post Office* (Pl. C, 3), in the Jordan.

Oldenburg, with 16,000 inhab. (incl. suburbs), the capital of the grand-duchy of that name, is a quiet and pleasant town on the *Hunte*, surrounded by handsome avenues and modern dwelling-houses, which have superseded the old ramparts.

In the market-place are the *Rathaus* (Pl. 1; B, 4), built in 1885-87, and *St. Lambert's Church* (Pl. 5; B, 4), dating from the 13th cent. but rebuilt in the 18th cent. and restored in 1874-86.

Near the centre of the town is the grand-ducal Schloss (Pl. C, 4), erected in the 17th cent. and altered in the 18th and 19th; it contains some modern pictures and the new W. wing (1894-99) has frescoes by *A. Fitger*. There are also a few sculptures, a library (open on application at the Kammerherrn-Amt), and a considerable collection of engravings and coins. Opposite the palace are the *Ducal Stables* (open to visitors). To the W. of the palace is a *Statue of Duke Peter Frederick Lewis* (d. 1829), by Gundelach. — To the S., between the Hunte and the Garten-Strasse, lies the pretty *Schloss-Garten*, or *Palace Garden*, with the *Elisabeth Anna Palais* (1896), occupied by the Grand Duke.

Crossing the Hunte and pursuing a straight direction, we observe the Palais (Pl. C, 5; visitors admitted), which contains a number of good modern pictures. — A few hundred paces farther on, to the S., we reach the grand-ducal Natural History Museum (Pl. C, 5), a Renaissance edifice, containing extensive collections of Germanic and other antiquities, an ethnographical collection, etc. (adm. on Wed. and Sat. 3-6, in winter 2-4, Sun. 12-2; at other times on application; fee). Adjacent is the *Public Library*, containing about 118,000 vols. and MSS. (adm. 10-1, 30).

To the right of the Palais, in the Elisabeth-Strasse, rises the Augusteum, a handsome edifice in the late-Renaissance style (1866), containing the valuable grand-ducal **Picture Gallery* of old masters (adm. daily 10-1, Sun. 12-2; free). Catalogue 75 pf.

The staircase is adorned with frescoes by *Griepenkerl*, representing the development of art, the myth of Prometheus, etc.

Among the most valuable pictures are the following: 7. *Fra Angelico*, Madonna; 8. *Florentine School*, Portrait; 39. *Correggio* (?), John the Baptist; 52. *Ribera* (?), Entombment; *Guido Reni*, 64 St. James, 65. Archangel Gabriel; 69. *A. Carracci*, Death of St. Francis; 83. *L. Lotto*, Cavalier; 91. *G. B. Moroni*, Portrait; 95. *Paolo Veronese*, Venus and Cupid; 103. *Murillo*, Madonna; 108. *Lucas van Leyden*, Count Etzard I. of E. Friesland; 121, 123, 124, 125. *Rubens*, Prometheus, Portrait, St. Francis, Nymphs and Satyrs; 192-197. *Rembrandt*, The artist's mother, The Apostle Philip, Old man, Angel in the house of Tobias, Before the storm; 271. *Schongauer*, Madonna; 275-279. *Lucas Cranach*, Martin Luther, Erasmus, Fragment of a picture of the Sermon on the Mount, Conversion of St. Paul, Melanchthon.

rapn Anst von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The *Rats-Saal*, on the groundfloor (to the right; ring; fee), contains at present modern paintings by German artists, including two cartoons from the Nibelungen-Lied by Schnorr von Carolsfeld.

The *Theatre* (Pl. A, 4) was rebuilt after a fire in 1891. The *Museum of Industrial Art* (Pl. 3a; C, 3) is open from 10 to 1. Other important edifices are the *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school (Pl. A, B, 4), and the *Modern School* (Pl. 4; A, 3). In front of the last is a bust of Herbart the philosopher (b. at Oldenburg in 1776). In the Friedens-Platz (Pl. A, 3) is the *Friedens-Säule*, a column in memory of the war of 1870-71.

FROM OLDENBURG TO WILHELMSHAVEN, 32½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 3 *M* 20, 2 *M* 40, 1 *M* 60 pf.). — 8 M. ***Rastede***, once a large Benedictine abbey, founded in 1121, was converted into a château in 1500, and is now a summer-residence of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg; fine park in the English style. — 19 M. **Varel** (*Hôtel Ebolé*, good; *Victoria*, R. & B. 2¼ *M*), a cheerful little town (5200 inhab.) amid pretty scenery, with a 12th cent. church. A branch-line runs hence to (12 M.) *Neuenburg*, passing (7 M.) *Bockhorn*, whence an excursion may be made to the 'Neuenburg Urwald.' — From (24 M.) *Ellenser-Damm* a branch-line runs viâ Bockhorn to (5 M.) *Grabstede*. — 28 M. ***Sande***, the junction of the railway to *Norden* (p. 83) and *Emden* (p. 88).

32½ M. **Wilhelmshaven** (*Hempel*, Roon-Str., R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; *Loheyde*, König-Str. 32, both good; *Burg Hohenzollern*, near the station; *Prinz Heinrich*, Kronprinzen-Str.; *Restaurants*, Roon-Str. and in the Rathaus; *Post Office*, Markt-Platz), with 22,600 inhab., is the second war-harbour of Germany, constructed by Prussia in 1855-69, on the N.W. side of the *Jade-Busen*, and strongly fortified. This basin, formed in the 13th and 16th cent. by an inundation, is upwards of 60 sq. M. in area, and is connected with the German Ocean by the *Jade*, a channel 3 M. wide. Wilhelmshaven is a pleasant-looking town, laid out on an ample scale, with wide streets shaded by trees.

In front of the station is the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz, with a *Monument to Emperor William I.* (1896) and a *Statue of Admiral Prince Adalbert of Prussia* (d. 1873). To the S. is the *Elisabeth-Kirche*. — The Markt-Str. leads hence to (½ M.) the *Imperial Dockyard (Kaiserliche Werft)*, which is enclosed by a lofty wall, and is not shown to foreigners without special permission. The *New Harbour* (17 acres in area, and 25 ft. deep), for warvessels in commission, for merchant-vessels, and for torpedo-boats (separate section), is connected by locks with the *New Channel* ('Neue Einfahrt') and the Ems and Jade Canal. On the N. it communicates with the *Fitting-out Harbour* ('Ausrüstungs-Hafen'), to the E. of which are the *Outer Harbour* ('Vorhafen') and the 'Alte Einfahrt.' To the W. of the Fitting-out Harbour is the *Bauhafen* (building harbour; 400 yds. by 240 yds.). Connected with the latter are three dry-docks and two slips for the construction of vessels of all kinds. — To the N.E. of the town, beyond two large barracks, is the *Observatory*, with a time-ball. A good panorama is obtained from the 'Wasserturm' in the park (adm. 25 pf.).

FROM OLDENBURG TO OSNABRÜCK, 70 M., railway in ca. 3 hrs. (fares 6 *M* 80, 5 *M* 10, 3 *M* 40 pf.). From (18 M.) *Ahlhorn* a line runs to (12½ M.) *Vechta* (p. 99). From (39 M.) *Quakenbrück* (Rotes Haus), an industrious little town on the *Haase*, possessing an old abbey-church, a line diverges to (102 M.) *Oberhausen* (p. 26), passing Rheine, Burgsteinfurt, and Coesfeld. — 57½ M. ***Bramsche*** (p. 99). — ***Osnabrück***, see p. 61.

37 M. ***Zwischenahn*** (Curhaus; Meyer's Hotel), pleasantly situated on a lake and visited as a summer-resort. — The line intersects the extensive *Hoch-Moor* (p. 57). Beyond (47 M.) *Augustfehn*, with large iron-works, the train crosses the Prussian frontier.

61½ M. **Leer**, and thence to (76 M.) **Emden**, see p. 88.

17. From Hanover to Hamburg.

112 M. Railway. Express in 3 hrs. (fares 16 *M* 30, 12 *M* 10, 8 *M* 50 pf.); ordinary trains in 4-5 hrs. (fares 14 *M* 50, 10 *M* 90, 7 *M* 30 pf.).

Hanover, see p. 63. — 10 M. **Lehrte**, the junction of the Berlin-Hanover-Cologne (p. 32), Brunswick-Magdeburg (p. 32), and Hildesheim (p. 71) lines.

26½ M. **Celle** (*Hôt. Hannover*, R. 2-4, D. 2 *M*; *Celler Hof*, R. 1¾-2½, D. 2 *M*; *Railway Hotel*), on the *Aller*, with 19,900 inhab., is the seat of the higher provincial tribunal of Hanover. The old *Schloss*, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Lüneburg, is partly late-Gothic and partly in the Renaissance style. The altar-piece of the interesting chapel is by Martin de Vos of Antwerp (1569). The old *Parish Church* contains the ducal burial-vaults (no admission), in which rest Sophia Dorothea, first wife of George I. of England, and the Danish queen Caroline Matilda (d. 1775). In the *Vaterländische Museum* (Sun. 11-1, 25 pf.; at other times on application at Schulze's book-shop; new building in course of erection) are interesting old furniture and an almost complete collection of the uniforms of the former Hanoverian army. Farther to the S. is the 'French Garden' with a monument to Queen Caroline Matilda.

The train traverses the dreary *Lüneburger Heide*. 60 M. **Uelzen**, junction for the Stendal and Bremen line (p. 33). 68 M. *Bevensen*.

81 M. **Lüneburg**. — **Hotels.** Deutsches Haus (Pl. b; D, 3, 4), Am Sande 5; Wellenkamp (Pl. a; D, 3, 4), Am Sande 9, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 2½, omn. ½ *M*, these two good; Zum Schiessgraben (Pl. e; F, 2); Hoffnung (Pl. d; E, 3), Am Sande 13; Hamburger Hof (Pl. c; E, 3), R. & B. 1½-2½, D. 1¼ *M*. — **Restaurants.** *Ratsweinkeller*, at the Rathaus, D. 2 *M*; *Von Lösecke*, Stintmarkt 3 (Pl. E, 2); *Ratsschenke*, in the market-place (Pl. D, 2); *Schütting*, Am Sande (Pl. D, 3), beer at the last two. — **Cabs** per ½ hr., 1 or 2 pers. ¾, 3-4 pers. 1 *M*, each addit. ¼ hr. 25 pf.; trunk 20 pf.

Lüneburg, an old town with 24,700 inhab., on the navigable *Ilmenau*, possessing salt-works which have long been of some importance, was a prominent member of the Hansa in the middle ages. A number of public, and many handsome private buildings, in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, are memorials of the town's prosperity in the 14-16th centuries.

On quitting the station (Pl. F, 2), which lies to the E. of the town, and crossing the Ilmenau, we may reach the market either by the *Altenbrücker-Tor* (Pl. F, 3) to the left, or by the *Lüner-Tor* (Pl. E, 1) to the right. By the former route we pass the church of **St. John* (Pl. E, 3), a Gothic edifice with double aisles, dating from the middle of the 14th cent., with a lofty tower and handsome carved altar of the 15th cent. (sacristan, Johannis-Kirchhof 25), and proceed thence by the street Am Sand, with many quaint houses, and the Bäcker-Str. (Pl. D, 3). If we choose the other way we pass the church of **St. Nicholas* (Pl. D, 2), with a lofty nave

LÜNEBURG
1 : 12.000
0 100 200 300 400 Meter
1. Amtsgericht B 2.
2. Heil. Geistschule C 3.
3. Kasernen D 2, E 1.
4. Kathol. Kirche D 4.
5. Krankenhaus C 2.
6. Landgericht B 3
7. Regierung C 2
8. Strafanstalt B 3
9. Kais. Wilhelm I. D. B 2.
10. Theater C 3.
11. Kriegerdenkmal D 4.
Neuer Kirchhof
Kais. Wilh. Pl. 9
Bürger Schule
Rathhaus
Post
Michaelis Kirche
Johannis Kirche
Gertruden Kirchhof
Gymnasium
Museum
Schiffer Kalk
Synagoge
Nikolai Kirche
Lüner Thorweg
Bahnhöfe
Buchholz
Harburg
Bardowick Thor
Am Sande
Garten-Strasse
Kalkberg
Gips Berg
Salinen
Soolbadeanstalt

and double aisles, dating from 1409 and containing some good paintings and valuable old vestments (sacristan, Bardowiecker-Str. 25).

In the Market Place, which is adorned with a fountain of 1530, rises the Rathaus (Pl. C, D, 2), a pile of various buildings dating from the 13th down to the 18th century (custodian, Lichte, in the Marien-Platz). The most remarkable part is the so-called **Laube*, of the 14th cent. (restored in 1888), with beautiful stained-glass windows, cabinets, and interesting mural decorations (about 1525). The *Kör-Gemach*, or election-room, dates from the 15th century. The *Fürstensaal*, a richly decorated hall dating from the 16th cent., contains numerous ancient portraits and electroplate copies of the Lüneburg silver service now in Berlin; the *Ratsstube*, of 1566-83, contains admirable carved work by Albert von Soest and an elaborately wrought iron gate by H. Ruge of 1576. The W. part of the Rathaus, called the *Kämmerei-Gebäude*, contains a beautifully carved wooden door and a fine panelled and carved room of the end of the 16th cent. (first floor). — The *Town Library* (Pl. C, 2) possesses several MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 15th cent. (Thurs., 11-1). — The church of *St. Michael* (Pl. B, 3), with a crypt, dates from 1376-1418. — In the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz is a bronze *Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 9; B, 2), by Göring (1898). To the S. are the *Saline* (Pl. B, 4) and the *Salt-water Baths*. — At Wandrahm 10, to the S. of the Altenbrücker-Tor (p. 102), is the *Museum* (Pl. F, 4), with natural history and other collections (adm. 50 pf.; Sun. 11.30-1, free).

About $^1/_2$ M. to the N.E. of the Lüner-Tor is the Benedictine nunnery of *Lüne* (now a ladies' home), founded in 1172, a brick building dating from the end of the 14th cent., with many additions of the 18th. Fine cloisters. Rich collection of textile fabrics and embroideries.

From Lüneburg to Büchen, 18$^1/_2$ M., railway in $^3/_4$ hr. — 11 M. **Lauenburg** (*Weisser Schwan*), a small town with 5400 inhab., the capital of the former duchy of Lauenburg, is situated at the mouth of the Elbe and Trave Canal. — 18$^1/_2$ M. *Büchen*, on the Berlin and Hamburg railway (p. 143); thence to Lübeck, see R. 23.

Beyond Lüneburg the train passes (84$^1/_2$ M.) *Bardowiek*, once the chief commercial town of N. Germany. It was destroyed by Henry the Lion in 1189, and fragments of the vast cathedral now alone remain, incorporated with a Gothic church (date about 1400). Pop. 1900.

106 M. **Harburg** (*Kaiserhof*, R. & B. 2$^1/_2$-5 *M; Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, both good; *Deutsches Haus; Rail. Restaurant;* Brit. vice-consul, *C. Renck;* steamer from Hamburg, see p. 106), an increasing town with 49,200 inhab., and a busy seaport, is the junction for the Bremen and Cuxhaven lines (p. 121).

Beyond Harburg the line crosses the *Süder-Elbe* and the *Norder-Elbe*, and enters the handsome 'Hanover Station' at —

112 M. **Hamburg** (see next page).

18. Hamburg, Altona, and their Environs.

I. Hamburg.

Railway Stations. There are five main railway-stations in Hamburg and Altona: 1. *Klostertor Station* (Pl. G, 3), for Berlin, Leipsic, Altona, Kiel, and Vamdrup (Copenhagen); 2. *Hanover Station* (Pl. G, 4), for Hanover, Bremen, Cologne, Frankfort, Magdeburg, and Leipsic; 3. *Lübeck Station* (Pl. G, H, 3), for Lübeck, Mecklenburg, and Pomerania; 4. *Lippolt-Strasse Station*, for Berlin (not stopped at by express trains) and Büchen; 5. *Altona Station* (Pl. A, B, 3), in Altona, for Kiel and Vamdrup. — Besides these there are the stations on the Junction Railway ('Verbindungsbahn') between the Klostertor Station in Hamburg and the station in Altona: *viz. Dammtor* (Pl. E, F, 2), *Sternschanze* (Pl. D, 1), and *Holsten-Strasse* (Pl. B, C, 2). The Junction Railway is 5 M. long (20 min.; fares 30, 20, 15 pf.). — To the N. of the Steintor (Pl. G, 3) a new *Central Station* is being built, which will absorb stations 1-4. — *Cabs*, see p. 105. Numbers are given out as at Berlin (p. 1).

Hotels. Those of the first class are on the Alster-Bassin and have lifts and electric light. *Hamburger Hof (Pl. h; F, 3), Jungfernstieg 30, R. from 4¾, déj. 2½, D. (5-8 p.m.) 4-5 *M.*; *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. a; F, 3), Alsterdamm 39; *Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. c; F, 2), Neuer Jungfernstieg 11; *Streit's (Pl. b; E, 3), Jungfernstieg 38, with frescoes by Fitger in the dining-room; *Hôtel St. Petersburg (Pl. d; F, 3), Jungfernstieg 6; *Kronprinz (Pl. f; F, 3), Jungfernstieg 16; *Belvedere (Pl. e; F, 3), Alsterdamm 40; Alster Hotel (Pl. g; F, 3), Alsterdamm 32. Charges at these: R. from 3, B. 1¼, déj. 2½, D. (4.30-8 p.m.) 3-5, pens. (at a few) from 8 *M.* — *Near the Alster-Bassin:* Moser's (Pl. i; F, 3), on the Kleine Alster, opposite the Rathaus; Waterloo (Pl. l; E, 2), Dammtor-Str. 14; Bartel's (Pl. v; E, F, 3), Post-Str. 14; Café (Pl. n; E, 2), Dammtor-Str. 29; at these, R. from 2 or 2½, B. 1-1¼, D. from 2 *M.* — *Near the Stein-Tor:* Savoy Hotel (Pl. q; G, 3), corner of Stein-Tor-Platz and Kirchen-Allée; Hôt. Bristol (Pl. m; G, 3), Grosse Allée 1, with café-restaurant, R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 2 *M.*; Hôt. Graf Moltke (Pl. r; G, 3), Steindamm 1; Berliner Hof (Pl. s; G, 3), Stein-Tor-Wall. — *In the Altstadt:* Fahrenkrug (Pl. F, 3), Schauenburger-Str. 49; Börsen-Hôtel (Pl. p; E, 3), Mönkedamm 7, R. 2½-5, D. 3 *M.*; English Hotel, Admiralitats-Str. 2 (Pl. E, 3, 4), good cuisine, R. 3, B. 1¼, D. 2½ *M.*; Washington Hotel, Zeughaus-Markt 33 (Pl. D, 3). — *Near the Klostertor Station:* Grossherzog von Mecklenburg (Pl. z; G, 3), Schweinemarkt 1, with restaurant; Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. w; F, 3), Bergedorfer-Str. 11; Höfer's Hotel (Pl. y; G, 3), Bahnhofs-Platz 2; Germania (Pl. x; G, 3), corner of Bergedorfer-Str. and Kloster-Str.; Union (Pl. k; G, 3), Amsinck-Str.; these are less expensive. — *At Sternschanze Station:* Central Hotel (Pl. D, 1, 2). — *In St. Pauli:* Hammonia Hotel (Pl. t; D, 3), Reeperbahn 2, with café; Wiezel's Hotel (Pl. o; D, 3), on the harbour. — Hotel at *Uhlenhorst*, see p. 118.

Pensions. *Alster Pension*, Alsterdamm 5 (Pl. F, 3), 6-8 *M.*; *British Private Hotel*, Schaartor 9 (5-6 *M.*); *Frau Hopf*, An der Alster 61; *Fräulein Winckel*, Holzdamm 38 (Pl. G, 2), 4½-7 *M.*; *Fräulein Zinnius*, Kirchen-Allée 35 (4-6 *M.*); *Overmann*, Rotenhauser Chaussée 5.

Restaurants. *Pfordte*, Am Plan 10, table-d'hôte from 3.30 to 7.30, 5½ *M.*; *Vier Jahreszeiten* (see above); *Union, Neue Jungfernstieg 3 (Pl. F, 2), déj. 2½, D. (4-8 p.m.) 3½-5 *M.*; *Ehmke, Gänse-Markt 50, D. (2-8 p.m.) from 3½ *M.*; *Ratsweinkeller, at the Rathaus (p. 112), déj. 2½, D. (2-7 p.m.) 3 *M.*; *Kempinski, Jungfernstieg 24, déj. 2, D. (3-7 p.m.) 3 *M.*; *Lünsmann's Restaurant*, Plan 7, D. 2½ *M.*; *Guenther*, in the Zool. Garden (p. 117), déj. 2½, D. from 3 *M.*; *Rodemann*, Brodschrangen 28, good cuisine; *Moser & Schnoor*, Alsterdamm 42, D. (5-8 p.m.) from 4 *M.* — **Oysters.** *Cölln, Brodschrangen 1 (closed on Sun. in summer after 2 p.m.); *Kolbe*, Hafen-Str. 49. — **Wine Rooms.** *Franz Meyer*, Zollenbrücke 5, prettily fitted up; *Hamburger Weinhaus*, Alter Wall 44; *Rahaus*, Kleine Johannis-Str. 17; *Continental Bodega Company* (Spanish wines), at the cor. of the Plan and the

Rathaus-Markt and at Ness 1a. — **Beer** ('Rundstück warm' means a roll with hot roast meat). °*Siechen*, Berg-Str. 29; °*Börsen-Keller*, in the Exchange; *Rathaus-Halle*, Knochenhauer-Str. 9; *Münchener Bürgerbräu*, Stadthaus-Brücke 13; *Gebhard*, Kleine Backer-Str. 13-15; *Tucherhaus*, Jungfernstieg 40; *Himmelsteiter*, Knochenhauer-Str. 10; *Börse*, Schauenburger-Str. 52, and many others. — At St. Pauli: *St. Pauli Fährhaus*, above the steamboat-pier; *Kulmbacher Bierhaus*, *Otto*, Reeperbahn 31 & 7.

Cafés. °*Alster-Pavillon* (Pl. F, 3), Jungfernstieg, conveniently situated; *Ott*, cor. of the Neue Jungfernstieg and the Gänse-Markt; °*Café de l'Europe*, in the Hôt. de l'Europe (p. 104); *Schwegler*, Gänse-Markt, with frescoes of scenes from the Nibelungen Trilogy; *Alsterlust* (Pl. F, 2), with fine view of the Outer Alster Basin; *Harms*, with garden, at the Dammtor Station. — At St. Pauli: *Café Royal*, Millern Tor-Platz (Pl. D, 3). — **Confectioner.** *Hübner*, Neuer Wall 22; *Wittrock*, Berg-Str. 23.

Pleasure Resorts. °*Zoological Garden* (p. 117), daily; °*Uhlenhorst Ferry House* (p. 118); °*Alsterlust* (Pl. F, 2). At St. Pauli: *Hornhardt* (Pl. D, 3), in winter; *Hamburger Concerthaus* (Pl. D, 3), with summer and winter gardens. Music at these. — Variety performances are given at *Hornhardt's*, and the *Hansa-Saal*, Steindamm 6, in the suburb of St. George. — *Circus Busch* (Pl. D, 3), Circus-Weg, St. Pauli.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E, 2; p. 117), Dammtor-Str., beginning at 7 p.m. Prices vary according to the character of the performance: best seats 3-6 *M*, second boxes, in the centre, 2-4 *M*, at the sides, 1½-3 *M*, third, in the centre, 1 *M* 35 to 2 *M* 70 pf., pit (standing room) 75 pf. to 1½ *M*. — *Deutsches Schauspielhaus* (Pl. G, 3; p. 116), Kirchen-Allée 38, first tier 3 *M* 80-4 *M* 80 pf., parquet (stalls) 3 *M* 80-4 *M* 30 pf., parterre (behind the stalls) 2½ *M*. — *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. F, 3, 4; p. 113), chiefly for comedy; first boxes or parquet (stalls) 4 *M*, reserved parterre 2½ *M*, second boxes 2 *M*, pit 1 *M*. These three theatres are closed from June to August. — *Carl Schultze Theatre* (Pl. C, 3). Lange Reihe 35, operettas, farces, and local pieces; prices from 1 *M* 80 to 4 *M* 50 pf. — *Central-Halle*, Spielbuden-Platz, St. Pauli, spectacular pieces; prices ½-2 *M*. — *Drucker's Theatre* (Pl. C, D, 3), St. Pauli, local pieces.

Baths. In the Alster: *Alsterlust* (see above; 40 pf.). — **Warm Baths.** *Gertig*, Grosse Bleichen 36; *Hansa-Bad*, Grosse Theater-Str. 42, with swimming-basin and Turkish baths (3 *M*); *Holsteinischer Hof*, Zeughaus-Markt 12.

Post Office (Pl. E, 2), Stephans-Platz; numerous branch-offices. — **Telegraph Office** at the Post Office. — *Telephone Office* (Pl. E, 3), Alter Wall.

Taxameter Cabs. These are of two classes; the first class carry 1-3 pers., the second class 1-4 persons. Fares: 1-2 pers. for 1200 mètres 80 pf., each 400 mètres more or for every 4 min. spent in waiting 10 pf.; 3-4 pers. for 900 mètres 80 pf., each 300 mètres more 10 pf. If with luggage weighing more than 33 lbs., or if outside the radius, or if driving at night (11-7), for 600 mètres 80 pf., each 100 mètres more 10 pf. A drive round the city ('Rundfahrt') of 2½ hrs. from the Jungfernstieg viâ the Uhlenhorst to the steamboat-piers at St. Pauli costs for 1 or 2 pers. about 5 *M*. — Ordinary cabs also ply for hire.

Electric Tramways. The main points of intersection are the *Rathaus-Markt* (Pl. F, 3; Nos. 1, 2, 4-7, 11, 13, 17-19, 22), the *Rödings-Markt* (Pl. E, 3, 4; Nos. 4, 9, 16, 21, 23, 25, 29), the *Börsen-Brücke* (Pl. F, 3; Nos. 12, 14), *St. Pauli Quay* (Pl. D, 4; Nos. 7, 22, 26), and the *Neue Pferde-Markt* (Pl. C, D, 2; Nos. 3, 14, 15). — 1. From *Wandsbek* to *Eppendorferbaum*. — 2. From *Wandsbek* to *Hoheluft* and *Lockstedt*. — 3. From the *Neue Pferde-Markt* (Pl. C, D, 2) to *Wandsbek*. — 4. From *Eilbeck* to *Altona*. — 5. From *Eilbeck* to *St. Pauli*. — 6. From *St. Pauli* to *Ohlsdorf*. — 7. From *Barmbeck* to *Ottensen* and *Othmarschen*. — 8. From *Barmbeck* to *Ottensen*. — 9. From *Barmbeck* to *Bahrenfeld*. — 10. From the *Pferde-Markt* (Pl. F, 3) to *Langenfelde*. — 11. From the *Rathaus-Markt* to *Langenfelde*. — 12. From *Rotenburgsort* to *Eppendorf*. — 13. From *Borgfelde* to *Langenfelde*. — 14. From the *Neue Pferde-Markt* to the *Süder-Strasse*. — 15. From the *Rödings-Markt* (Pl. E, 3, 4) to the *Neue Pferde-Markt* and *Eimsbüttel*. — 16. From the *Rödings-Markt* to *Hoheluft*. — 17. From *Hamm* to *Eppendorferbaum*. —

18. (Grosse Alster-Ring). From *Winterhude*, by the *Uhlenhorst*, the *Old Hospital* (Pl. G, H, 2), *Rathaus-Markt*, and *Eppendorf*, back to *Winterhude*. — 19. (Kleiner Alster-Ring). From *Uhlenhorst* by the *Rathaus-Markt*, and back to *Uhlenhorst*. — 20. From the *Winterhuder-Weg* to the *Neue Krankenhaus*. — 21. From the *Waterworks* to *Mittelweg*. — 22. From *Hammerbrook* to *Schlump* (Pl. D, 1). — 23. From *Veddel* to *Mittelweg*. — 24. From *Dornbusch* (Pl. F, 3) to *Horn*. — 25. From the *Süder-Strasse* to *Bahrenfeld*. — 26. Circular Line (Inner Ringbahn) from the *Holsten-Tor* (Pl. D, E, 2), by the *Lombards-Brücke* (Pl. F, 2), *Klosterlor Station* (Pl. G, 3), and *St. Pauli Quay* (Pl. D, 4), back to the starting-point (in 40 min.; fare 10 pf.). — 27. From *Schlump*, by the *Altona Station* and the *Palmaille*, back to *Schlump*. — 28. From *Winterhude* to *Ohlsdorf* (cemetery). — 29. From the *Rödings-Markt* to the *Holsten-Strasse*. — 30. From *Altona* to *Eimsbüttel*. — 31. From *Ottensen* to *Borgfelde* (Pl. H, 1, 2). — 32. From *Altona* (Central Station) to *Blankenese*, 6 M., every 10 min. in summer, in ¾ hr.; fare 25 pf. — 33. From *Hamburg* to *Harburg* (p. 103), 1½ hr.

Steamboats. — 1. On the Alster. Small screw-steamers, leaving the Jungfernstieg (Pl. F, 3) every 5 min., touch at the Lombards-Brücke (Pl. F, 2), and then at *Raben-Strasse*, *Krugkoppel-Brücke*, *Frauental*, and *Eppendorf-Winterhude* on the W. bank of the Aussen-Alster, and at *Gurlitt-Strasse*, *Lohmühlen-Strasse* (Pl. G, H, 2), *Schwanenwik* (Pl. G, 1; and up the *Eilbek* to the Essen-Str.), *Walhalla* (Pl. G, 1), *August-Strasse* (Pl. G, 1), *Fährhaus* and *Bellevue* at *Uhlenhorst*, *Sierich-Strasse*, and *Mühlenkamp* (comp. the Map) on the E. bank; fare 10 pf.

2. On the Elbe. From the *Roosen-Brücke* (Baumwall; Pl. E, 4) hourly to *Blankenese* (p. 120), viâ *St. Pauli Quay* (Pl. D, 4), *Altona Quay* (Pl. B, C, 4), *Neumühlen* (p. 120), *Teufelsbrücke* (p. 120), and *Nienstedten* (p. 120). — From *St. Pauli Quay* (Pl. D, 4) to *Buxtehude* (p. 121), *Blankenese* (p. 120; viâ *Altona*), *Brunsbüttel*, *Cuxhaven* (p. 120). *Harburg* (p. 103), *Heligoland* (p. 121), *Stade* (p. 120), etc. — The *Ferries* across the harbour (5 pf.) are marked on the Plan (p. 104).

3. Circular Trips in the Port. a. From the *Hafentor* (Pl. D, 4), every 10 min. (white flag; 10 pf.), to *Amerikahöft* (Pl. F, 5; and back), viâ *Kehrwiederspitze* (Pl. E, 4), *Kaiserhöft* (Pl. E, 4), *Strandhöft* (Pl. E, 4), *Baakenhöft* (Pl. F, 4), *Veddelhöft* (Pl. G, 5), and *Krahnhöft* (Pl. F, 5). — b. *Käse's Round Trip* (fare 3 *M.*, with 50 pf. extra for a visit to an ocean-steamer; tickets at Alster-Arkaden 9, the Jungfernstieg, and Alsterdamm 39). This combined land and water excursion (4 hrs.) begins at 10 a.m. with a drive round the Alster Basin, starting at the Alster Pavilion (Pl. F, 3), and this is followed by a steam-trip through the harbours. A halt of about ¼ hr. is made about 1 p.m. at the St. Pauli Ferry House (see above), and the excursion ends with a drive through Altona and St. Pauli back to the Alster Pavilion. Similar trips are made by *A. Bangert*, *Hammonia*, and *Hunold*. — c. Trips round the harbour only start from the St. Pauli Ferry House and proceed viâ the Baumwall (Pl. E, 4) every hour from 9 to 6; fare 1 *M.*, time 1½ hr., or with visit to an ocean-steamer 1½ *M.*, in 2½ hrs. — d. Trip in Käse's electric launch 'Fleetenkieker' on the Alster Basin (1¼ hr., 50 pf.) and through the 'Fleete' (p. 108), 1 *M.*

4. Deep Sea Steamers. To *Heligoland*, see p. 120. Communication with European and foreign ports, see advertisements at the Exchange. — The steamers of the *Hamburg-American Line* load at Brunshausen (p. 120) but passengers embark at Cuxhaven (p. 120) Trips (usually on Sunday) are organised by the Company in the summer to Brunshausen for the purpose of inspecting one of the passenger-boats on this line; time about 4 hrs., fare 2-3 *M.* Information at the head-office, Dovenfleth 18-21 (Pl. F, 3).

Small Boats *(Jolle).* On the *Alster*, pair-oar boat, 2-4 pers. 40-60 pf. per hr., six-oared boat, 1-6 pers. 1 *M* 50 pf. for the first hr., 1 *M* for each addit. hr. (incl. boatman). — On the *Elbe*, 1 pers., 40 pf. per ½ hr., every ¼ hr. more 20 pf. (bargain desirable).

Consuls. British, *Sir W. Ward* (Consul General), Schaartor 9; vice-consuls, *G. A. Pogson* and *W. R. K. Gandell*. — American, *Hugh Pitcairn*, Fuhlentwiete 31; vice-consul, *E. H. L. Mummenhoff*.

Lloyd's Agent, *C. Ewald.*

English Church (Pl. D, 3), Zeughaus-Markt, near the Millern-Tor; chaplain, *Rev. H. M. de St. Croix, M. A.*; services at 11 a.m and 6.30 p.m.; H. C. on alternate Sun. after matins. — *Congregational Church*, Johannisbollwerk, opposite the harbour; services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Principal Collections, etc.

Art Exhibitions. — *Louis Bock & Son*, Grosse Bleichen 34, week-days 9-7 (winter 9-5), Sun. & holidays 9-2 (winter 9-4); 1 *M.* — *Commeter*, Hermann-Str. 46, week-days 10-6, Sun. & holidays 11-3; 1 *M.* — *Kunstverein*, Neue Wall 11, week-days 9-5 (50 pf.), Sun. & holidays 10-4 (25 pf.). — See also *Galerie Weber* and *Kunsthalle*.

Botanic Garden (p. 117), daily in summer from 6 a.m. till dusk; gratis.

City Library (p. 113). Reading Room on week-days 10-4 & 7-9.

Commercial Library (p. 111), week-days 10-4.

Galerie Weber (p. 116), on application daily, except Tues. & Sun., 10 till dusk.

Kunsthalle (p. 113), daily 10-5 (Oct.-March 10-4); gratis.

Meteorological Station (p. 110), Tues. & Frid. 11-2; ascent of the tower on week-days, 9-3.

Museum, Altona Municipal (p. 119), daily, except Mon., 10-5 (winter 10-4); gratis.

Museum, Botanic (p. 116), daily 9-2; gratis.

Museum of Hamburg Antiquities (p. 113), daily 10-4; gratis. On Tues. visitors must apply to the custodian (ring).

Museum of Industrial Art (p. 116), daily, except Mon., 10-5 (Nov.-Feb. 10-4); gratis.

Museum of Natural History (p. 116), daily except Mon., 11-4, Sun. & holidays 10-5 (winter 10-4); gratis.

Rathaus (p. 111), Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 10-3 (5 pf.), Sun. 12-3 (20 pf.). Strangers admitted at other hours also.

Zoological Garden (p. 117), daily till dusk 1 *M.*, on Sun. in summer alternately 30 and 50 pf.

Chief Attractions. 1st Day. Drive on the electric circular line (No. 26; p. 106); trip round the town and harbours (see p. 106); Rathaus (p. 111); Church of St. Nicholas (p. 112); Botanical or Zoological Garden (p. 117). — 2nd Day. Museums (pp. 113, 115); Exchange (p. 111); trip through the 'Fleete' and the Alster (see p. 105; 2 hrs.); or by direct steamer to Uhlenhorst Ferry House, p. 120); steamer to Blankenese (p. 120; between 6 & 7 p.m.). — 3rd Day. Viâ St. Pauli (p. 118) to Altona (Museum, p. 119).

Hamburg, with 717,000 inhab., is the largest of the three free Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, and next to London, Liverpool, and New York, the most important commercial place in the world. It is advantageously situated on the broad lower *Elbe*, in which the tide rises twice daily so as to admit of the entrance of vessels of 23 ft. draught, and is also connected by railways with every part of Europe. The town consists of the *Altstadt* and *Neustadt*, the former suburb of *St. George* (N.E.), and the suburb of *St. Pauli* (W.), together with a number of adjacent villages. Besides the Elbe, there are two small rivers at Hamburg called the *Alster* and the *Bille*. The former, flowing from the N., forms a large basin outside the town, and a smaller one within it, called the *Aussen-Alster* (p. 118) and *Binnen-Alster* (p. 113) respectively, and then intersects the town in two main branches. The Bille comes from the E. Both are finally discharged through locks into the canals *(Fleete)* which flow through the lower part of the town.

Nothing certain is known of the origin of Hamburg, but as early as 811 (?) *Charlemagne* founded a castle here, to which he soon (831) added a

church, presided over by a bishop, whose mission was to propagate Christianity in these northern regions. The *Counts of Holstein*, within whose jurisdiction Hamburg was situated, and particularly *Adolph III.* and *IV.*, became great benefactors of the town, and procured for it many privileges and immunities which formed the foundation of its subsequent independence. Hamburg joined the *Hanseatic League* (p. 133), at an early period, and played a prominent part in its contest with the Danish kings in the 13th and 14th centuries. The city was also honourably distinguished in the good work of sweeping the sea of pirates. The discovery of America and of the sea-route to India was not without effect in stimulating the trade of Hamburg, which, however, did not compete with that of England and Holland. In 1529 the citizens adopted the reformed faith. Hamburg fortunately remained unaffected by the Thirty Years' War, chiefly owing to the powerful fortifications constructed at the beginning of that struggle, and now converted into promenades. Dissensions, however, which frequently arose between the Council and the citizens, proved very detrimental to the welfare of the city. Towards the middle of last century her prosperity began to return, chiefly owing to the establishment of that direct communication with America, which to this day forms the mainspring of her commercial importance; but at the beginning of the present century the citizens were doomed to an overwhelming reverse. In 1810 Hamburg was annexed to the French Empire, and the citizens having in 1813 attempted to rebel against the foreign yoke, Davoût wreaked his vengeance on them with unexampled barbarity (p. 118). During those years of disaster, from 1806 to 1814, the direct loss sustained by the city is estimated at 240-270 million marks, an enormous sum in proportion to the population and the value of money at that period. After the Peace of Vienna Hamburg rapidly increased in extent, and notwithstanding the appalling fire which raged from 5th to 8th May, 1842, and destroyed nearly a quarter of the city, and the temporary disasters occasioned by frequently recurring commercial crises, she has never ceased to prosper since she regained her independence. The most important event of her recent history has been her accession to the German Customs' Union (Zollverein) in 1888. — The government of Hamburg is in the hands of a *Senate* of 18 members (elected for life by the 'Burgerschaft' and itself) and the *Burgerschaft* or *City Council*, consisting of 160 members elected for six years. The Senate elects yearly two burgomasters from among its own members.

Down to the beginning of the 19th century Hamburg enjoyed no inconsiderable reputation in the literary world. In 1678 the first theatre in Germany for operas was founded here; in 1767 *Lessing* visited Hamburg with a view to assist in the foundation of a national theatre; and *Klopstock* resided in the König-Strasse (No. 52) here from 1774 to 1803. — Science, also, has by no means been neglected; and the various scientific institutions, some of which are mentioned in the following pages (*e.g.* pp. 110, 113, 116), are not unworthy of the city's size and wealth.

The history of the city, together with the enterprising character of its inhabitants, and partly, likewise, the above-mentioned fire of 1842, sufficiently account for the almost entire disappearance of all relics of the past, and for its thoroughly modern aspect. In a few streets, however, such as the Reichen-Str. (Pl. F, 3), the Katharinen-Str. (Pl. E, F, 4), the Rödings-Markt (Pl. E, 3, 4), and the Cremon (Pl. E, 4), there are still many handsome residences of Hamburg merchants of the 17th and 18th centuries. The only mediæval churches are those of St. Catharine and St. James (pp. 112, 113).

a. The Harbour. St. Pauli.

Electric Tramways (p. 105): from the Rathaus-Markt (Pl. F, 3) to (¼ hr.) *St. Pauli Quay* (Pl. D, 4), Nos. 7, 22, & 26 (10 pf.); to the (20 min.)

Waterworks, No. 21 (starting from the Börsen-Brücke) and No. 12; to the *Neue Pferdemarkt* (Pl. C, D, 2), No. 14 (starting from the Börsen-Brücke).

The ***Harbour**, where numerous vessels from all quarters of the globe generally lie, presents a busy and picturesque scene. The quays stretch along both banks of the Norder-Elbe from Altona to the Elbe bridge (p. 110), a distance of 5 M., and will, when the new docks at Kuhwärder are completed, accommodate upwards of 450 sea-going vessels, about 1100 from the upper Elbe, and 5000 barges and smaller river-craft. The greater part of the port forms a *Free Harbour* or *Bonded Warehouse District (Freihafen-Gebiet)*, which comprizes 1750 acres of land and 750 acres of water, and is bounded by floating palisades in the Elbe and by the *Zoll-Kanal* on the side of the city. The total cost of the harbour-works executed in 1883-88, and extended in 1899-1901, was 133 million marks, and an additional 74 million marks have been contributed by the city since 1888. The Freihafen-Gebiet is approached by the *Kaiser-Brücke* or *Brooks-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4), adorned with statues of Germania and Hammonia, and by several other bridges. Nothing liable to duty should be taken inside the Free Harbour limits.

Statistics. In 1900 there left the port of Hamburg 13,102 vessels, of an aggregate burden of 8,037,514 tons, including 8933 steamers and 4169 sailing-vessels. From the Upper Elbe arrived 18,740 river-craft of 4,584,362 tons burden. The total value of the imports in 1900 amounted to 3856 million marks, that of the exports to 3309 millions. The chief articles of commerce are coffee, sugar, spirits, dyes, wine, iron, grain, butter, hides, and fancy goods, the last five of which constitute the most important exports. The number of emigrants who embarked here in 1896-98 was 127,679. At the end of 1900 the commercial fleet of Hamburg consisted of 488 steamboats and 314 sailing-vessels of 988,656 aggregate tonnage. In 1902 the Hamburg-American Line alone possessed ocean-steamers of 544,291 tons register, besides 11 others or the stocks. The English trade with the north of Europe is chiefly carried on viâ Hamburg.

The best view of the port is obtained in the course of one of the circular trips (see p. 106). To the left beyond the customs-boundary is the Sandtor-Hafen, 1100 yds. in length and 100-140 yds. in width, bounded by the *Sandtor-Quai* and the *Kaiser-Quai*, where Mediterranean, British, and Dutch steamers lie, and also some emigrant vessels. It is interesting to watch the discharging of the English colliers here, which has to be completed in a limited time (12-15 hrs.). At the W. end of the Kaiser-Quai is a *Government Granary*, capable of accommodating 15,000 tons. To the S. is the Grasbrook-Hafen, with the *Dalmann-Quai* and the *Hübener-Quai*, for the Atlantic liners and French and Swedish steamers. By the *Strand-Quai*, the outer wharf, lie the S. American emigrant-ships, the white-painted mail-steamers for E. Africa, the Woermann steamers for W. Africa, and the Norwegian tourist-steamers. Farther on are *Passenger Waiting Rooms*. Beyond the *Gas Works* and the Magdeburger Hafen, both to the left, opens the Baaken-Hafen, between the *Versmann-Quai* and the *Petersen-Quai*, used by Atlantic liners. At the Petersen-Quai lie the emigrant-steamers (inspection

50 pf.) of the Hamburg-American Line, the express steamers of which are too large to ascend above Brunshausen (p. 120; comp. p. 106). — Our steamer now proceeds up the Elbe, passing the *Kirchenpauer-Quai* (for smaller ships), to the large railway-bridge (see below), which marks the E. end of the free port, and then descends by the S. bank. Passing the Moldau-Hafen (river-craft) at the *Veddelhöft*, and a lofty *Steam Crane* with a lifting-power of 150 tons, we reach the *Asia Quai* (N.) and *America Quai* (S.), between which lies the Segelschiff-Hafen (1320 yds. long and 150-300 yds. wide), in which lie the large emigrant-ships and other vessels. Next follow the *Hansa-Hafen* (from the *O'Swald Quai* some of the Hamburg-American liners start), the *India-Hafen*, the *Petroleum-Hafen*, and a series of *Wet* and *Dry Docks*, *Shipbuilding Yards*, etc. At Kuhwärder three new docks are being built, two for sea-going vessels and one for river-boats.

An interesting walk may also be taken by the Brooks-Brücke (p. 109) to the Sandtor Quai (p. 109) with its huge granaries.

Between the Magdeburger Hafen and the Oberhafen, to the S., is situated the large *Hanover Station* (Pl. G, 4). A little to the E. of the station is the handsome *Iron Railway Bridge*, erected in 1868-73 and widened in 1894. About 250 yds. farther up is an iron *Bridge* (completed in 1888) for carriages and foot-passengers. Still farther to the E. are the Municipal Waterworks, at *Rotenburgs-Ort* (Pl. I, 5; View from the tower). The extensive filter-beds, begun in 1893, lie on the island of *Kaltehofe* in the Elbe, and the settling-basin, with which they are connected, on the *Billwärder Island*, a little farther up.

The terrace in front of the *Meteorological Station* of the German Admiralty (adm., see p. 107) commands one of the finest views near the harbour, embracing the Elbe, with its numerous islands, forest of masts, and gaily-coloured flags, and St. Pauli and Altona. On a height to the W. rises the *Sailors' Home*, where unemployed mariners are accommodated at a cheap rate, and the aged and sick are received gratuitously. The meteorological station and the asylum were formerly separated by the town-moat, but this was filled in in 1894-97 and covered with handsome new streets. The *Kersten Miles Bridge*, spanning the Helgoländer-Allée in an arch of 120 ft., is embellished with statues of Kersten Miles (d. 1420) and three other naval heroes of Hamburg. — Fish Market, see p. 119.

St. Pauli (restaurants, see p. 105; tramways, see p. 105), the suburb contiguous to Hamburg on the W., is principally frequented by sailors. Numbers of music-halls lie along the S. side of the Reeper-Bahn. At the *St. Pauli Fish Market* large fish-auctions take place daily between 5 and 8 a.m. — In the large Heiligengeist-Feld is a *Panorama* (Pl. D, 3). — In the Neue Pferde-Markt (No. 13) is **Hagenbeck's Animal Collection* (Pl. D, 2; on sale), of great size and interest; feeding-time 3 p.m.; adm. 50 pf., Sun. 30 pf.

From St. Pauli to *Altona*, see p. 119.

We may now return by the Zeughaus-Markt (Pl. D, 3) and the Neue and Alte Steinweg, forming the Jews' quarter, where brokers

E
Botanischer Garten
Dammthor
Haupt-Post
Haupt-Telegr.
Stephan Pl.
Straf-Justiz-gebäude
Gen.-Zoll-Dir.
Behörde für Versicherungswesen
Loge
Stadt-Theater
Drehbahn
Sagebiel
Loge
Valentinskamp
Holstenwall
Holsten-Platz
Speck-Pl.
Anschar-Kapelle
Gänse-markt
Deutsch-Israel. Tempel
Seminar
Jerusalem-K.
Franz.reform. K.
Neustädter Strasse
Deutsch-Israel. Synagoge
Synagoge
Verwaltungs-Geb.
Bleichenfleth
Kleine Alster
Stadt-haus
Peterskirche
Denkm.
Norddeutscher Bank
Börse
Fern-sprech-Amt
Grosse Neumarkt
Alter Steinweg
Kl. Michaelis-K. (kath.)
Michaelis-K.
Strafhaus
Schaarmarkt
Schaarthor
Hopfenmarkt
Nicolai-K.
Binnen-Hafen
Elbstrasse
Michaelisstrasse
Herrengraben
Admiralitätstrasse
Reichenstrasse
Dalchstrasse
Cremon
Katharinenstr.
Poolstrasse
Rathhausmarkt
Colonnaden
Esplanade
Jungfernstieg
Neuer Jungfernstieg
Alter Wall
Neuer Wall
Grosser Burstah
Neuer Neuer Wall
E

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

shops abound. — To the S. rises the large ***Church of St. Michael** (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1750-62. The boldly-constructed interior, which is destitute of pillars, can contain 3000 persons. The tower, 426 ft. in height and completed in 1786, commands an admirable view of the city and the river (adm., 1 pers. 1 *M* 20, 2 pers. 1 *M* 80, 3-8 pers. 2 *M* 40 pf.; apply to the castellan, Kraienkamp 2). — Opposite the *Stadthaus* (now occupied by the police-authorities), in the Neue Wall, is a bronze statue of *Burgomaster Petersen* (d. 1892), by Tilgner (1898).

b. The Inner Town.

The ***Exchange**, or *Börse* (Pl. F, 3), in the Adolphs-Platz, is the great focus of Hamburg's business-life, where four or five thousand brokers, merchants, and shipowners congregate daily between 1.30 and 2 o'clock (the public are admitted to the gallery; the best time is between 1.15 and 1.45 p.m.; on Sat. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. earlier). The building, erected in 1839-41, was provided with a sandstone façade in 1894. The groups surmounting the edifice on either side of the pediment are by *Kiss*. On the first floor is the *Börsenhalle*, a reading-room well supplied with newspapers (member's introduction necessary). The *Commercial Library*, belonging to the Exchange, contains about 100,000 vols. (adm., see p. 107).

Connected with the Exchange by two wings, and facing the Rathaus-Markt, is the new ***Rathaus** (Pl. F, 3), an imposing edifice in the German Renaissance style, erected in 1886-97 from designs by nine different architects (adm. on Sun., 12-3, 20 pf.; on Tues., Thurs, & Sat., 10-3, 50 pf.; strangers admitted at other times also). The exterior is richly adorned with sculptures. On the façade are bronze statues of 20 German emperors, and above it are bronze figures of SS. Michael, Catharine, Peter, Nicholas, James, John, and Mary Magdalen, the patron-saints of the five old city parishes and two monasteries. Above the windows of the main floor are figures representing crafts and industries and the arms of Hanseatic towns. The tower, 370 ft. high, is surmounted by the German eagle. Over the portal are four figures emblematical of the civic virtues. The façade towards the court is adorned with statues of SS. Paul and George (for the suburbs) and others of benefactors of the city. The beautiful 'Brautpforte' (bridal door) leads to the room for civil marriages. In the centre of the court is a fountain, by Kramer.

Interior. The main entrance gives on the so-called *Rathausdiele*, the roof of which is supported by 16 massive sandstone columns. Staircases lead hence to the Basement Story, containing part of the municipal archives; to the Mezzanin Floor, with the financial department; and to the Main Floor. The principal rooms on the last include the *Great Hall* (135 ft. long, 60 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high), the rooms of the *Senate* and *Town Council* (see p. 108), the *Kaisersaal* (with paintings by A. Fitger and others), the *Burgomaster's Room*, the *Orphans' Room* (with 16 landscapes), and the *Phœnix Room* (with a large painting by Magnussen). — On the Second Floor is the bulk of the *Municipal Archives*.

The vaults of the central building form the 'Ratsweinkeller (p. 104; entr. from the Grosse-Johannis-Str.). Passing a stone figure of *Bacchus* (18th cent.), we enter the *Vestibule*, gaily decorated with stained glass and paintings referring to Hamburg history and customs, by Allers. The galleries at the sides lead to the *Remter* (S.) and the *Rosenkranz*, both adorned with mural paintings by Fitger and Duyffcke. Beyond the Vestibule is the *Tavern* proper, with paintings by Jordan; and eight steps descend hence to the '*Grundsteinkeller*', with the foundation stone of the building, laid on 6th May, 1886.

In the Rathaus-Markt is a large equestrian monument to *Emp. William I.* by Schilling, erected in 1903.

To the S.E. of the Adolphs-Platz are the *Imperial Bank* and the premises of the '*Patriotische Gesellschaft*', or Patriotic Club, founded by Reimarus and others in 1765. The building, erected in a Gothic style in 1845-47 and rebuilt in 1898, contains the meeting-rooms of various artistic and learned societies.

The *Trost-Brücke*, on which are statues of Count Adolph III. of Schauenburg (p. 108) and of Ansgar, the first Bishop of Hamburg (both by Pfeiffer), leads direct to the ***Church of St. Nicholas** (Pl. F, 3; admission daily in summer from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m., gratis; at other times on application to the sacristan, Neueburg 28, opposite the N. transept; fee for 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3 or more 20 pf. each tower, 1-8 pers. 2½ *M*), erected after the fire of 1842 by *Sir Gilbert Scott* in the rich Gothic style of the 13th century. Length 285 ft., breadth of the transept 150 ft. The W. tower, completed in 1874, 485 ft. in height, is one of the highest buildings in Europe (Ulm Cathedral 528 ft., Cologne Cathedral 512 ft.). In the rich sculpture of the exterior and interior it was intended to perpetuate the memory of all the chief promoters and propagators of Christianity. Fine stained-glass windows, organ, and chimes. The beautiful intarsia-work of the door of the sacristy, by *Plambeck* (1863), also deserves notice.

In front of the W. façade of the church lies the *Hopfen-Markt* for vegetables and fruit (market-days, Tues. & Frid.). — **St. Catharine's Church** (Pl. F, 4), to the S.E. of St. Nicholas, on the opposite side of the broad canal, founded in the 13th cent., though the present edifice dates only from the 17th cent., was spared by the fire of 1842. It contains some old German paintings, Renaissance tombstones, a marble pulpit of 1630 (apply at the church-office, Katharinen-Kirchhof 30). — To the N.E. is the *Dovenhof* (Pl. F, 3), containing more than 100 offices.

Near the Exchange, to the E., rises **St. Peter's Church** (Pl. F, 3), burned down in 1842, and re-erected in the Gothic style of the 14th cent. (sacristan, Paul-Str. 6). The chief objects of interest are the ring on the door of the tower, of 1342; the canopy over the pulpit, of the 14th cent.; the granite columns from the old cathedral which was taken down in 1806; the modern stained-glass windows; and, to the left in the chancel, a fine relief, representing the Entombment, by *H. Schubert*.

To the S.E., opposite the church, is the **Johanneum** (Pl. F, 4), erected in 1834, and containing the college of that name founded in 1529. In the court is a monument to *Johann Bugenhagen*, the Hamburg reformer, by Peiffer, erected in 1885.

The S. wing contains the *City Library*, consisting of about 600,000 vols. and 5000 MSS., and comprising many rare works, particularly in early theological literature (adm., see p. 107). — On the groundfloor (entr. from the Fish Market) is the *Museum of Hamburg Antiquities* (adm., see p. 107; catalogue 40 pf.), where among other curiosities is preserved an old tombstone (1516) representing an ass blowing the bagpipe, with the quaint inscription, 'De Werlt heft sik ummekert, darumme so hebbe ick arme esel pipen ghelert'.

No. 59 Schauenburg-Str. bears medallions of Heinrich Heine and his publisher Campe (1898). Near the Alster-Tor is the *Thalia Theatre* (Pl. F, 3; p. 105), a Renaissance edifice erected in 1842. To the S., in the Fish Market, is the *Kaiser-Karl-Brunnen* (1890). — To the E. of the Johanneum is the *Church of St. James* (Pl. F, 3), mentioned as early as 1255; the present building was erected in 1580-92. — To the S., on the *Messberg* (Pl. F, 3), is a fountain with a figure of a woman of the Vierlande (p. 143).

c. The Binnen-Alster. The Museums.

Electric Tramways (p. 105) from the the Rathaus-Markt (Pl. F, 3) to the *Zoological Garden* (Nos. 1, 2, etc.) in 8 min.; fare 10 pf.

The ***Binnen-Alster**, usually called the *Alster-Bassin* (Pl. F, 2, 3; comp. p. 107), and its environs, are perhaps Hamburg's greatest attraction. This sheet of water, of an irregular quadrilateral form, upwards of 1 M. in circumference, is bounded on three sides by quays planted with trees and flanked with palatial hotels and handsome private dwellings, named respectively the *Alte* and *Neue Jungfernstieg*, and the *Alsterdamm*, while the fourth side towards the Aussen-Alster is laid out in promenades connected by means of the *Lombards-Brücke* (Pl. F, 2). The surface of the water is enlivened with small screw-steamers (p. 106), rowing-boats, and groups of swans. The Jungfernstieg (150 ft. wide) is the scene of the busiest traffic; adjoining it on the S.E. are the *Alster Arcades*, with attractive shops.

The ramparts near the Lombards-Brücke command an admirable view of the expansive Aussen-Alster to the N., with its banks studded with villas, and the Binnen-Alster to the S., with the towers of the city in the background. On the E. rampart rises a bronze *Statue of Schiller* (Pl. F, 2) by Lippelt, erected in 1866.

On the Alsterhöhe, to the E., rises the ***Kunst-halle** (Pl. F, 2, 3), erected in 1867-69 in the early-Italian Renaissance style and enlarged in 1886. Adm., see p. 107. Catalogues of the paintings (old and new masters separate) 60 pf. Director, *Dr. Lichtwark.*

Besides a cabinet of engravings, it contains about 1000 paintings, including an interesting collection of works by Hamburg masters, of whom the most important are Meister Francke (early 15th cent.), M. Scheits (d. 1700), G. Stuhr (d. 1721), F. W. Tamm (d. 1724), and B. Denner (d. 1749). The

Schwabe Collection, presented by the Hamburg merchant *G. C. Schwabe* (d. 1897), who lived in London, consists mainly of pictures by modern British masters and is in this respect unique on the Continent.

Ground Floor. In the wall of the vestibule are two small marble reliefs, youthful works by *Schilling*. To the right is a room for exhibitions, with portraits of benefactors of the institution. Adjacent is the Reading Room (tickets obtained in the Cabinet of Engravings), with some early paintings. — In the Cabinet of Engravings the German and Italian engravers of the 15-16th cent. are especially well represented. Drawings of Italian, German, and Dutch masters. Numerous etchings and lithographs by modern masters. On the wall: *Portrait of Burgomaster Petersen (d. 1892), by *M. Liebermann*.

To the left of the entrance is a *Collection illustrating the History of Painting in Hamburg (15th-18th cent.). Room V. On the left: *F. W. Tamm*, Fruit and Flowers (ca. 1720); opposite, *Jurian Jacobs*, Still-life (c. 1650); *B. Denner*, Children of the poet and burgomaster Brockes; *M. Scheits*, Two Portrait-groups. — To the N. is —

Room VII. On the left: *Meister Francke* (ca. 1424), Five scenes from the Passion, Martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, Ecce Homo (one of the most important German works of its date); *Hamburg Master of the 17th cent.*, Portrait of Burgomaster Ditmar Koel; *Timmermann*, Fall and Redemption of Man (1540). — We return through Room V to —

Room VI. *Scheits*, Portrait-groups (c. 1670); *Jurian Jacobs*, The astronomer Voigt; *Van der Smissen*, The poet Hagedorn. — The adjacent Cabinet VIII., Room IX., and the Colonnaded Room contain the —

Collection of Old Masters. — Cab. VIII. On the right: 67. *Corn. van Haarlem*, Adam and Eve; 618. *L. Cranach the Younger*, Suffer the little children to come unto me; no number, *J. Mabuse*, Golgotha; 196. *F. de Vries*, Interior of Antwerp Cathedral. — Traversing the Colonnaded Room on the left, we come to —

Room IX. On the right: *G. Schalcken*, Boy with pancake; *Ph. Wouverman*, Peasant and horse; *W. Heda*, Still-life; *Jan Steen*, Treacle-eater; *C. Dusart*, Peasants; *A. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking; *S. van Ruysdael*, River-scene; above, *B. van der Helst*, Portrait of the artist. — 1st Stand: *D. Teniers the Younger*, Peasants; *J. van der Meer van Delft*, Dutch street; *W. Kalf*, Still-life; *Rembrandt*, Portrait of Maurits Huyghens; *A. van Ostade*, Laundress. — 2nd Stand: *F. van Mieris*, Scholar: *G. Dou*, Penitent Magdalen. — *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *J. Lingelbach*, Hay-wain; *P. de Hoogh*, Love's messenger; *Jan Steen*, Children's holiday; *J. van Ochtervelt*, Smoker. — To the right is the —

Colonnaded Room. The right half of this room contains a *Collection of Casts*. The other half is divided by partitions into seven sections (Cabs. X-XVI), containing Netherlandish works. — Cab. X. *Brekelenkam*, The letter; *A. van Everdingen*, Landscape. — Cab. XI. 25. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Madonna enthroned on clouds handing the crown and sceptre to Louis XIV. — Cab. XII. *C. Saftleven*, Adoration of the Shepherds. — Cab. XIII. 209. *Ph. Wouverman*, Fishermen; 78. *P. de Hoogh*, The message; *Frans Hals*, Man with herring-barrel; 70. *Dirk Hals*, Cavalier and lady. — Cab. XIV. *Dusart*, Peasants; 46. *W. C. Duyster*, Military prisoners. — Cab. XV. 159. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape. — Cab. XVI. 627. *S. van Ruysdael*, River-scene.

The Staircase is adorned with mural paintings, representing the seasons and the quarters of the day (landscapes by *Val. Ruths*), the ages of man, and the elements (by *A. Fitger*).

The **First Floor** contains the Modern Paintings and also a *Collection of Modern French, German, and Austrian Plaquettes and Medals*. The most notable works in the four large rooms XXIII-XXVI are the following (named here in alphabetical order on account of the numerous changes): *A. Achenbach*, 133. Mill in Westphalia, 131. Landscape. 134. *O. Achenbach*, Italian convent-garden; 165. *G. von Bochmann*, Peasants of Esthonia going home; *A. Böcklin*, 168. Fire-worshippers, 753. Portrait of himself, 167. Penitent Magdalen, 169. Woodland silence; 182. *Jos. von Brandt*, Gay quarters (scene during the Polish war); 197. *A. Calame*, Handeck Waterfall; 198. *W. Camphausen*, Battle of Naseby; 219. *Fr. Defregger*, Poachers in a chalet;

228. *W. Diez*, Stragglers in the Thirty Years' War; 230. *A. Eberle*, The bailiff's; 243. *A. Feuerbach*, Judgment of Paris; 250. *E. von Gebhardt*, Crucifixion; 277. *H. Gude*, Landscape; 296. *F. K. Hausmann*, Paris gamins; 314. *A. Helsted*, Sitting of town-council; 386. *H. Kauffmann*, Village politicians; 396. *L. Knaus*, Toper; 405. *Chr. Kröner*, Rutting ground; *F. Lenbach*, 436. Prince Bismarck, 437. Emp. William I., 438. Count Moltke; 441. *C. F. Lessing*, Landscape; *M. Liebermann*, 449. Net-makers, 450. Dutch village-scene; 469. *H. Makart*, Charles V. entering Antwerp; *G. Max*, 478. The nun, 479. The child-murderess; 486. *Meissonier*, Cavalier resting; 490. *A. Melbye*, Ocean solitude; 503. *A. Menzel*, Portrait; 510. *P. Meyerheim*, Charcoal-burners in the mountains; 514. *F. Millet*, Flowers; 428. *Morten Müller*, Norwegian pine-forest; 532. *L. Munthe*, Winter-landscape; 446. *C. Oesterley*, Norwegian landscape; 515. *W. Riefstahl*, Cloisters at Brixen; 581. *C. Rodeck*, Port of Hamburg; 587. *K. Rottmann*, Near Corinth; 796. *Segantini*, Grief consoled by faith; *H. Thoma*, 776. Sabbath-peace, 777. Landscape; 710. *C. Troyon*, Cattle; no number, *F. von Uhde*, The nursery; *B. Vautier*, 712. Toasting the bride, 713. Return of the Prodigal Son; 123. *H. Vogel*, Luther preaching at the Wartburg; 741. *A. von Werner*, Moltke at Versailles; 750. *Zügel*, Sheep. — The five rooms on the S. side are occupied by the —

SCHWABE COLLECTION (British masters; p. 114). — ROOM I. To the right: 82. *Leslie*, Time of roses; 125. *H. Woods*, Rialto; 3. *Ansdell*, Interrupted meal; 29. *Davis*, Sunlight (a study); 69. *Knight*, Coast of Wales; 24. *Collins*, Beach; 112. *A. Tidemand*, The Haugianer (a Scandinavian religious sect); 43. *Luke Fildes*, Italian flower-girl; 59. *Herring*, Glint of sunshine; 75. *Keller*, Emperor Max and Albrecht Dürer; 23. *Vicat Cole*, Scene on the Thames; 126. *H. Woods*, The Wooing; 8. *Bonington*. Seapiece; 121. *H. T. Wells*, The friends at Yewden (portraits of the painters Leslie, Storey, Hodgson, Yeames, Calderon, and Wells, and of G. C. Schwabe); 123. *H. Woods*, Street in Venice; 9. *Brennan*, Drummer; 83. *John Linnell*, Landscape; 66. *J. C. Hook*, On the French coast; 119. *Wells*, Stone-breakers; 115. *B. Vautier*, Strategy; 10. *Henrietta Browne*, Nursery; 40. *F. Goodall*, Evening-prayer in the desert; 44. *Frère*, Art-dealer. — ROOM II. 100. *G. Storey*, Old soldier; 104. *Rivière*, The last spoonful; 26. *Creswick*, On the river Conway; 127. *Wynfield*, Commencement of the woollen trade; 38. *Faed*, The Flower of Dunblane; 35. *Dyce*, Jacob and Rachel; 128. *W. F. Yeames*, Gossip; 106. *Ary Scheffer*, Blessed are they that mourn; 14. *W. F. Calderon*, Horse-pond; 18. *P. Calderon*, With the stream; 89. *Millais*, Child dancing. — ROOM III. 52. *J. R. Herbert*, Sower of good seed; 19. *P. H. Calderon*, Gloire de Dijon; 30. *H. W. B. Davis*, Mares and foals; 101. *Val. Prinsep*, Au revoir; 61. *Hodgson*, Arab story-teller; 48. *Gill*, Rapids on the St. Lawrence; 108. *Stanfield*, St. Michael's Mount; 85. *Maccallum*, Sea-piece; 114. *J. M. W. Turner*, On the Loire; 93. *P. Nasmyth*, Landscape; 67. *Colin Hunter*, Shell-gatherers; 76. *Sir Edwin Landseer*, The poacher. In the middle is a marble bust of the founder. — ROOM IV. 109. *Storey*, Wife and children of Calderon, the painter; 54. *Herbert*, Moses; 122. *Wider*, High Mass in an Italian church; 120. *Wells*, Portrait of Herr Schwabe; 62. *Hodgson*, Snake-charmer; 113. *G. Todd*, Spring; 5. *Aug. Bonheur*, Landscape; 124. *Woods*, Doge's Palace; 57. *Herbert*, Sir Thomas More; 63. *Hodgson*, Harbour; 87. *Marks*, Author and critic; 90. *W. Müller*, Landscape; 6. *A. Bonheur*, Landscape. — ROOM V. 77. *Lord Leighton*, Italian girl; 116. *H. Vernet*, Bonaparte at Bassano; 103. *Richards*, Coast of Cornwall; 98. *Phillip*, In Seville; 95. *Orchardson*, Voltaire and Sully; 110. *Storey*, Portrait of a young lady; *Davis*, 28. Sunshine, 31. Kinlochawe; 80. *Leslie*, Nausicaa; 46. *Gallait*, Consolation in sorrow; 7. *A. Bonheur*, Landscape; 17. *P. Calderon*, Desdemona; 1. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; 97. *J. Pettie*, Edward VI. signing his first death-warrant; 2. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch coast; 34. *Dyce*, Joash shooting the arrow of deliverance; 21. *P. Calderon*, Herr and Frau Schwabe.

The TRANSVERSE ROOM, to the N. of the Schwabe Collection, and CABINETS 1-5, to the N. of the staircase, contain works by Hamburg artists of the 19th century: 595. *T. O. Runge*, Children playing (1805); *H. Kauffmann*, 366. Fisherman, 368. Peasants resting; 255, 256. *G. Gensler*, Parents of the artist; 305. *F. Heilbuth*, Luca Signorelli, the painter, by the dead body of his son;

693. *V. Ruths*, Evening in the Sabine Mts.; 668. *G. Spangenberg*, Blocksberg 424-428. *H. Lehmann*, 688-696. *H. Steinfurth*, *J. Oldach*, Portraits; 725. *J. Vollmer*, Landscape.

On the SECOND FLOOR is a collection of oil and water-colour views of Hamburg and its vicinity by local artists.

In the Stein-Tor-Wall is the ***Natural History Museum** (Pl. G, 3), completed in 1891 from designs by *Semper* and *Krutisch*. Admission, see p. 107; guide 30 pf.

GROUND FLOOR. *Mammalia*, stuffed and skeletons. *Mineralogical Collection* (S. end). — MEZZANIN. Selection of *Birds*. *Insects* and *Sea Shells*. — MAIN FLOOR. The collection of German mammals, birds, and insects, with their natural surroundings faithfully imitated, and the representations of marine life, may be specially mentioned. S. side, to the left of the hall: Selection of the most interesting of the *Lower Forms of Animal Life* (reptiles, fish, worms, etc.). W. side: *Scientific Collection of Birds*, with their eggs and nests. In the gallery: *Insects* found in the district of the Lower Elbe; native and foreign *Land and Fresh Water Shells*. N. side: *Native Fauna*; *Animals of the Baltic Sea* and *German Ocean; Anatomical Collection*. E. side, to the right of the hall: *Variations of Animals, their Means of Attack and Defence*, *Protective Colouring*, *Development and Eggs*, *Useful and Harmful Lower Animals*. — The GALLERY FLOOR contains the *Ethnographical Collection* (guide 15 pf.) and the *Collection of Prehistoric Antiquities*.

To the E., in the ST. GEORGE QUARTER, are the *Gewerbe-Schule* and the *Real-Schule*, with the interesting ***Museum of Industrial Art** (Pl. G, 3; adm., see p. 107). Japanese art is specially well represented. The objects are provided with labels, and illustrated catalogues are also furnished for general use.

To the S. of the Klostertor Station is a granite obelisk in memory of *H. C. Meyer* (d. 1848), the industrialist. In the Kirchen-Allée rises the *Deutsche Schauspielhaus* (Pl. G, 3; p. 105), erected in 1900. The *Hansa Fountain*, in the Hansa-Platz (Pl. G, 3), 56 ft. in height, was erected in 1878 from a design by *E. Peiffer*. — The chapel of the *Old General Hospital* (Pl. G, H, 2) contains a good picture by Overbeck (1834). The *New General Hospital*, an admirable institution, is at Eppendorf (electric tramways, see p. 105). — Near the Old Hospital, to the S., is the **Botanic Museum** (Pl. H, 2), containing fine collections of fruit, sea-weeds, seeds, and woods (adm., see p. 107). In the same building is a *Commercial Laboratory*.

Among the other scientific institutions of Hamburg are the *Chemical Laboratory*, the *Physical Laboratory*, the *Observatory*, and the *Institute for Tropical Diseases* (open daily).

The ***Galerie Weber** (Pl. G, 2), An der Alster 59, the property of *Herr E. F. Weber*, contains 300 paintings by the old masters. Admission, see p. 107. Catalogue by Woermann, 4 *M*.

Ground Floor. ROOM I. No. 8. *Master of St. Severin*, Triptych; 24. *Jac. de' Barbari*, Old man and girl; 28. *G. Ambrogio de Predis*, Youth; 34. *Holbein the Elder*, Presentation in the Temple; 37. *Cranach the Elder*, Mocking of Christ; 43, 44. *H. von Kulmbach*, Portraits; 45. *Altdorfer*, Salutation; *56. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Crucifixion; *65. *Ludger tom Ring the Younger*, Portrait; *Meister von Liesborn*, St. Michael; 69. *Matsys*, Triptych; 79, 80. *M. von Heemskerck*, Altar-wings. — Also: *Beham*, *Portrait; *Jan van Scorel*, *Triptych; *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; *H. Baldung Grien*, *Virgin and Child; 'Soltykoff Altar', a carved Flemish work of the 15th century.

First Floor. Room II (Italian & Spanish works). No. 22. *G. da Treviso the Elder*, Virgin and Child; 25. *Palmezzano*, Madonna enthroned; 30. *Raffaelino del Garbo (Mainardi?)*, Virgin and Child; *99. *Sodoma*, Lucretia; *100. *Titian*, Landscape; *102. *Palma Vecchio*, Annunciation; 104. *Ces. da Sesto*, Assumption; *111. *Moretto*, Pietà; 112. *Beccafumi*, Holy Family; *117. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; 131. *Sassoferrato*, Crucifixion; 135. *C. Dolci*, St. Catharine; 141, 142. *Tiepolo*, Bearing of the Cross, Crucifixion; 153. *Ribera*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 156. *Moya*, Portrait; *Murillo*, *Trinity, Madonna of Mt. Carmel; *Velazquez*, *Infanta Margaretha; *Pollajuolo*, Virgin and Child; *Cima da Conegliano*, St. John. — Room III. Nos. 162-165. Works by *Rubens*, the best *162. (Helena Fourment) and *164 (Caritas Romana); *Jordaens*, 170. Pietà, 171. Curly Head; 172. *Van Dyck*. Duchess of Croy; 177-179. *Teniers*, Boors; *Frans Hals the Elder*, *187. Councillor, *188. Descartes; *208. *S. van Ruysdael*, 209. *A. van der Neer*, Landscapes; *Rembrandt*, Presentation in the Temple (212), *Portrait of a boy, *Woman taken in adultery; 216. *Lievens*, Study of a head; *A. van Ostade*, 219. Hermit, 220. Fiddler, *Man at a window; 223. *B. van der Helst*, Civic Guard; 227. *Bol*, Portrait; 230, 231. *Wouverman*, Cavaliers; 235. *A. Cuyp*, Girl milking; 240, 241. by *C. du Jardin: Jan Steen*, 244. Parental joy, 245. Continence of Scipio; 247-249. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 257. *Berck-Heyde*, Street in Utrecht; 259. *Fabritius*, Christ among the Doctors; 264. *Maes*, Portrait; 268. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 265. *W. van de Velde*, Calm; 271. *Hobbema*, Water-mill; *P. Potter*, *Grey horse; *A. van de Velde*, Landscape; *G. Cuyp*, Twins. — Still-life pieces by *C. de Heem* (261), *Beyeren* (237), *Claesz* (202), *Heda* (195), *Seghers* (168), *Weeniz* (276), and *Kalf*.

Herr Weber's residence (adm. on special request) also contains a number of excellent works by modern German and French masters.

In the **Wall-Anlagen**, or public promenades laid out on the old fortifications, near the Lombards-Brücke (see p. 113), is an obelisk, erected in memory of *J. G. Büsch* (d. 1800), the political economist. A little farther on, at the beginning of the *Esplanade* (Pl. E, F, 2), a handsome street with a double avenue of trees, rises a bronze ***Monument** to the Hamburgers who fell in the war of 1870-71, designed by *Schilling* of Dresden. — To the W., in the Stephans-Platz, is the handsome *Post Office* (Pl. E, 2), a large Renaissance building with a lofty tower. — Near it, in the Dammtor-Str., is the *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E, 2; p. 107), with 2000 seats. — In the Gänse-Markt, to the S., is a **Statue of Lessing** (Pl. E, 3), by *Schaper* (1881); on the pedestal are medallions of Ekhof, the actor, and Reimarus, the scholar.

On the left, immediately outside the Dammtor, lies the attractive **Botanical Garden** (Pl. E, 2; adm., see p. 107), which is especially rich in water-plants. — A little beyond it (reached from the Rathaus-Markt in 7 min. by electric tramways Nos. 1 & 2) is the ***Zoological Garden** (Pl. E, 2; plan 10 pf.; 'guide' 30 pf.; **Restaurant*), one of the most extensive and best organised in Germany (adm., see p. 107). The most interesting points are the elephant-house, the dens of the beasts of prey (feeding-hour 7 p.m.), the Eulenburg (view), the sea-lions' grotto, the bears' den (feeding-time 5.30 p.m.), the aviary, and the aquarium (adm. 40, on Sun. 15 or 20 pf.).

The *Cemeteries*, laid out as gardens, adjoin the Zoological Garden on the S.W. On the N. side, opposite the Petri-Kirchhof, is a sarcophagus commemorating the fate of 1138 citizens of Hamburg,

'who, having been banished by Marshal Davoût, together with many thousands of their fellow-citizens during the severe winter of 1813-14, fell victims to grief, starvation, and disease'. — Outside the Holsten-Tor are the *Criminal Courts* (Pl. D, E, 2), near which, to the S., are the new *Civil Courts* of the Hanseatic towns. Opposite the Insurance Office (Pl. E, 2) a monument is to be erected to *Joh. Brahms*, the composer (1833-97), a native of Hamburg.

d. The Aussen-Alster. Horn. Wandsbek.

Electric Tramways (p. 105): From the Rathaus-Markt (Pl. F, 3) to *Uhlenhorst*, Nos. 18 or 19; 2 M., in 20 min. (15 pf.). — To the *New Hospital*, No. 20. — To *Ohlsdorf Cemetery*, No. 6 in 48 min. (25 pf.), or Nos. 18 and 28 in 52 min. (25 pf.). — To *Horn*, No. 24 (starting at the Dornbusch) in 38 min. (15 pf.). — To *Wandsbek*, No. 1 in 32 min., or No. 2 in 40 min. (15 pf.).

The banks of the ***Aussen-Alster,** 430 acres in area, are sprinkled with country-houses, gardens, and parks. One of the favourite points is the **Uhlenhorst** (**Hôtel-Restaurant Fährhaus*, R. 3-4, B. 1, D. 3-4, pens. 7½ *M*; concerts daily in summer), which may be reached either by tramway (p. 106) or by steamer from the Jungfernstieg (¼ hr. to the Fährhaus). The latter route is recommended; passengers should leave the steamer at August-Strasse (Pl. G, 1), walk to the (½ M.) Fährhaus, and cross thence by steamer to the Krugkoppel-Brücke (near by a monument to Hagedorn, see below). They may then proceed on foot by the Harvestehuder Ufer to the Raben-Str., and re-embark for the Jungfernstieg. — Farther on are *Harvestehude*, with the Johannis-Kirche (Pl. F, 1), and the lime-tree of the poet Hagedorn (d. 1754) on the Licentiatenberg; and *Eppendorf* (Restaurant Fährhaus), with the new hospital (p. 116). To the N. lies *Ohlsdorf* (ca. 5½ M. from the Rathaus-Markt), with a fine cemetery and a crematorium.

Persons interested in missionary establishments should visit the *Rauhe Haus* at *Horn*, 3 M. to the E. of Hamburg (tramway No. 24 see p. 106). — The annual *Hamburg Horse Races* ('German Derby') take place at Horn.

Wandsbek (railway, p. 132; tramways, see above; *Altes Posthaus*, very fair; *Wandsbeker Hof*, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 1½ *M*), a town in Holstein, with 27,700 inhab., about 3 M. to the N.E., was once the residence of Matthias Claudius (d. 1815), the 'Wandsbeker Bote', who, with his wife, is buried in the churchyard here. A simple monument has been erected to him in the Wandsbek grove, consisting of a block of granite, bearing his name, hat, wallet, and staff.

II. Altona.

Railway and Steamers from Hamburg, see pp. 104 and 106. Tramway (p. 105), No. 4, from the Rathaus-Markt to Altona Station, 25 min., 10 pf.; also Nos. 29 & 31.

Hotels. *Kaiserhof (Pl. e; A, B, 3), opposite the station; Königlicher Hof (Pl. a; B, 3), Kühnel (Pl. d; B, 3), R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 1½ 3 *M*, Bahnhof-Str. Nos. 6 and 24; Rathaus-Hôtel (Pl. b; B, 3), König-Str. 291; Sonne (Pl. c; B, 3), Bahnhof-Str. 4.

Restaurants. *Bürger-Verein*, *Papst*, König-Str. 154 and 135; at *Kühnel's Hotel*, with garden.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, 3), König-Str. 164 (actors of Hamburg Stadt-Theater; prices lower).

Cabs. Drive within the town, 1-2 pers. 75 pf., each additional pers. 15 pf.; to Hamburg, 1-2 pers., 90 pf. to 1 *M* 80 pf. Between 10 and 12 p.m., and between 5 and 7 a.m., a fare and a half; from midnight to 5 a.m., double fare. Small luggage, 1-2 packages 15, each addit. package 8, trunk 30 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Post-Str. 9-13.

Altona, situated on the steep N. bank of the Elbe, immediately adjoining St. Pauli (p. 110), is a rapidly-increasing commercial and manufacturing town with 161,500 inhab. (includ. Ottensen), and the headquarters of the 9th Army Corps. It came into the hands of Prussia in 1866 and is the largest town in the province of Schleswig-Holstein. The *Harbour* affords accommodation for large ocean-going vessels; the seafaring class is seen at its busiest in the Grosse Elb-Str. (Pl. B, 4), and in the Fisch-Markt (Pl. C, 4). In 1900 vessels to the number of 1287, with an aggregate tonnage of 219,654, left the port; the imports in the same year amounted to 70 million marks, and the exports to 34 million marks. Since 1901 Altona has had a Free Harbour District.

Entering Altona from the W. end of the Reeper-Bahn in St. Pauli (p. 110), we traverse the Reichen-Str. and the König-Str. (Pl. B, C, 3), and in 25 min. reach the *Real-Gymnasium*, in front of which is a monument to the Austrians who fell at the naval battle of Heligoland in 1864. Beyond the *Theatre* and a *Statue of Bismarck*, by Brütt (1898), we come to the *Rathaus* (Pl. A, B, 3; 1896-98), in front of which, on the S., is a *Monument of Victory* to commemorate the part taken by the 9th army corps in the war of 1870-71, by Luthmer, while on the N. is a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Eberlein (1898). A little to the W., in the *Palmaille* (Pl. B, 3, 4), the most fashionable street in Altona, is a bronze *Statue of Count Conrad Blücher*, who was Danish governor of Altona in 1808-45, by Schiller (1852). From the *Elbberg* (Pl. A, 4), to the W. of the Rathaus, we obtain a fine view; the *Town Park*, 1/2 M. farther on (viâ the Flottbeker Chaussée) commands a still more extensive prospect.

In the Kaiser-Str., leading to the *Railway Station*, stands the ***Municipal Museum** (Pl. A, 3), built in 1900 (adm., see p. 107; catalogue 1 *M*).

On the Lower Floor are Zoological specimens from the province of Schleswig-Holstein; on the Upper Floor, Historical collections from Schleswig-Holstein; and in the Basement, Technical collections.

Farther on in the Kaiser-Str. is the *Stuhlmann Fountain* (Pl. 8; A, 3), with a bronze group by Türpe (1900). — A *War Monument* (Pl. 5; B, 3), in the Markt-Str., commemorates the natives of Altona who fell in 1870-71.

The Roman Catholic *Church of St. Joseph* (Pl. C, 3), in the Renaissance style, contains an altar-piece ascribed to Murillo. — The large Lutheran *Hauptkirche* (Pl. C, 3), consecrated in 1743 (façade restored in 1897), is conspicuous by its imposing copper-covered dome (1694). — The tasteful Gothic *Johannis-Kirche* or *Norder-*

Kirche (Pl. C, 2), in the Allée, built by Otzen in 1868-73, is one of the most successful modern brick structures in N. Germany.

At the W. end of Altona, near the station, begins **Ottensen**, a town incorporated with Altona in 1889, in the churchyard (Pl. A, 3) of which *Klopstock* (1724-1803) and his two wives are interred. Their grave is shaded by an old lime, a few paces from the entrance.

From Altona to Blankenese, 6 M., a charming excursion. — Steamers from St. Pauli Quay (Pl. D, 4) at least once an hour, in about 1 hr. (the large Stade steamers are the best). — Railway (no view of the Elbe) in 20-25 min. (fares 80, 60, 40 pf.; frequent trains); from Hamburg to Altona, and thence to Blankenese (fares 1 *M* 15, 80, 55 pf.), and to *Wedel* (12 M. from Altona) 11 trains a day. Cabs from Altona to Blankenese 5-6 *M*. — Electric tramway (no view of the Elbe), p. 106, No. 32. — The walk from Altona to Blankenese takes 2½-3 hrs.

The road passes numerous villas and gardens. At the end of the pleasant village of **Neumühlen** rises the castellated *Villa Donner*. At **Klein-Flottbek** is the **Park Hotel* (R. 3-6, board 5-6 *M*), with its pleasant grounds. Near **Teufelsbrücke** (steamb. station) is the *Park of the Jenisch Family* (open). Farther on is **Nienstedten** (**Jacob's Restaurant*, with shady terrace on the river, D. 3½ *M*). Then the garden of Herr Pagenstecher, with a château in the Rhenish castellated style. The finest view of the Elbe is obtained from the **Süllberg* (250 ft.; tavern at the top, D. 2 *M*), one of the hills among which lies the fishing village of **Blankenese** (*Restaurant Fährhaus*, D. 4 *M*), ½ M. from the pier and 1 M. from the railway-station (4300 inhab.).

From Hamburg to Cuxhaven and Heligoland.

Railway to (73 M.) *Cuxhaven* in 2¼-3½ hrs. (fares 9 *M* 30, 7 *M*, 4 *M* 70 pf.; express, 10 *M* 50, 7 *M* 80 pf.). The morning-express runs through to the harbour at Cuxhaven. — Steamer from Cuxhaven to (44 M.) *Heligoland* once daily in summer in 2¾ hrs. (11½ *M*, return-fare 17 *M*). Steamers also ply direct to Heligoland from *Hamburg* daily in summer (7 hrs.; fare 16 *M*, there and back 24 *M* 20 pf.), touching at Cuxhaven (4-4½ hrs.; fare 5 *M*) and going on to Hörnum in Sylt (p. 130).

The Railway to Cuxhaven, starting at the Hanover Station, runs viâ *Harburg* (p. 103), *Buxtehude* (Peper's Hotel), and (33 M.) *Stade* (Birnbaum), a town with 10,500 inhabitants. At the mouth of the *Schwinge*, 2½ M. below Stade, lies *Brunshausen* (Lloyd's agent, T. Harder), where the express steamers for New York anchor (comp. p. 110). Branch-line to (44 M.) Geestemünde (p. 98). — The Steamboat Journey affords a good view of Hamburg and the busy traffic on the lower part of the Elbe.

Cuxhaven. — **Hotels.** Bellevue; *Hansa-Bad; Continental; Kaiserhof, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6 *M*; these four on the dyke, facing the sea; *Belvedere, R. 2-10, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6 *M*; Cur-Hôtel, R. 2-3 *M*, with garden; Börse; these three in the town; Hohenzollern-Hof, R. 1½-3, D. 1¾-2 *M*, to the S. of the dyke. — *Restaurant Seepavillon*. — Brit. vice-consul, *G. Starke*; U. S. consular agent, *J. G. F. Starke*. — Lloyd's agent, *A. H. Kullberg*.

Cuxhaven (6900 inhab.), a busy and increasing place belonging to Hamburg, united with *Ritzebüttel* since 1872, is visited as a sea-side-resort by 6000 persons annually. The castellated château of the 14th cent., which is visible from the Elbe, is one of the oldest secular structures in N. Germany. The large harbour, constructed in 1891-95, can accommodatethe Atlantic liners.

Straßenbahn
Meldorf
Krumstedt
Bielshöven Sand
Helmsand
Elpersbüttel
Windbergen
Süderhastedt
Beckhorst
Böschsand
Wodansbg.
Reseltih Bg.
Schenefeld
Dieksand
Quickborn
Dashobelfer
Hamberg
Vaale
Franzosen Sand
Michaelisdonn
Kuden
Hinter-Neuendf.
Gelb-Sand
Krummwehl
Volsemenhusen
Kaiser Wilhelm Koog
Norder Gründe
Marne
Edgelak
Wilster
Neuwerk
Stedt-Sand
Neufeld
Brunsbüttel
Brunsbüttel Hafen
St. Margarethen
Duhnen
Medem-Sand
Cuxhaven
Ritzebüttel
Krempe
Krempermarsch
Neuenkirchen
Brokdorf
Krummendeich
Freiburg
Balje
Altenbruch
Lüdingworth
Neuhaus
Osterquadd.
Süderau
Landscheide
Geversdorf
Cadenberge
Hamelwörden
Glückstadt
Elmshorn
Krautsand
Neuendorf
Nindorf
Drochtersen
Assel
Barnkrug
Fitzbek
Kehdingen
Moor
Brunsbüttel
Stade
Hasselt
Hasseldorf
Pinneberg
Ellerbek
Wedel
Schulau
Blankenese
Altona
Osdorf
Ottensen
Hamburg
Eidelstedt
Schnelsen
Eversten
Tersen
Oste
Elbe
Weser
Nordsee
Ostsee
Nordhafen
Südhafen
Ostland
Unterland
Leuchtturm
Düne (Badeinsel)
Restaurant
Bad
Telephonkabel
Bollwerk
Mündung
Ingelsharke
Satharn
Bremerhaven
Geestemünde
Lloyd
Lehe
Vorum
Misselwarden
Wremen
Spieka (Kapelle)
Nathurn
Neuhaft
Westland
Kanalisations-Anlage
Hafen
Badeplatz
Leuchtturm
Alte Liebe
Kugelbake
Quarantäne-Rhd.
Fischer-Rhd.
Neuer Hafen
Bahnhof
Schloss
Kirche
Delfter Gr.
Neufeld
Graben
Hafen
Schwinge
Hagen
Stinstedt
Mittelkehle
Brasch
Schulau
Ottensen
Hamburg
Eidelstedt
Schnelsen
Wedel
Sülldorf
Osdorf
Altona
Blankenese
Pinneberg
Hasselt
Hasseldorf
Ellerbek
Holm
Schenefeld
Hetlingen
Tornesch
Esinger Moor
Quickborn
Moor
Seester
Kolmoor
Elmshorn
Glückstadt
Krautsand
Neuendorf
Nindorf
Drochtersen
Assel
Barnkrug
Fitzbek
Kehdingen
Moor
Brunsbüttel
Stade
Hasselt
Hasseldorf
Pinneberg
Ellerbek
Wedel
Schulau
Blankenese
Altona
Osdorf
Ottensen
Hamburg
Eidelstedt
Schnelsen

About 1½ M. to the N.W. of Cuxhaven lies *Döse* (Badehaus Döse; Zur Schönen Aussicht, R. 1½-2½, pens. 4 *M*), and ½ M. farther to the W. *Duhnen* (Strand Hotel), both seaside-resorts, with a children's hospital.

Heligoland. — Passengers are landed in boats (80 pf., generally included in the price of the tickets). Porter from the landing-place to the Unterland 30 pf., to the Oberland 40 pf. (for luggage not exceeding 44 lbs.).

Hotels. *In the Unterland:* Conversations-Haus; Queen Victoria, R. 2-5, B. 1 *M*; Princess Alexandra, these three near the quay; Märkischer Hof at the foot of the steps, R. 2-2½ *M*. — *In the Oberland:* Janssen, close to the church, R. 2-3, B. 1 *M*. — *Lodgings* abundant.

Restaurants at the hotels. Also: **Fremdenwillkomm*, **Rufe*, *Berliner Hof*, *Kaisergarten*, *Erholung*, all in the Unterland; *Hamburger Hof*, in the Oberland; *Thaten*, *Bredau*, on the Sandinsel.

Sea Bath (comp. p. 122) 60, towel 10, costume 20 pf.; fee of 3 *M* to the attendant on departure. Warm salt-water bath at the Badehaus in the Unterland 1 *M* 20, swimming-bath 80 pf. — **Visitors' Tax** (after 2 days) 3 *M* per week. — *Theatrical Performances*, *Balls*, and *Concerts* during the season (June-Sept.).

Lloyd's Agent, F. K. Oelrichs.

Heligoland, *i. e.* 'Holy Land', which formerly belonged to Schleswig, was taken by the English in 1807, though not officially recognized as English till 1810, but was ceded to Germany in 1890. On three sides the island, which consists of hard red clay and white sandstone and is about ⅕ sq. M. only in area, rises nearly perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 180 ft., forming a long and narrow triangle called the *Oberland*. On the S.E. side only a low, flat bank of sand rises from the water, called the *Unterland*. The island (31 M. from the mainland) contains 2300 inhabitants. The bathing-season and the lobster-fishery are their chief sources of gain. The island is now strongly fortified.

The visitor disembarks on the Unterland, on which are situated a bath-house, a basin used by bathers when prevented by stormy weather from crossing to the 'Düne' (p. 122), the Conversations-Haus, etc. The principal streets are the *Mathies-Terrasse* or *Gesundheits-Allée*, on the N.E. side of the group of houses, and the *Siemens-Terrasse* or *Bindfaden-Allée*, which runs parallel to the cliffs from N.E. to S.W. In the Kaiser-Str. is the *North Sea Museum* (open in summer on week-days, 10-12 & 2-6, adm. 30 pf.), with interesting collections of birds, beasts, and plants, and adjoining it is a *Biological Station*, with an aquarium (visitors admitted). A bust of the poet *Hoffmann von Fallersleben* was erected here in 1892.

From the Unterland an easy flight of 182 wooden steps ascends to the Oberland, a plateau planted chiefly with potatoes, and intersected by the *Kartoffel-Allée*. The pastures support goats and a few sheep. The principal street in the village, called the *Falm*, skirting the S.E. margin of the cliff, commands a fine view of the Unterland, the downs, and the sea. The best views of the cliffs are obtained at the *Sathurn* (South Horn) and *Nathurn* (North Horn), which last is a favourite point towards sunset (restaurant). Near the N. end of the island is the *Lummenfelsen* ('Lummen', guillemots), its highest

point, where thousands of gulls nest in May and June. The *Lighthouse* merits a visit (fee 30 pf.).

Opposite the Unterland, and separated from it by a strait 3/4 M. in width and 12-16 ft. deep, is the *Düne* or *Sandinsel* (ferry there and back 80 pf.), on the N. (left) side of which is the ladies', and on the S. (right) side the 'mixed' and the gentlemen's bathing-place.

Boat for the interesting excursion round the island, 1-3 pers., 2 hrs., 3 *M*, each addit. 1/2 hr. 1 1/2 *M*; larger boat, 1-6 pers., twice these fares. — An °Illumination of the rocks and grottoes takes place on Aug. 10th (3 *M* each), on which occasion the whole of the visitors hire boats in order to witness it to advantage. Many of the rocks have received fanciful names, such as the Nun, Monk, and Pastor. — The phenomenon of *Phosphorescence* is frequently seen to great advantage in the sea round Heligoland.

Steamer from Heligoland to *Norderney* (p. 89) 8 *M* 80 pf., return 13 *M* 60 pf.

19. From Hamburg to Kiel.

70 M. Railway in ca. 2 hrs. (fares 9 *M* 10, 6 *M* 90, 4 *M* 60 pf.; express 10 *M* 20, 7 *M* 60, 5 *M* 30 pf.). — *Tramway* to Altona, see p. 118.

Hamburg, see p. 104. The trains start at the *Klostertor*, and stop at the stations of *Dammtor*, *Sternschanze*, and *Holsten-Strasse*. 4 1/2 M. *Altona*, see p. 118. The next stations are unimportant. — 23 M. **Elmshorn** *(Holsteinischer Hof; Grosses Haus)*, a prosperous town on the *Krückaue*, with 13,600 inhabitants.

From Elmshorn to Tondern, 112 M., railway in 4-4 1/2 hrs. (fares 14 *M* 40, 10 *M* 80, 7 *M* 20). — The line traverses the fertile *Marschland*, the home of the Ditmarsch peasants, whose gallant struggles with the Dukes of Holstein ended with their subjection in 1559. — 10 1/2 M. **Glückstadt** *(Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Holsteinischer Hof;* Lloyd's agent, *E. Falcke)*, a town of 6600 inhab., formerly fortified. — 15 M. **Itzehoe** *(Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Hôt. Hamburg; Central*, R. 2, D. 3 *M*), the oldest town in Holstein, founded in 809, lies on the *Stör* and was once the meeting-place of the Holstein Estates. Pop. 15,600. A branch-line runs hence viâ (12 M.) *Kellinghusen* (Stadt Hamburg) to (13 1/2 M.) *Wrist* (p. 123). — From (32 M.) *St. Margarethen* a branch-line runs to (4 1/2 M.) **Brunsbüttel** *(Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. 1 1/2-3, B. 3/4, D. 1 1/2 *M*; Lloyd's agents, *Sartori & Berger*), at the W. end of the *Baltic Ship Canal*, with inner and outer harbours, connected by a double lock (steamer to Rendsburg and Kiel, see p. 126). — We now cross the Baltic Ship Canal (p. 125). — 47 M. **Meldorf** *(Holländerei*, R. 2, D. 3 1/2 *M*, well spoken of), with 3800 inhab., was the home of Carsten Niebuhr (d. 1815), the traveller, and also of his more famous son, the historian Barthold Georg Niebuhr (1776-1831). The old parsonage (13th cent.) has a gable of 1601. The *Museum* contains a carved room of 1568. The church of *St. John* (13th cent.) has old ceiling-paintings. — 55 M. **Heide** *(Landschaftliches Haus)*, with 8100 inhab., has a monument to Heinrich van Zütphen, the Reformer, burned here by the fanatical peasants in 1524. It is the junction of a line to Neumünster (p. 123) and Tönning (see below) and of another to (15 M.) *Busum* (Strand Hotel; Deutscher Kaiser; Bellevue), a pleasant little watering-place. — 69 M. *Friedrichstadt* (Stadt Hamburg), a small Dutch-like town (pop. 2400) near the *Eider*.

76 M. **Husum** (°*Thomas's*, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; °*Stadt Hamburg*, R. 1 3/4-2 1/2, B. 3/4, D. 1 1/2 *M*; Brit. vice-consul, *C. Christiansen*), on the *Husumer Au*, which here empties itself into the German Ocean by means of the 'old' and the 'new' *Hever*, is small seaport (8300 inhab.), with an old château of the former dukes. — [From Husum a railway runs to the S.W. to (13 M.) **Tönning** (*Victoria;* Brit. vice-consul, *C. Becker;* Lloyd's agent, *C. M. Lexlow*), with 3100 inhab., situated on the North Sea, at the mouth of the *Eider*, which forms a good harbour here, and to (20 M.

KIEL
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
1. Bismarck-Denkmal
2. Kaiser Wilhelm I.
3. Krieger
4. Kunsthalle
5. Museum vaterl. Altertümer
6. Polizei
7. Reichsbank
8. Stadthaus
9. Stadttheater
B.4.
D.3.
D.3.
C.4.
D.4.
C.4.
B.4.
B.4.
D.4.
Belvedere 300m.
Seebade-Anstalt
Waldburg
Marine Akademie
Adolf Platz
Schiller Theat.
Marine Garnison K.
Mineralog. Institut
Kommandantur Marine
Intendantur
Klaus Groth Lazarett
Kaiserl. Admiralität
Seebats Kaserne
Akademische Kin. Anstalten
Matrosen Kaserne
Zoolog. Mus.
Seeburgbr.
Bibliothek
Universität
Hansabrücke
Lehmberg
Kas.
Schloß
Schloßbrücke
Seegarten
Seegartenbrücke
Oblandes Gericht
Schreventeich
Ober Realschule
Rathaus
Gymnasium
Neu Markt
Bootshafen
Jakobi Kirche
Wilhelms Platz
Exerzier Platz
Kl. Kuhberg
Gr. Kuhberg
Post
Schwimmdock
Thaulow Museum
Friedrichstr.
Bahnhof
Waldwiese
Hindenburgufer
Germaniawerft
Eckernförde
Hamburg
Lübeck
Gaarden
Wellingdf.
Wagner &
Geograph. Anstalt von

Garding (Post; Holsteinischer Hof), connected by omnibus (60 pf.) with the small sea-bathing resort of *St. Peter*.] — Steamers ply from Husum to *Amrum* (p. 130), to *Nordstrand* (once daily in 1 hr., fare 1 *M*), and to *Pellworm* (daily, in 2½ hrs.; fares 2 *M*). — From Husum to Jübek, see p. 128.

101 M. *Niebüll* (Sonnichsen), the junction of branch-lines to Flensburg (p. 128) and to *Dagebüll* (Strand Hotel; Bahnhofs-Hôtel), whence a steamer plies to Wyk (see p. 131). — 112 M. **Tondern** (*Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. 2-4, B. 1 *M*; *Stadt Hamburg*), an ancient town (3700 inhab.), is the junction of lines to *Hoyer-Schleuse* (p. 130; steamer to Sylt) and to *Tingleff* (p. 129). — 128½ M. *Scherrebeck* (Degn's Hotel); steamer to Röm, see p. 130.

Beyond Scherrebeck the railway goes on to *Hvidding* and *Bramminge* in Denmark, the latter the junction for *Esbjerg* and *Fredericia* (comp. *Baedeker's Norway & Sweden*).

36 M. *Wrist*; branch-line to Itzehoe, see p. 122.

51 M. **Neumünster** (*Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; *Horn's*, R. 2 *M*; *Struck*, all at the station; *Victoria*, R. & B. 2½ *M*; *Railway Restaurant*, good), a town with considerable cloth-factories and 27,300 inhab., is the junction of lines to (50 M.) Tönning (p. 122) viâ Heide, to Flensburg (R. 20), to Plön and Eutin viâ Ascheberg (p. 139), and to (28 M.) Oldesloe and Schwarzenbeck (p. 132) viâ *Segeberg*.

58 M. *Bordesholm*, once a richly-endowed monastery, is prettily situated on the lake of that name. The country becomes more attractive. Near Kiel the picturesque *Eider Valley* is traversed, beyond which the harbour and the distant Baltic become visible. 64 M. *Voorde*.

70 M. **Kiel.** — **Hotels.** *Near the Railway Station:* *Germania (Pl. a; C, 5), R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 8½ *M*; Mædicke (Pl. b; C, 5), with garden, R. 1½-3, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; *Mühl (Pl. c; C, 5); Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. i; C, 6), R. 1½-2, D. 1½ *M*; Först's (Pl. k; C, 6). R. 2-2½, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*; Hôtel de l'Europe, new. — *In the Town:* *Zum Kronprinzen (Pl. d; C, 5), R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2½-3 *M*; Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. g; C, 4); Börse, Holsten-Str. 29 (Pl. l; C. 4, 5); Union (Pl. e; C, 5), R. 1½ 3, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; Kieler Hof, Scheevenbrücke, R. 1½-2 *M*. — *By the Schloss-Garten:* *Holst's (Pl. h; C, D, 3), R. from 2½ 2, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; Zum Schlossgarten (Pl. m; C, 3). — For a stay of several days: *Seebade-Anstalt, first-class, with charges to correspond; *Bellevue (p. 125), both with view of the bay; Düsternbrook (Pl. f; D, 1); Victoria (Pl. n; D, 1); Waldburg, R. 2-2 *M*; all these in Düsternbrook. — *Pension Friedrichs*, Bau-Str. 9 (pens. 3-4 *M*).

Restaurants. **Seebade-Anstalt*, **Holst's*, **Schlossgarten*, see above; *Münchner Bürgerbräu*, Schumacher-Str. 20; *Seegarten*, by the palace, D. 1½ *M*; *Reichshallen*, Vorstadt (Pl. C, 5); *Burghalle*, Dänische-Str. 42. — Wine: *Ratsweinkeller* (p. 124); *Fritz*, Falck-Str. 12. — **Cafés.** *Monopol*, Holsten-Str. 9; *Wiener Café*, corner of Brunswiker-Str. and Karl-Str. (Pl. C, 3). — **Confectioners.** *Uhlmann*, Dänische-Str. 3; *Rolfs*, Schlossgarten 5.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 9; D, 4), in winter only; *Schiller-Theater* (Pl. A, 1); *Kaiserkrone*, Breite Weg, varieties. — Concerts at the *Waldwiese*, *Krusenrott's*, the *Reichshallen*, and *Wriedt's*.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Jensen-Str. 5.

Cabs. Per drive of 10 min. 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 20 min. 80 pf., each 10 min. more 30 pf.; 3-4 pers. for 10 min. 80 pf. each 10 min. more 40 pf. Double fares at night (11-7). Each trunk 30 pf. — Drive to *Holtenau* and *Levensau* (p. 126) and back (2½ hrs.), 6 *M* (bargain advisable).

Electric Tramways. 1. From the *Waldwiese* to the *Belvedere*; 2. from the *Waitz-Str.* to the *Knooper Weg*; 3. from the *Wall* to the *Seebade-Anstalt*; 4. from the *Station* to *Wellingdorf*.

Boat per hour, for 1-5 pers. 2 *M*, each ¼ hr. of waiting 50 pf.

Small Steamers also ply in all directions: from the Jensen-Str. (Pl. C, 5) to *Gaarden* (Germania Wharf) every 5 min.; from the Schumacher-Tor

(Pl. D, 4) to *Gaarden* (Imperial Wharf) every 7½ min. (5 pf.); from the Seegarten-Brücke (Pl. D, 4) to *Ellerbek* every 20 min. (10 pf.), and to *Dietrichsdorf* and *Neumühlen* every ½ hr. (15 pf.); to *Friedrichsort* viâ *Reventlow-Brücke*, *Bellevue*, and *Holtenau*, 16 times daily, 30 pf. (red flag); to *Laboe* viâ *Reventlow-Brücke*, *Bellevue*, *Heikendorf*, and *Möltenort*, 17 times daily, 35 pf. (green flag).

Baths. *Ludwigsbad*, Lorenzen-Damm 21 (Pl. B, C, 3, 4). — *Sea Bathing* at the Seebade-Anstalt, Ellerbek, Bellevue, Heikendorf, Laboe, and Stein.

British Vice-Consul, *Herr A. L. A. Sartori.* — **U. S. Consular Agent,** *Herr Paul Sartori.* — **Lloyd's Agents,** *Sartori & Berger.*

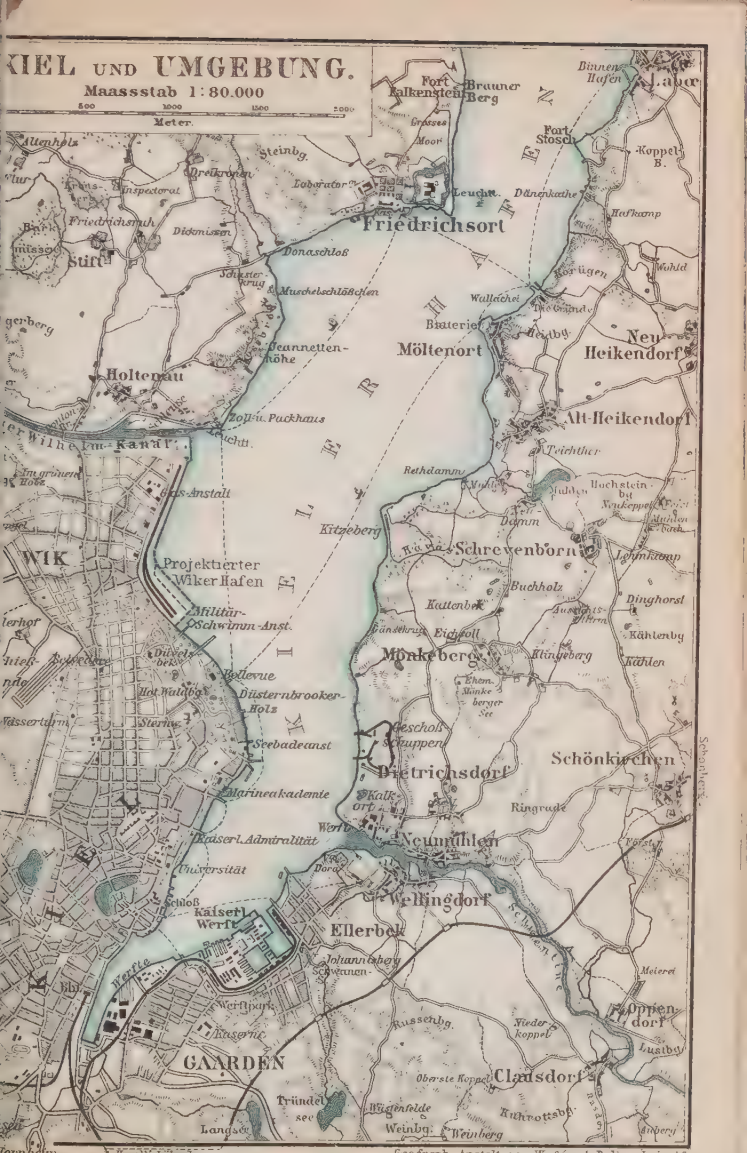
Principal Attractions (one day). Morning: Imperial Wharf (p. 126); Thaulow Museum (see below); Museum of Antiquities (p. 125); Palace (p. 125); University (p. 125); visit to a man-of-war. Afternoon: excursion to Levensau (p. 126) or over the bay to Laboe (p. 126). — A visit to one of the *Men-of-War* in the harbour is generally permitted between 12 & 1.30; apply to one of the boatmen, who charge about ¾-1¼ *M* according to the distance, including waiting (no fee should be offered to the sailor who shows the vessel).

Kiel, one of the oldest towns in Holstein, with 122,000 inhab. (including *Gaarden*, incorporated in 1901), the headquarters of the German navy, with a naval academy and a university founded in 1665, is picturesquely situated at the S. end of the *Kieler Föhrde*, one of the best havens in Europe and the chief war-harbour of Germany. Kiel is also a great depôt of the trade between the Danish islands and the continent. The 'Kieler Umschlag', a large fair held in Jan., has been of importance since the 14th century. Extensive harbour-fortifications, quays, and docks have been constructed within the last few years. Regattas are generally held in the third or fourth week of June ('Kieler Woche').

The old town is badly built, with narrow, crooked streets; but a handsome new quarter has come into existence between Kleine Kiel and the Düsternbrook Woods.

In the Sophienblatt, opposite the station, stands the Thaulow Museum (Pl. C, 5, 6; open free on Tues., Thurs., & Frid. 11-2, Sun. 12-5; at other times on application, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 30 pf. each, a party 20 pf. each), containing an unrivalled collection of Schleswig-Holstein wood-carvings (16-17th cent.) presented to the province in 1875 by the late Professor Thaulow (comp. p. xxxv). The gems of the collection are an altar from Neukirchen (1st half of the 15th cent.) and a so-called 'Susannah Cabinet'.

Skirting the harbour, or proceeding through the 'Klinke' and the 'Vorstadt', we soon reach the town (Altstadt) itself, which lies between the pool called the *Kleine Kiel* and the harbour. In the centre of it rises the *Church of St. Nicholas*, built in 1241 and skilfully restored in 1877-84 (good carved altar). Adjacent are several quaint houses. — In the Markt-Platz is the *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 4), with the Ratsweinkeller (p. 123), decorated with paintings by *Koch*. The Dänische-Strasse leads hence to the left to the *Kunsthalle* (Pl. 4, C, 4; No. 17), with the picture-gallery of the Schleswig-Holstein Art Union (in summer 11-2, Sun. 11-5; in winter Tues. & Frid. 11-2, Sun. 11-5; adm. 30 pf.), and the *Museum of Sculpture*, with casts after the antique and after Thorvaldsen (Sun., Tues., & Frid. 11.30-1.30; in winter, Sun. only).



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

The Schloss or Palace (Pl. D, 4), built at the end of the 16th cent. and restored after a fire in 1838, was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Holstein-Gottorp, and is now occupied by Prince Henry of Prussia. In the court is a monumental fountain, by Lürssen (1888). — The interesting *Museum of National Antiquities* (Pl. 5; D, 4), in the old university, Katten-Strasse 3, contains many objects of a prehistoric period, including a Viking boat 70 ft. in length, found in the Sundewitt Moor (adm. on Sun., Wed., and Sat., 11-1; at other times on application to the attendant; catalogue 20 pf.). — The *Schloss-Garten*, to the N. of the Schloss, contains fine old trees, a *War Monument* (Pl. 3) for 1870-71, and an equestrian *Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 2), by Brütt (1896). At its N. end rises the new University (Pl. C, 3; 1000 students), built in 1876. Adjacent are several institutes in connection with it, including the *Library* (240,000 volumes), the *Zoological Museum* (adm. on Sun. 11-2, Wed. 12-2), and the *Mineralogical Institute*. — In front of the *Garrison Church* (Pl. C, 1, 2) is a bronze *Crucifixion*, by Eberlein (1900) and an *Obelisk* to the memory of Frederick William, Duke of Mecklenburg, drowned in 1897.

From the Schloss-Garten (see above) the Lorenzen-Damm leads to the W., along the Kleine Kiel, to the Neumarkt and the Public Pleasure Grounds. In the middle is a *Statue of Prince Bismarck* (Pl. 1), by Magnussen (1897). To the N. is the *Gymnasium*, with frescoes by A. von Werner in its aula. To the W. are the *Stadthaus* (Pl. 8) and the *Imperial Bank* (Pl. 7). In the Garten-Str. No. 7 is the *Historische Landeshalle*, with portraits of eminent natives of Schleswig-Holstein (adm. 50 pf., free on Sun. & holidays 11-1).

°Environs. The harbour is picturesque, and a trip by steamer or small boat as far as *Laboe* is recommended.

On the W. Bank the °*Düsternbrooker Weg* (Pl. D, 1, 2; tramway No. 3, p. 123), flanked with pleasant country-houses, leads to the N. from the university past the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. C, D, 2), the *Admiralty* (r.), and the *Marine Academy*, with a garden and a statue of the Great Elector and to the *Seebade-Anstalt* (p. 123), with the premises of the Imperial Yacht Club, and through beautiful beech-woods to the (1½ M.) *Hôtel Bellevue* (p. 123).

From the Bellevue the traveller may follow the coast by the village of *Wik* to (1½ M.) the E. end of the **Kaiser Wilhelm Canal** or **Baltic Ship Canal** (see below), which is provided, like the W. end at Brunsbüttel (p. 122), with an inner and outer harbour, connected by a double lock. On the N. bank lies the village of *Holtenau* (Hôtel International; Grewe's Beer Garden; Restaurant, above the wharf of the Kiel boats, with fine view), with a statue of Emp. William I. (on the plinth two figures representing War and Peace) and a *Lighthouse*, adorned with a bronze relief emblematic of the Baltic and the North Sea. To the W. of the lock is a *Pontoon Drawbridge*.

The idea of connecting the Baltic with the North Sea by a water-route which would avoid the dangerous voyage round the peninsula of Jutland first crops out in the 14th cent., and various modest attempts were made to solve the problem. The foundation-stone of the present canal was laid by Emp. William I. in 1887, and the canal was formally opened by Emp. William II. in 1895. The expense of construction amounted to 156 million marks (7,800,000*l.*). The canal crosses the land at sea-level, the locks at either end merely serving to neutralize the tidal changes. From Holtenau to Brunsbüttel (p. 122), where it joins the Elbe, it is 60 M. long.

The depth is 30 ft.; the width at the bottom is 70 ft., at the top 220 ft. Six crossing-places allow the largest men-of-war to pass each other. A steamer takes about 9 hrs. to pass through the canal, which is lighted at night by electricity. — Steamers ply through the canal once daily from *Brunsbüttel* to *Rendsburg* (5½ hrs.; 3 *M*), and 2 or 3 times daily from *Rendsburg* to *Kiel* (3 hrs.; 2½ *M*). The voyage, however, presents little interest to the tourist, as the scenery is flat and monotonous and the view impeded by the high banks.

From Kiel to Levensau and back (ca. 4 hrs.). We take the Rendsburg steamer (from the Seegarten-Brücke; Pl. D, 4) to (1 hr.; fare 40 pf.) *Levensau* (see below; cab, see p. 123), above the wharf at which is the *Restaurant Margarethenthal*. We then ascend to (¼ hr.) the imposing *High Level Bridge of Levensau*, which carries road and railway over the canal in an arch of 430 ft. span, 130 ft. above the level of the water. Hurried travellers may return hence to Kiel by railway. Others may walk along the S. bank of the canal (or the N. bank, viâ the pretty park of *Knoop*; somewhat longer) to the (½ hr.) *Knooper Fährhaus* (inn) and the (20 min.) *Pontoon Bridge* (p. 125). We then cross to the N. bank and proceed to the right to the (25 min.) wharf at Holtenau, whence we return by one of the small harbour-steamers (25 min.; 25 pf.).

The E. Bank of the harbour (tramway to Wellingdorf, see p. 123) is also attractive. The *Wilhelminenhöhe*, with its view-tower (adm. 20 pf.), opposite the railway-station (steamers, see p. 124), commands an admirable view of the town and the wooded W. bank. In *Guarden* are some extensive private wharves; to the N. the large *Imperial Wharves and Docks* (no admission for foreigners). — The village of *Ellerbek* (Hohenzollern Inn; local railway, see below) is the headquarters of the 'Kieler Sprotte' fishery (sprats, prepared by smoking). Opposite Wellingdorf (terminus of the electric tramway) lies *Neumühlen* (Margarethenhöhe, pens. 3½ *M*), at the mouth of the *Schwentine*, with a large steam and water mill and an extensive ship-building yard. Farther distant is the *Schrevenborn* wood (view tower); then, between the villages of *Alt Heikendorf* (inns), *Möltenort* (inn and Laboe, the 'Grunde', affording charming silvan walks on the slopes of the coast. The fishing-village of *Laboe* (Laboe; Seegarten, pens. 3½-4 *M*) is situated in the *Probstei*, an extremely fertile district, belonging to the nunnery of *Preetz* (p. 139). The batteries of *Möltenort* and *Laboe* and the opposite fort of *Friedrichsort* command the entrance to the harbour. About 2 M. to the N.E. of Laboe is *Stein* (sea-bathing; inn).

To *Sonderburg* (p. 129), steamboat daily, in 4½ hrs.; to *Kappeln* (p. 128) twice weekly, in 3 hrs.; to *Eutin* and *Lübeck*, see R. 22.

From Kiel to Flensburg, 50 M., railway in 3 hrs. The train crosses the Baltic Ship Canal at (6 M.) *Levensau*, by the bridge mentioned above). From (20 M.) **Eckernförde** (*Drowatzki*; *Stadt Hamburg*; *Seegarten*), a seaside resort (6700 inhab.), a railway runs to (17½ M.) *Kappeln* (p. 128) and a diligence plies to (14 M.) *Schleswig* (in 2¾ hrs.; see p. 127). We cross a corner of the Bay of Eckernförde, and the broad *Schlei*, and traverse the district of *Angeln* (p. 128). From (32 M.) *Süderbrarup* a light railway runs to Schleswig (p. 128). 50 M. *Flensburg*, see p. 128.

From Kiel to Schönberg, 14 M., narrow-gauge railway in 1 hr., passing *Ellerbek* (see above) and other stations. About 2 M. to the N.E. of *Schönberg* is the sea-bathing resort of the same name.

20. From Hamburg to Flensburg and Vamdrup.

162 M. Railway to (111 M.) *Flensburg* in 3-4½ hrs. (fares 13 *M* 80, 10 *M* 40, 6 *M* 90 pf.; express 15 *M* 50, 11 *M* 50 pf.); to *Vamdrup* in 5-7 hrs. (fares 23 *M*, 17 *M*, 11 *M* 90 pf.).

From Hamburg to (51 M.) *Neumünster*, see R. 19. The line traverses heath and moorland. — 65 M. *Bokelholm*. — We cross the *Baltic Ship Canal* (p. 125).

SCHLESWIG
1:24000
0 200 400 600 Meter
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Tiergarten
Neuwerk
Reitbahn
Stadtmühle
Wasserkunst
Gr. Hesterberg
Belle vue
Chem. Bellmann-Denkm.
Krieger-Denkm.
Hesterberg
Amtsger.
Theater
Mühlenteich
Bahnhof
Post
Reichsbank
Sparkasse
Bahnhof
Domschule
Dom
Markt
Michaelisallee
Königswiesen
Bade-Anst.
Schloß Gottorp
Schloßhalle
LOLLFUSS
Burg See
Gilsebrun
Luisenbad
ALTSTADT
Holmer Noor
Holm
Ehem. Freiheit
St. Johannis-Kloster
Kanonen-Denkm.
Regierung
Mühlen-Teich
Gas-Anstalt
Prinzen-Palais
Tegel-Noor
Mövenberg
SCHLEI
Erdbeeren-Berg
Ohr
Dreifaltigkeits-Kirche
Taubstummen-Anst.
FRIEDRICHSBERG
Haddebye
Kirche
Haddebye Kirchberg
Schloß
Bahnhof
Lornsen-Platz
Michaelis-Kirche
Carstens-Denkm.
Irrenanst.
600 m
300 m
1 Armenhaus (ehem. Präsidentenkloster) C1
2 Bismarckbrunnen E12
3 Katholische Kirche B2
4 Krankenhaus C1
5 Rathaus B1
6 Reventlow-Reseler-Denkmal B2
7 Staatsarchiv D2
Strassenbahn

72 M. **Rendsburg** (**Green's*, Bahnhof-Str., R. 2-4, D. 2½ *M*; *Railway Hotel*, R. & B. 2-3 *M*, good; *Germania*, Parade-Platz), a town with 14,800 inhab., consists of three parts separated by the *Eider*: the *Altstadt* on an island, the *Neuwerk* to the S., and the *Kronwerk* to the N. The fortifications are now converted into promenades. In the Altstadt are the Gothic *Marien-Kirche* (13th cent.) and the *Rathaus* (1566, restored 1901). In Neuwerk is a monument to the patriot Lornsen (1873). Three swing-bridges cross the canal. Steamer to *Kiel* and to *Brunsbüttel* (p. 122), see p. 126. — 78 M. *Owschlag*. As Schleswig is approached a fine view is suddenly disclosed of the town, with its lofty cathedral-tower in the background.

The Danewerk (or *Dannevirke*), an intrenchment which formerly defended the Danish frontier, dating from the 9th cent., and stretching across the level country, was stormed by the Prussians in 1848. The works were subsequently extended and strengthened, but in 1864 the Danish army was too small to defend them against the allied Austrians and Prussians, and abandoned them without a blow. Only a few remains of the rampart are now visible.

86½ M. **Schleswig.** — **Hotels.** *Stadt Hamburg (Pl. a; B, 2), Lollfuss 108, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; Raven's Hotel (Pl. b; D, 1), Stadtweg, R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; Stadt Kiel (Pl. c; B, 2), small, well spoken of; Köster (Pl. e; A, 2), R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M*; Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. d; A, 4); Untiedt's (Pl. f; A, 4), at the station, R. 2-3, D. 1½ *M*. — **Restaurants.** *Schleihalle, Gottorper Damm, déj. 1½ *M*; *Bellevue*, in a lofty situation. — **Baths** at the *Luisenbad* (Pl. C, 2).

Tramway from the Deaf and Dumb Institute (Pl. B, 4) in the Friedrichsberg quarter (branch-line to the station) to the Rathaus-Markt (Pl. E, 1). — *Junction Railway* from the Friedrichsberg Station to the (2 M.) Altstadt Station (Pl. D, 1).

Schleswig, a quiet town with 17,900 inhab., charmingly situated, traces its origin to the reign of Charlemagne, and afterwards became the residence of the Dukes of Schleswig. It extends round the W. end of the arm of the sea named the *Schlei*, and is divided into the *Friedrichsberg*, *Lollfuss*, and *Altstadt*.

From the Friedrichsberg Station (Pl. A, 4) the Bahnhof-Str. leads to the N., past (l.) the *Erdbeerenberg* (tower; fine panorama), to the Friedrich-Strasse. The latter and its N. prolongation, the Gottorper-Str., lead to the *Government Offices* (Pl. A, 3), in front of which is a *War Monument* for 1870-71. Farther on is the old ducal *Schloss Gottorp* (Pl. A, 2), now a barrack, the chapel of which (adm. 50 pf.) has an interesting carved royal pew (1613). To the N. is the wooded *Tiergarten*, with delightful walks.

The *Dom* in the Altstadt (Pl. D, E, 2), erected in the Romanesque style about 1100, was restored in Gothic taste after a fire in 1440. The tower (365 ft. high) was completed in 1894 (adm. 20 pf.; view).

The Interior, with double aisles, tastefully restored in 1888-94, is open free daily, 11-12, and also on Wed., Sun., and holidays, 2 to 4 or 5; at other times on application to the sacristan (opposite the Romanesque S. portal, No. 11; fee 50 pf.). — The *Reredos, formerly in the monastery of Bordesholm (p. 123), a work executed in carved oak by *Brüggemann* in 1524, represents the history of the Passion in 22 sections, and is by far the finest work of art in the Duchies. In the choir, which is freely

adorned with paintings, to the left, is a font of 1480; on the right the marble tomb (1555) of King Frederick I. (d. 1533). Adjacent is the chapel of the Dukes of Gottorp, and in the nave are those of several noble families. The N. aisle contains two altar-pieces by *Juriaen Ovens* (d. 1678; p. xxxi). Good modern stained glass. — The old paintings in the *Cloisters* have been restored.

On the N. side of the Altstadt, in the direction of St. Jürgen, stands a monument (beyond Pl. E, 1) to the eminent painter *J. A. Carstens* (b. at St. Jürgen in 1754, d. at Rome in 1798), erected in 1865. *View. Other monuments commemorate *Chemnitz and Bellmann* (Pl. B, C, 1), the writer and composer of the song 'Schleswig-Holstein meerumschlungen', and *Count Reventlow and W. Beseler*, members of the Schleswig-Holstein Diet in 1848-51. There are also a *War Monument* and a *Bismarck Fountain* (Pl. 2; E, 1, 2). The *Mövenberg* (sea-gulls' hill; Pl. D, 3), a small island in the Schlei, is densely covered with sea-fowl. — The *Haddebye*, a church on the bank of the Schlei, opposite the town, is said to have been founded by Ansgarius (d. 865).

About 4½ M. to the N. of Schleswig is the village of *Idstedt*, where the Schleswig-Holstein army under General Willisen was defeated by the Danes on 25th July, 1850. The 'Lion of Flensburg', a monument erected by the Danes to commemorate the victory, is now in Lichterfelde (p. 22); but it has been replaced by another memorial.

STEAMBOAT twice or thrice daily, in 3 hrs. (fare 2½ *M*) to (21 M.) **Kappeln** (*Stadt Hamburg*, R. 2¼, D. 2 *M*, well spoken of), with 2400 inhab., on the picturesque banks of the *Schlei*, a charming excursion. The old church of Kappeln contains a fine carved altar (1641). The district of *Angeln*, a fertile peninsula between the Schlei and the Bay of Flensburg, presents a somewhat English appearance with its high hedges, which are not common on the Continent. The finest survey of the district is obtained from the *Schiersberg* (240 ft.). — From Kappeln to *Kiel*, steamer in summer daily, except Sun., in 3 hrs. (fare 3 *M*). Railway to *Flensburg* (see below) to *Eckernförde*, see p. 126.

Light railway to (14 M.) *Süderbrarup* (p. 126) in 1¼ hr.

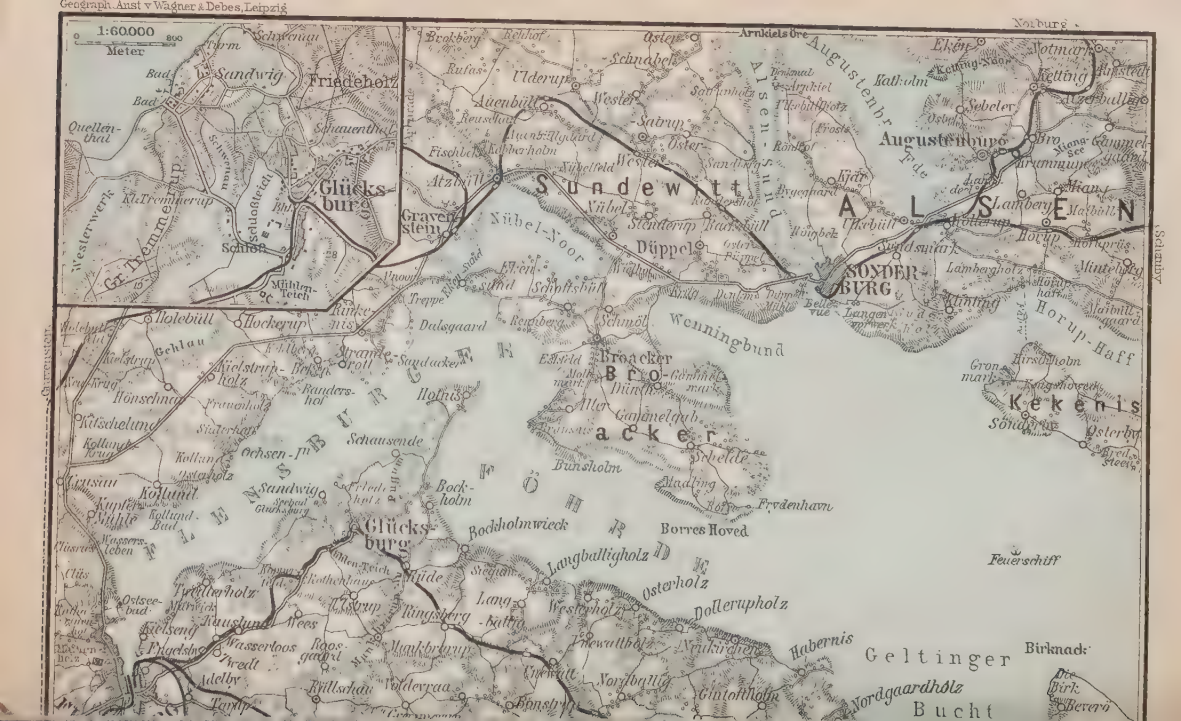
93 M. *Jübek*, the junction for Husum (see p. 122). — From (107 M.) *Nordschleswigsche Weiche* branch-lines diverge to *Niebüll* (25 M.; p. 123) and to *Sonderburg* (29 M.; p. 129).

111 M. **Flensburg.** — **Hotels.** *FLENSBURGER HOF, R. 2 4½, B. 1, D. 2½-3 *M*, lift; *BAHNHOFS-HÔTEL, R. 2½-10, D. 2½ *M*; CENTRAL, R. 1¾-3 *M*, good; KRONPRINZ, these three in the Rathaus-Str.; SOMMER'S, opposite the steamboat-pier, R. & B. 2¾ *M*, D. 1½ *M*. — **Restaurants.** At the **Flensburger Hof* (see above); *Münchener Bürgerbräu; Colosseum; Steamboat Pavilion.* — Cafés at the *Flensburger Hof* and at the *Theatre*. — Wine at the *Gnomenkeller*, Holm 1.

Tramway from one end of the town to the other.

British Vice-Consul, *Thomas Hollesen*. — LLOYD'S AGENT, *H. W. Christopherson*.

Flensburg, a thriving town with 51,000 inhab., is beautifully situated at the S. end of the *Flensburg Fjord*, one of those deeply-indented bays which form the excellent harbours of Schleswig-Holstein. The most important buildings are the *Nicolai-Kirche*, the *Marien-Kirche* (both with modern towers), the *Law Courts* with wall-paintings by Fröhlich, and the *Theatre*. Opposite the last rises the new *Museum of Industrial Art* (adm. 50 pf.).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Meter
Sandwig
Friedehorst
Glücksburg
Quellenthal
Westerwerk
Schloß
Mühlenteich
Gravenstein
Sundewitt
Nübel-Moor
Düppel
SONDERBURG
ALSEN
Augustenburg
Arnkiels Ore
Alsen-Sund
Augustenb. Bucht
Ketting
Sebeter
Lambjerg
Mattsbüll
Hörup-Haff
Wenningbund
Broacker
Bro-Hörup
Kekenis
Hollebüll
Hockerup
Dalsgaard
Schmöl
Gelau
Kielstrup-Holz
Randershof
Hafnis
Honschnap
Kätschelund
Schausende
Ochsen-Hof
Kollund
Sandwig
Bockholm
Rockholmwieck
Borres Hoved
Feuerschiff
Langballigholz
Osterholz
Dollerupholz
Westerholz
Lang-Bahn
Ringsberg
Mühlenteich
Tastrup
Wees
Hausland
Wassertoos
Roosgaard
Twedt
Adelby
Rüllschau
Norderhaff
Habernis
Geltinger Bucht
Birknack
Nordgaardholz
Glücksburger Föhrde
Flensburger Föhrde

free on Sun., 11-1). In the Südermarkt is a Bismarck memorial fountain, by Schievelkamp (1903). — Fine view from the *Bellevue* (Pl. A, 1), a café on the hill to the W. Near the new barracks is the insignificant ruin of *Duburg*. Pleasant walks in the *Marienholz* (W.) and along the fjord.

The ***Flensburg Fjord** is a fine sheet of water enclosed by gentle grassy and wooded slopes, enlivened by the red roofs of scattered farmhouses. Small steamers ply on the fjord (to Sonderburg in 2½ hrs., return-fare 3 *M*.; to Glücksburg about 1 hr.).

On the S. bank lies **Glücksburg** (**Strand Hotel*, near the pier, pens. 50-65 *M* per week; **Bellevue*, R. 1-3, D. 2½, board 28 *M* per week), now frequented as a bathing-place by 2000 visitors annually. The village (Ruhethal Inn; Stadt Hamburg), ¾ M. from the shore, possesses a Schloss of the 16th cent., picturesquely situated on a small lake shaded with beeches. — The steamer next passes through the narrow *Eken-Sund* and touches at *Gravenstein* (*Curhaus, R. 2-4, pens. 5 *M*), then returns to the fjord, rounds the peninsula of *Broacker*, and reaches —

Sonderburg (*Curhaus*, R. 15-20 *M* per week, board 30 *M*; *Holstein'sches Haus*, R. 2½, D., incl. wine, 3½ *M*; *Stadt Hamburg*; bath and lodging-houses), the pleasant little capital (5500 inhab.) of *Alsen*, an island 122 sq. M. in area. The old Schloss of the Dukes of Augustenburg is now a barrack. Sonderburg is frequented as a bathing-place. Steamer to Kiel (p. 123) daily in 4¼ hrs.; to *Apenrade* (see below) through the *Alsen-Sund* 4 times daily (3 hrs., fare 3 *M*). — Towards the N.E., about 4½ M. from Sonderburg, lies the bathing-place of *Augustenburg* (Park Hotel), on the deeply-indented *Augustenburg Fjord*. Near *Atzerballig*, 3 M. farther on, rises the *Hüge Berg* (240 ft.), which commands a survey of the island, the sea, Fünen, Arroe, etc.

A walk from Sonderburg, starting from the W. side of the bridge over the Alsen-Sund, passing the rail. station on the right, and along the Flensburger Chaussée to the *Intrenchments of Düppel* is recommended. These were a connected series of bastions forming a semicircle round the point of the *Sundewitt* opposite Sonderburg (see Map), and extending from the Alsen-Sund to the *Wenningbund*, and were stormed by the Prussians in 1864 after a siege of two months.

A light railway connects Sonderburg with Flensburg. Steamer from Flensburg to *Faaborg*, viâ Sonderburg, once daily (6 hrs.).

Railway from Flensburg to *Eckernförde* and *Kiel*, see p. 126.

From Flensburg to *Kappeln* (p. 128), 32 M., light railway viâ *Glücksburg* (see above) and *Steinberg* in 3½ hrs.

The railway now runs due N.; country uninteresting. 127 M. *Tingleff* is the junction of a line to Tondern (for Sylt, see p. 130). — 136½ M. *Rothenkrug*, whence a branch-line runs to (4½ M.) **Apenrade** *(Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Stadt Hamburg; Strand Hotel)*, a small trading-town and sea-bathing place (6600 inhab.) on the beautiful *Apenrade Fjord*. Steamer from Apenrade to Sonderburg, see above.

Pleasant drives may be taken from Apenrade to the (9 M.) *Knivsberg*, which is surmounted by a Bismarck Tower (144 ft.; one-horse carr. 5, two-horse 8 *M*); and to *Hadersleben* (see below; 10 or 15 *M*).

From (149 M.) *Woyens* another branch-line runs to *Hadersleben* (7½ M.), a small trading-place (9200 inhab.) on the fjord of that name.

At (162 M.) *Vamdrup* the Danish frontier is reached (see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*).

21. The North Frisian Islands.

Approaches. To Westerland in Sylt. 1. Railway from *Hamburg* (Altona) to *Tondern* (p. 123), either viâ Itzehoe and Niebüll (135 M., in 4-5 hrs.; p. 123), or viâ Tingleff (143 M., in 4¼-5½ hrs.; p. 129); railway from Tondern to (8 M.) *Hoyer-Schleuse* in 20-35 min.; and steamer thence thrice daily in 1¾ hr. to *Munkmarsch* on the E. coast of Sylt, whence a tramway plies in 12 min. (fare 1 *M*) to (2½ M.) *Westerland*. Through express-fares from Hamburg, 26 *M* 40, 21 *M* 10, 16 *M* 50 pf. — 2. Steamboat from *Hamburg* daily viâ Cuxhaven and Heligoland (comp. p. 120) in ca. 10 hrs. to *Hörnum*, at the S. extremity of Sylt; thence by light railway in 40 min. (fare 2½ *M*) to (11 M.) *Westerland*. Fare 21 *M* 30, return-ticket 33 *M* 80 pf.

To Wyk in Föhr. 1. Railway from *Hamburg* (Altona) viâ Heide or viâ Neumünster to *Niebüll* (124 or 136 M., in 3¾-5¼ hrs.; pp. 122, 123) and thence to (8½ M.) *Dagebüll* (p. 123), whence a steamer plies twice daily in ¾ hr. (fare 2 *M*) to *Wyk*. Through express-fares from Hamburg 21 *M* 80, 17 *M* 20, 12 *M* 20 pf. — 2. Steamer daily from *Hamburg* to *Hörnum* (see above; boats changed) and thence to *Wittdün* in Amrum in 3½ hrs. and to *Wyk* in ½ hr. more. Fare 7½ *M*.

To Amrum. 1. Steamer from *Husum* (p. 122) daily to *Wittdün* and on to *Steenodde* in 3-4 hrs. (5 *M*). — 2. From *Wyk* steamer once or twice daily in 1 hr. (1 *M* 80 pf.). — 3. From *Hamburg*, see above (fare 8 *M* 10 pf.).

To Röm. Omnibus in 50 min. from *Scherrebek* (p. 123) to the pier, whence a steamer plies twice daily in 1 hr. to *Königsmark*, on the E. coast of Röm; thence tramway to (1¾ M.) *Lakolk*.

The *North Frisian Islands*, frequented as sea-bathing resorts by the Germans (comp. p. 89) lie off the W. coast of Schleswig-Holstein, from which they are separated by a narrow arm of the sea, known as the *Watten*. The narrow navigable channels between the numerous sand-banks are indicated by brooms. A characteristic feature in the archipelago is formed by the *Halligen*, low green islets rising a few feet only above the surface of the sea upon which they seem to float.

The long and narrow island of **Sylt** is the largest German island in the North Sea, being upwards of 39 sq. M. in area (4000 inhab.). It contains numerous 'giants' graves'. The principal village on it is —

Westerland.— **Hotels** (all with electric light). *Curhaus, R. 2½-8 *M*; D. from 2 *M* 30 pf., pens. from 50 *M* per week; *Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. a); *Hôt. Royal (Pl. b); *Victoria (Pl. c), D. 2½, pens. 45-72 *M*; Hohenzollern (Pl. d), pens. 42-50 *M*, well spoken of; Grand-Hôtel (Pl. e), pens. 58½ *M*; Stadt Hamburg (Pl. f), R. 2-3½, board 31 *M* per week; Reichshof (Pl. g), pens. 6-7 *M* per day; Christianenhöhe (Pl. h), pens. 6 *M*; Holsteinisches Haus (Pl. i), pens. 40-46 *M*.

Restaurants. *Borg*, *Ægir*, both in the Strand-Str.; *Seestern*, Friedrich-Str.; *Arkaden*; *Beier*, on the beach; these five of the first-class, D. 2 *M* 50 pf.; *Baumannshöhle*, Paul-Str., D. from 1 *M* 80 pf. The larger hotels also have *Strandhallen*-Restaurants on the beach. — **Cafés.** *Siebert*, *Wiedermann*, Strand-Strasse.

Theatre at the Hôt. Reichshof. — **Band** twice daily on the beach; in the evening at the Curhaus. — **Reading Rooms** on the beach and at the Curhaus.

Sea Baths. Bathing-machine 75 pf., towel 5 pf. Tickets at the Bade-Bureau (Pl. 1), 6 a.m.-2 p.m. Warm Baths (Pl. 4; 7 a.m.-2 p.m), next the Hôtel Royal, 1½ *M*. — **Visitors' Tax** (after 3 days), 12 *M* for the season, 1 *M* per day.

Sailing Boats for 1-4 pers., at Munkmarsch 3 *M* per hour, at Westerland beach 4 *M*; each addit. hr. 1 *M*. — **Cabs.** Those whose drivers bear numbers have a fixed tariff.

Ostindienfahrer Huk
Ellenbogen
Königshafen
Ellenbogen-Spitze
Uthörn
Sandberg
Listland
List
Hafen
Hindel-Bucht
Vogelkoje
SYLT
1 : 250.000
Kilometer
Rotes Kliff
Kampen
Leuchtturm
Weißes Kliff
Braderup
Westerland
Munkmarsch
Tinnum
Keitum
Archsum
Morsum
Wattenmeer
Ostende
Morsum-Odde
Rantum
Hörnum
Amrum
Nordland
Nordhafen
Nordspitze
Nordmarkkoje
Nordmarkdeich
Nordmarkkoog
Nordmarkkoog-Siel
Nordmarkkoog-Schleuse
Nordmarkkoog-Sperrwerk
Nordmarkkoog-Sperrwerk-Siel
Nordmarkkoog-Sperrwerk-Schleuse
Nordmarkkoog-Sperrwerk-Siel-Schleuse
Nordmarkkoog-Sperrwerk-Siel-Schleuse-Siel
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Westerland (2000 inhab.), including the village of *Alt-Westerland* and the more town-like *Neu-Westerland*, is situated on the W. side of Sylt, and is separated from the sea by a chain of sand-dunes across which board-walks lead to the beach. A wooden pier divides the gentlemen's bathing-place from the ladies'. The streets of the town are paved and lighted with electricity. About 13,000 sea-bathers annually visit Westerland, where the sea is seldom perfectly calm. — To the S. of the station of the Hörnum railway (p. 130) is the *Life Saving Station*, and still farther to the south are the breeding-places of innumerable sea-fowl.

About 3 M. to the N. of Westerland (carr. 3-4 *M*, there and back; railway to Kampen under construction) lies *Wenningstedt* (Kronprinz, pens. 5-7½ *M*; Nordsee; Central; Friesenhof; lodgings), also frequented for sea-bathing (bath 50 pf.). Near it is the Denghoog, a tumulus formed of immense blocks of granite. — At *Kampen* (Zum Roten Kliff, pens. 30-32 *M*), 1½ M. to the N. of Wenningstedt, is a tall lighthouse (adm. 1 *M*). A drive may be taken hence to the N. to the (1½ M.) hamlet of *List*, at the N. end of the island. — On the E. coast of Sylt, 3 M. from Westerland, lies *Keitum* (Friesenhalle, pens. 30 *M*, very fair), containing a local museum (adm. 80 pf.) and a monument to Jens Uwe Lornsen (p. 127). About 4½ M. farther on is the *Morsum-Kliff*.

Wyk. — **Hotels.** °Curhaus; °Redlefsen's (Pl. a), R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 37-47 *M* per week; Schulz's (Pl. b), pens. from 37 *M*; Deppe's (Pl. c), with café, R. 2½-6, board 30 *M* per week; Nordfriesischer Hof (Pl. d), pens. 35-40 *M*; Strand Hotel (Pl. e), near the harbour, pens. 35-42 *M*; Börse (Pl. f); Fährhaus (Pl. g). — Pensions. *Frau Dr. Horn; Frau Dr. Jänicke*; also lodgings (best in the Sandwall), 9-24 *M* per week.

Restaurants. *Redlefsen's Altdeutscher Keller*, *Erholung*, both in the Sandwall; *Schweizerhalle*, in the Königs-Garten; *Strandhalle*, *Schützenhof*, near the beach.

Sea Baths (7-12 a.m.), 75 pf.; warm salt-water bath 1½ *M*; tickets from *G. Weigelt*, Sandwall 127. — Visitors' Tax (after 3 days) 9 *M*, families 12-20 *M*. — *Lloyd's Agents*, L. Heymann & Sons.

Wyk, the capital of the island of *Föhr*, on the E. coast of which it lies, is a pleasant village with 1200 inhabitants. The chief resort of the visitors (5200 annually) is the *Sandwall*, which is shaded by trees and skirts the beach. At its N. end is the *Harbour*; to the W. of it the *Königs-Garten*. Wyk is the mildest of the bathing-resorts on the North Sea and is well adapted for children.

The island of Föhr (30 sq. M.) contains 17 villages, of which the most frequented are (¼ hr from Wyk) *Boldixum*, (1¼ hr.) *Nieblum*, and (1¼ hr.) *Alkersum*. — The situation of Wyk admirably adapts it for sailing-excursions; *e.g.* to the 'Halligen' (p. 130) of *Hooge* (18 *M*), *Oland* (9 *M*), and *Langeness* (9 *M*), to *Amrum* (see below; 9 *M*), or to *Dagebüll* (p. 128; 9 *M*). — Steamboat to *Sylt*, see p. 130.

The island of **Amrum** (900 inhab.), which is 6 M. long and 3 M. broad, lies to the S. of Sylt. There are steamboat-quays at Wittdün and at Steenodde.

Wittdün. — **Hotels.** Curhaus, R. 1½-4, B. ¾, D. 2½, pens. from 35 *M* per week; Kaiserhof, pens. from 6 *M*; Strand Hotel; Germania, pens. 6 *M*; Central, pens. 35 *M*; Quedens; Victoria. — *Lodgings*. — *Café Hohenzollern*. — *Sea Bath*, 60 pf. — *Visitors' Tax* (after 2 days) 8, families 12-18 *M*.

Wittdün is the leading bathing-resort in Amrum. The beach is

at *Kniepsand*, to the W., whither a light railway and a board-walk lead. — To the N. is the old harbour of *Steenodde* (Seehund, pens. 4-5 *M*), and to the N.W. is a lofty lighthouse (wide view).

Another light railway runs to the N. from Wittdün pier to *Süddorf*, *Curhaus Satteldüne* (pens. 4½ *M*), and *Nebel* (Erholung). — About 3 M. to the N. of Nebel is *Norddorf* (See-Pensionat, pens. 4 *M*), beyond which is the *See-Hospiz* (R. 1-3, board 3½ *M*).

To the N. of Sylt lies the island of **Röm**, 8½ M. long and 3 M. broad, on the E. coast of which is the village of *Königsmark* (Römerhof). On the W. coast lies the recently established bathing-resort of *Lakolk*, where accommodation may be obtained in the 'Block Houses' (three furnished rooms with 2 beds 30-45, board 24 *M* per week) or in the 'Lodging House' (R. 2 *M*).

22. From Hamburg to Lübeck and to Stettin.

222 M. Railway to *Lübeck*, 40 M., in 1-1¾ hr. (fares 5 *M* 70, 4 *M* 30 pf., 3 *M*); from Lübeck to *Stettin*, 182 M., in 6-10 hrs. (fares 26 *M*, 18 *M* 60, 13 *M* 50 pf.).

Hamburg, see p. 104. — 3 M. *Wandsbek* (p. 119); 24½ M. *Oldesloe* (Stadt Hamburg; Curhaus), a picturesquely-situated watering-place with saline baths (4900 inhab.).

A branch-line runs hence to (49 M.) *Hagenow* (p. 143) in 2½ hrs., viâ *Ratzeburg* (p. 143). — From Oldesloe to *Neumünster* and *Schwarzenbeck* see p. 123.

40 M. Lübeck. — **Hotels.** *Stadt Hamburg (Pl. a; C, 5), on the Klingberg, with garden, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M*; Brockmüller (Pl. d; C, 5), Kohlmarkt 11, R. from 2½, D. 3 *M*, commercial; Union (Pl. b; C, 4), Braun-Str. 15, with restaurant; Behrens (Pl. e; C, 4, 5), Holsten-Str. 15, R. 2-3, D. 2 *M*; Central (Pl. i; C, 4), R. 2-4, D. 2, new; Spethmann (Pl. c; C, 4), R. 1½-2½, B. ½, D. 1¾ *M*, these two in the Schüsselbuden 12 & 22; Drückhammer's (Pl. f.; C, 5), Marlesgrube 27. — Near the station: Kaiserhof (Pl. g; B, 4). Untertrave 104, with restaurant; Roter Hahn (Pl. h; B, 4), Untertrave 108; Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. i; B, 4, 5). Obertrave 3, unpretending.

Restaurants. Wine: **Ratsweinkeller* (p. 134), claret and Rhine wines; *Fredenhagen's Keller*, corner of the Fisch-Str. and the Schüsselbuden (Pl. C, 4), D. 1½ *M*, good; *Bodega*, Fleischhauer-Str. 14. — Beer: *Reichel's* Fleischhauer-Str. 16 (Pl. D, 4), D. 1¼ *M*; *Schiffer-Gesellschaft* (p. 138); *Deutscher Kaiser*, corner of König-Str. and Johannis-Str. (Pl. D, 4), with garden; *Rathaus-Halle*, Weiter Krambuden 5; *Wintergarten*, Fleischhauer-Str. 13; *Windel*, Ægidien-Str. 3.

Cafés. *Köpff*, Breite-Str. 89; *Hansa-Café*, Breite-Str. 13; *Café Central*, Meng-Str. 18. — Marzipan (the old English 'marchpane') is a kind of macaroon for which Lubeck is famous; to be had of *Steiner*, Markt 17; *Köpff*, see above; *Bandhold*, Beckergrube 25; *Lüders*, König-Str. 16.

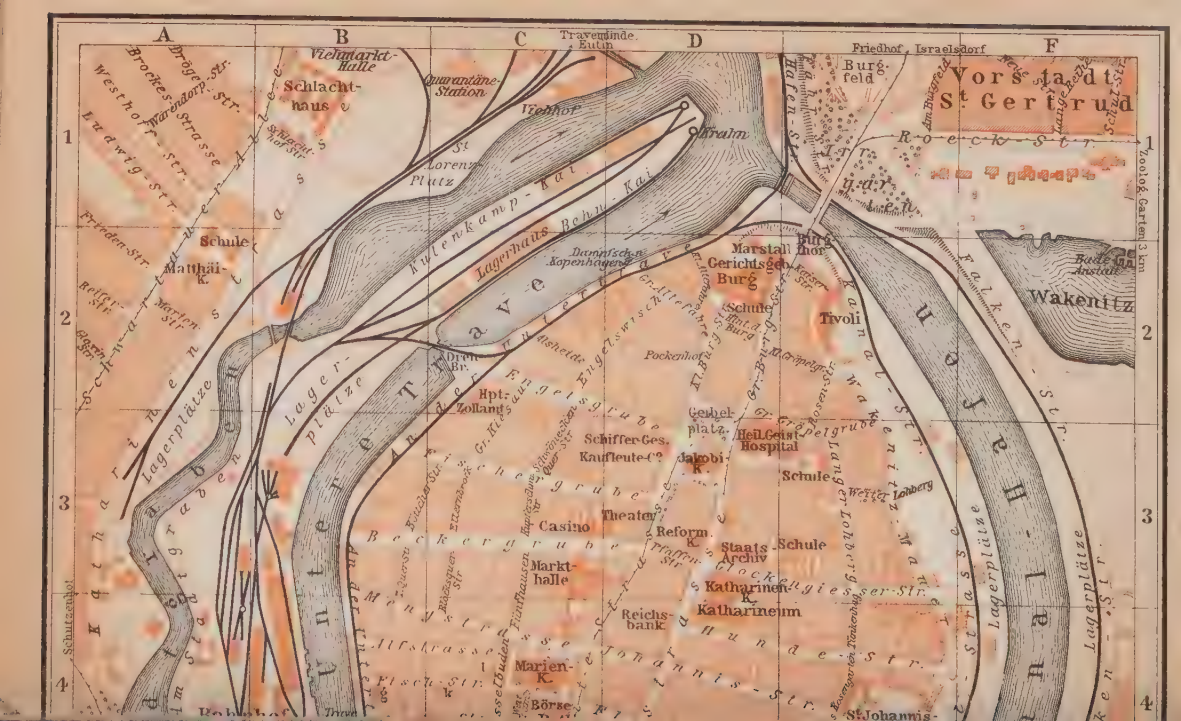
Post & Telegraph Office in the market-place (Pl. C, 4).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 3), in winter only; *Tivoli Theatre* (Pl. E, 2); *Wilhelms-Theater* (Pl. F, 8), in summer only; *Colosseum*, Cronsforder Allée 25 (Pl. D, 8). — *Tivoli*, a concert-garden, on the Waknitz; *Lachswehr* (Pl. A, B, 8), a garden-restaurant on the Trave; *Forsthalle*, at Israelsdorf (tramway, see below). — *Zoological Garden* (p. 138). — *Organ Recitals* (free) in summer in the Cathedral and the Marien-Kirche.

Cabs. Per drive, for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., to the suburbs 90 pf., each additional pers. 15 pf.; per ½ hr. 1 *M*; luggage 30 pf.

Electric Tramways from the Cronsforder Allée (Pl. D, 8) and Mühlen Tor (Pl. E, 7) to the Burg-Tor (Pl. E, 1; 10 pf.), and on to the Roeck Str. or the Forsthalle (see above; 20 pf.); from the Kohlmarkt (Pl. C, 4, 5)

LÜBECK
1:12.500
0 50 100 200 300
Meter
Elektrische Strassenbahn
Vorstadt St. Lorenz
Vorstadt St. Jürgen
Obertrave
Untertrave
Elbe
Mühlen-Teich
Dom
Museum
Stadt-Bauamt
Gas-Anstalt
Sägemühle
Actien-Brauerei
Lachswehr
Schwellen-Tränke
Bade-Anst.
Eisenb. Br.
Danckwarts-Br.
Wieland-Br.
Wipper-Br.
Navigat.-Schule
Kathol. K.
Waisenhaus
Turnhalle
Schulen
Synagoge
St. Annen-Kloster
Aegid-K.
Frein. Armen-Arbeit
Hüxter Warmbad
Bades-haus
Kinder-Hosp.
Schule
Irrenhaus
Wilhelm-Theater
Invaliditäts- u. Altersversich.
Kolosseum
Muldenthor
Holstenthor
Burgthor
Buchen, Klein-Hamburg
Danckwarts-Damm
Aegidien-Str.
Marlesgrube
Hartengrube
Fischergrube
Johannis-Str.
Parade
Mühlenbrücke
Mühlenstrasse
Wallstrasse
Wieland-Str.
Finken-Str.
Sägemühle
Weidenhof
Schmiede-Str.
Schmied-Str.
Schmiede-Brücke
Schmiede-Thor
Schmiede-Allee
Schwartau-Allee
Fischer-Allee
Fischer-Str.
Fischer-Thor
Fischer-Brücke
Fischer-Ufer
Fischer-Graben
Fischer-Hof
Fischer-Wall
Fischer-Platz
Fischer-Gang
Fischer-Gasse
Fischer-Haus
Fischer-Garten
Fischer-Feld
Fischer-Wiese
Fischer-Teich
Fischer-Bach
Fischer-Quelle
Fischer-Berg
Fischer-Tal
Fischer-Weg
Fischer-Pfad
Fischer-Steg
Fischer-Brücke
Fischer-Ufer
Fischer-Graben
Fischer-Hof
Fischer-Wall
Fischer-Platz
Fischer-Gang
Fischer-Gasse
Fischer-Haus
Fischer-Garten
Fischer-Feld
Fischer-Wiese
Fischer-Teich
Fischer-Bach
Fischer-Quelle
Fischer-Berg
Fischer-Tal
Fischer-Weg
Fischer-Pfad
Fischer-Steg
Bismarck-Str.
Pogeler-Str.
Yorck-Str.
Scharnhorst-Str.
Gneisenau-Str.
Blücher-Str.
Moltke-Str.
Augusten-Str.
Seydlitz-Str.
Dorotheen-Str.
Blanck-Str.
Thor-Str.
Hüxter-Damm
Friedr. Wilh.-Str.
Lessing-Str.
Goethe-Str.
Gr. Gröpelgrube
Kl. Gröpelgrube
Gr. Burgstrasse
Kl. Burgstrasse
Gr. Petersgrube
Kl. Petersgrube
Gr. Altefähre
Kl. Altefähre
Gr. Fischergrube
Kl. Fischergrube
Gr. Hartengrube
Kl. Hartengrube
Gr. Marlesgrube
Kl. Marlesgrube
Gr. Aegidiengrube
Kl. Aegidiengrube
Gr. Johannisstrasse
Kl. Johannisstrasse
Gr. Parade
Kl. Parade
Gr. Mühlenbrücke
Kl. Mühlenbrücke
Gr. Wallstrasse
Kl. Wallstrasse
Gr. Schmiedestrasse
Kl. Schmiedestrasse
Gr. Schmiedebrücke
Kl. Schmiedebrücke
Gr. Schmiedethor
Kl. Schmiedethor
Gr. Schmiedeallee
Kl. Schmiedeallee
Gr. Schwartauallee
Kl. Schwartauallee
Gr. Fischerallee
Kl. Fischerallee
Gr. Fischerstrasse
Kl. Fischerstrasse
Gr. Fischerbrücke
Kl. Fischerbrücke
Gr. Fischergraben
Kl. Fischergraben
Gr. Fischerhof
Kl. Fischerhof
Gr. Fischerwall
Kl. Fischerwall
Gr. Fischerplatz
Kl. Fischergang
Gr. Fischergasse
Kl. Fischerhaus
Gr. Fischergarten
Kl. Fischerfeld
Gr. Fischerwiese
Kl. Fischerteich
Gr. Fischerbach
Kl. Fischerquelle
Gr. Fischerberg
Kl. Fischertal
Gr. Fischerweg
Kl. Fischerpfad
Gr. Fischersteg
Kl. Fischerbrücke
Gr. Fischerufer
Kl. Fischergraben
Gr. Fischerhof


A
B
C
D
F
1
2
3
4
Travemünde
Eutin
Friedhof Israelsdorf
Vorstadt St. Gertrud
Viehmarkt-Halle
Schlachthaus
Quarantäne-Station
Viehhof
Brauerei
Burgfeld
Roeck-str.
Zoolog. Garten 3 km
Brocke's Strasse
Drägerstr.
Travendorf-Str.
Westhorst-str.
Ludwig-str.
Schlacht-Str.
St. Lorenz Platz
Kiwitenkamp-Kai
Lagerhaus
Bahn-Kai
Damm'schen-Kopenhagen
Schule
Matthäi-K.
Friedens-Str.
Reiffs-Str.
Marien-Str.
Marstall
Burg-thor
Gerichtsgeb.
Burg
Schule
Tivoli
Badeanstalt
Wakenitz
Wakenitz-Allee
Wakenitz-Kanal
Wakenitz-Str.
Lagerplätze
Katharinen-Lagerplätze
Katharinen-Graben
Untere Trave
Trave-Allee
Trave-Str.
Trave-Kanal
Trave-Kanal-Str.
Trave-Kanal-Allee
Trave-Kanal-Lagerplätze
Trave-Kanal-Str.
Drei Br.
Hpt. d. Zollamts
Pockenhof
Gr. Altefähre
Gr. Burg-Str.
Gr. Krämer-Str.
Gr. Fegefeuer-Str.
Gr. Fischergrube
Gr. Kiel-Str.
Engelswisch
Gebhel-platz
Heil. Geist Hospital
Schiffer-Ges. Kaufleute-C?
Jakobi-K.
Schule
Lobberg
Theater
Casino
Reform. K.
Staats Archiv
Schule
Markt-halle
Katharinen K.
Katharineum
Reichs-bank
Marien-K.
Börse
Johannis-Str.
Johannis-Kirchhof
St. Johannis-
Fischergrube
Beckergrube
Mengstr.
Alfstrasse
Fischer-Str.
Schützenhof
Bahnhof
Tivoli

by the Holsten-Tor (Pl. A, B, 5) and Linden-Platz to the Schützenhof, and on to Krempelsdorf or the Schwartauer Allée (10 pf.).

Steamboats. Small steamboats ply from the Trave Pavilion (Pl. B, 4) to *Schwartau* (p. 138; 35 pf.), *Israelsdorf*, and *Travemünde* on the Lower Trave, and to the *Lachswehr* (see p. 132; 10 pf.) and the *Walk-Mühle* (p. 138; 15 pf.) on the Upper Trave. Motor-launches to Moisling and Padelügge. Large steamers to Copenhagen (quay Pl. C, D, 2) and other ports on the Baltic.

British Vice-Consul, *H. L. Behncke.* — **U. S. Agent,** *Jacob Meyer.* — **Lloyd's Agent,** *Max Gaedertz.*

Lübeck, with 82,000 inhab., the smallest of the three independent Hanseatic towns of the German Empire, was once at the head of the League, and is still a busy commercial place. It lies 10 M. from the Baltic, on the *Trave*, the channel of which has been deepened, so as to afford access to vessels of 16 ft. draught, while the Elbe and Trave Canal (42 M. long; completed in 1900) connects it with the Elbe. Wine (especially claret), timber, and tar are the chief articles of trade at Lübeck. — The town still contains reminiscences of its mediæval greatness in its lofty towers, its ancient gabled houses in the late-Gothic and Renaissance styles, its fortified gateways, its Gothic churches, and its venerable Rathaus.

Lübeck was founded in 1143 by Count Adolph II. of Holstein, near the site of an earlier town of the Wends (Alt-Lübeck, near Schwartau), and shortly afterwards ceded to Henry the Lion, under whom it prospered so well that it was declared a free town of the Empire in 1226 and invested with important municipal privileges. In 1227 Lübeck in alliance with the Holsteiners signally defeated the Danes at *Bornhöved*, thus releasing the surrounding country from their yoke, and soon after it developed considerable naval power. Lübeck's enterprising spirit, coupled with the increasing activity of the neighbouring towns (Rostock, Wismar, Greifswald, Stralsund, Hamburg), gave rise to the foundation of the **Hanseatic League** (from 'Hansa', *i. e.* association), an alliance of the great commercial towns of N. Germany, which formed a peace-loving, but powerful bond of union between Western and Eastern Europe. The first alliances were indeed soon dissolved, but in the 14th cent. they were eagerly renewed, in consequence of the Danes having by the conquest of the ancient colony of Wisby in the island of Gothland in 1361 threatened to monopolise the trade of the Baltic. The war resolved on by the general *Hanseatic Diet* at Cologne in 1367 soon raised the League to the zenith of its power. They conquered S. Sweden (Skåne) and Denmark and permanently garrisoned several important places within these countries, and by the *Peace of Stralsund* in 1370 they even became entitled to ratify the election of the next king of Denmark. The League enjoyed marked prosperity for upwards of a century, and embraced eighty cities in all, from Reval to Amsterdam, and from Cologne to Breslau and Cracow, which according to their situation belonged to one of four sections, *viz.* the Wendish, the Prussian, the Westphalian, and the Gothlandish, and had factories at Bergen, Novgorod, London, and Bruges. Lübeck at that period is said to have numbered 80-90,000 inhab., and held undisputed precedence over the other members of the League. Towards the close of the 15th cent. the increasing power of the Northern and the Russian empires proved detrimental to the League, and its decline was accelerated by the new commercial relations of Europe with America and India, which were chiefly carried on through the medium of England and Holland. Notwithstanding this, Lübeck again endeavoured to assert her ancient supremacy over the Baltic, and the enterprising burgomaster *Jürgen Wullenwever* conceived the bold project of establishing a dominion over the Danish kingdom (1531-35). But these schemes proved abortive, and a war against Sweden in 1563-70, although not unattended with glory, led to no practical result. Lübeck's power thenceforth declined,

although she preserved her position as a free city of the Empire, and continued to enjoy considerable commercial prosperity. The form of government is the same as that of Hamburg (p. 108).

In the history of MEDIÆVAL ARCHITECTURE Lübeck is a place of great importance, owing to the care with which brick building was practised here. This style was chiefly cultivated during the Gothic period. The Lübeck style of church-architecture, particularly that of the Marien-Kirche, has extended to Mecklenburg, Pomerania, Prussia, Brandenburg, and to the W. far beyond the frontiers of Holstein. The material was unsuitable for rich plastic decoration, and compelled the architects to simplify their forms. Thus the buildings are destitute of foliage; the capitals are trapezium-shaped instead of cubical, and there are no slender columns; but these peculiarities led to new structural and decorative beauties. Great attention was paid to the vaulting; spacious halls were constructed without difficulty; surfaces, otherwise blank, were enlivened by moulded stones and coloured bricks were introduced for the same purpose. The external architecture of the churches appears plain and clumsy, owing to the sparing use of flying buttresses, but the interiors are generally imposing.

Leaving the Station (Pl. A, B, 4), we enter the town by the inner **Holsten-Tor*, a fine specimen of a mediæval fortified gateway, completed in 1477 and restored in 1871.

The Holsten-Strasse leads straight to the MARKET PLACE (Pl. C, 4), which contains the old *Pillory* (Pranger) and is adorned by a Gothic *Fountain*, erected in 1873, with statues of Henry the Lion, Adolph II. of Holstein, Emperor Barbarossa, and Frederick II.

The ***Rathaus** (Pl. C, 4), occupying the N.E. corner of the market-place, a Gothic brick building (13-15th cent.) with huge gables and quaint spires, consists of two buildings adjoining each other at right angles. In 1570 the principal part of the building, adjoining the market-place, was embellished with an entrance-hall in the Renaissance style, and in 1594 a handsome staircase in the same style (restored in 1895) was constructed on the side next the Breite-Strasse. In front of the main entrance in the Breite-Strasse are two 'Beischläge' (see p. 166), with metal reliefs of 1452. The N. façade is adorned with paintings of German emperors, princes, civic dignitaries, and chroniclers.

The INTERIOR (open 9-6; adm. by tickets obtained from the keeper to the left, in the main entrance; 30 pf.) underwent a complete restoration in the late-Gothic style in 1887-91. The main entrance (see above) leads into a square *Vestibule*. On the groundfloor, to the right, are the *Audience* or *Senate Room*, rebuilt in the rococo style in 1754-60 (door of 1573; paintings by Torelli, of Bologna), the *Börsen-Nebensaal* (with gallery supported by columns and ceiling-paintings, ancient civic coats-of-arms, etc.), and the *Börsen-Saal*. A gorgeous staircase, supported by pillars of glazed tiles with richly-painted arches and a mural painting by Koch (Henry the Lion receiving the homage of Lübeck; comp. p. 133), ascends from the vestibule to the FIRST FLOOR, with the new *Bürgerschafts-Saal*, adorned with mural paintings by Koch and busts of Bismarck and Moltke. Among the most ancient apartments is the **Kriegsstube* ('War Chamber'; 1594-1608), with a richly-carved door, beautiful inlaid wall-panelling, and a sandstone and alabaster mantelpiece (1595). The decorations are due to Tönnies Evers the Younger; the cassetted ceiling is new. The ancient *Hanseatic Hall* in the N. part of the upper floor, in which the diets were held, was destroyed in 1817.

The **Ratskeller** (see p. 132; entrance from the Market), with its remarkable late-Romanesque and Gothic vaulting and columns, was last

restored in 1900. The *Hansa-Saal* is adorned with the arms of the Hansa towns (1889). The sandstone *Chimney Piece* in the 'Braut-Gemach' bears the quaint inscription of 1575: 'Menich Man lude synghet, wen men em de Brut bringet; weste he wat men em brochte, dat he wol wenen mochte' (many a man sings loudly when they bring him his bride; if he knew what they brought him, he might well weep). The *Admiral's Table* is said to be made of a plank of the last admiral's ship of Lübeck (1570). The *Admiral's Room (Admiralzimmer)* is adorned with humorous mural paintings by Lütgendorff (1887).

Opposite the Rathaus is the handsome *Post and Telegraph Office* (Pl. C, 4).

A few paces to the N. of the market rises the ***Church of St. Mary** (Pl. C, 4), one of the most admirable examples of low-German brick architecture, which has served as a model for numerous churches in this part of the country. It was indebted for its origin in 1251-1310 to the ambition of the citizens to have their principal church larger than the cathedral of the bishop. The plan is similar to that of the French cathedrals, the aisles being lower than the nave, which is not the case with most of the brick churches. It is 335 ft. long; transept 186 ft. in width; nave 127 ft. and aisles 69 ft. high; spires about 410 ft. high. A chime of bells in the small E. tower plays a chorale at the hours and half-hours. At the W. portal is a fine wrought-iron gate.

Interior (S. door open 10-1 o'clock; at other times on application to the sacristan at No. 8 in the neighbouring Meng-Str.; tickets 30 pf.). On the wall to the left of the door is a fine memorial brass of the Wigerinck family, by Peter Vischer (1518). Farther to the W. is the Briefcapelle (chapel of letters, built in 1310), so named because portraits of saints with written or printed prayers were once sold here, with groined vaulting supported by two slender monoliths, 30 ft. high; *Altar with scenes from the life of the Virgin, carved at Antwerp, and painted in the style of the Louvain school (1518). — Font of 1337 (the best view of the church is from this point). — Beneath the organ is the Chapel of the Bergen Sailors, with fine carved stalls and bronze screen (1518). In this chapel, to the right, a diptych, with the Conversion of St. Olaf, King of Norway, patron-saint of the 'Bergenfahrer', or mariners of the northern seas, by J. Kemmer (1524). Stained-glass windows. — The Dance of Death, in a closed chapel on the left, dates from the 15th cent., but was transferred from panel to canvas in 1701. — In the following chapel is the Taking leave of the body of the Saviour, painted by *F. Overbeck* in 1840; perhaps his best work. — The Sacristy contains some good carving from the old high-altar, representing scenes from the life of Christ (about 1425). The silver statuettes formerly here have been replaced by figures copied from the St. Sebaldus shrine at Nuremberg. — Farther to the E. hangs an admirable old winged picture, the Nativity, Adoration of the Magi, and Flight into Egypt, painted in 1518. Altar-piece with the Crucifixion and the Death of the Virgin, perhaps by Herm. Rode (1494). — The *Clock* at the back of the high-altar, dating from 1561-65, has mechanical figures which move at noon. To the right and left of the clock are *Stone Reliefs (1498) of Christ washing his Disciples' feet, the Last Supper (at the foot a black mouse gnawing at the roots of an oak, the ancient emblem of the city), Gethsemane, and Taking of Christ. — The so-called Beicht-Capelle, to the E., at the back of the choir, contains *Overbeck's* Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, painted in 1824. The *Stained Glass of three of the windows in this chapel was executed about 1400, and removed hither from the old Burg-Kirche. — Adjacent is a winged altar with paintings by *B. van Orley* (in the centre Adoration of the Trinity, after Durer). Mass of St. Gregory, a 'tempera' painting, probably by the Lübeck master, Bernt Notke (1490). Painted

statue of St. Anthony (ca. 1476). — High Altar of 1697, by Thomas Quellinus, of Antwerp, adjoined by a graceful Gothic *Ciborium of 1479, restored in 1855. — The Choir Screen has some good sculptures (partly of the 15th cent.) and paintings of 1517. On the first pillar to the right, fine statue of St. John the Evangelist, in painted wood. Some fine woodcarving on the benches (14-18th cent.; Magistrates' Pew, 1574), several brasses of the 15th and 16th cent., the rococo monuments, the pulpit of 1691, and the handsome screens are also worthy of notice. — The organ-loft of the largest of the three organs (W. side; 5134 pipes and 81 stops) is in the ornate style of the latest Gothic period (1516-18).

To the S.W., near the market, is the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. C, 5; sacristan, Grosse Petersgrube 2), founded in the first half of the 13th cent. on the site of a Romanesque church of 1170, and converted into the present Gothic edifice with double aisles in the 15th century.

Among the objects of interest in the Interior (lately restored and embellished with stained glass) are the monumental *Brass of Burgomaster Clingenbergh, which was executed in Flanders in 1356; a smaller brass of the Lammeshoft family (15th cent.), with the Crucifixion and saints; the organ, with rich carvings by Tönnies Evers (1588-92); an artistic clock (1605); and a carved wooden pulpit of 1618 (restored in 1880).

We now cross the Klingberg (Pl. C, 5), where there is a handsome *Fountain*, 36 ft. in height, erected as a monument of victory in 1875, and proceed to the S., passing the modern *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. C, 6), to the —

***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 6; sacristan, Hartengrube 3, in summer generally in the church, 9-11), founded by Henry the Lion in 1173, enlarged in the 13th cent., and completed in 1335; towers 394 ft. high. The nave, transept, and one bay of the choir date from the original Romanesque basilica, which was built in the shape of a Latin cross; but the greater part of the choir and the aisles are Gothic. The *Porch of the N. aisle, a gem of the transition style, dates from the middle of the 13th cent. (restored in 1889); the inner portal, with garlands, fantastic animals, and polished columns of black slate, is especially worthy of attention.

Interior. Beneath the organ (1699) is a font of 1455. Adjacent, in the wall of the S. aisle, is the *Brass of Bishop Tiedemann (d. 1561). — An elegant railing (1572) around the pulpit is attributed by a tradition to the workmanship of the devil; the pulpit itself dates from 1568. — Choir-screen of the 15th cent.; in front of it, a large crucifix dating from 1477, repainted in 1894. In the Choir, the recumbent bronze *Figure of Bishop Bockholt (d. 1341), founder of the choir, probably of Flemish workmanship. — High Altar of 1696, with a Crucifixion by *J. H. Tischbein*. The sedilia to the right, erected by Bishop Bockholt, should be noticed. — In the N. aisle are the ever-burning lamp and an interesting relief of 1468. — The Archiepiscopal Chapel, to the left of the choir, contains sarcophagi of the last prince-bishops. — In the Mul'sche-Capelle the large brass of Bishops von Serken and von Mul, Netherlands workmanship of the 14th cent.; Madonna of 1509 in coloured stucco. — The altar-piece in the Greveraden Chapel is a double *Triptych, with more than 200 figures, by *Memling*. On the external shutters is represented the Annunciation, in grisaille; on the inner shutters the lifesize figures of SS. Blasius, John the Baptist, Jerome, and Ægidius, the patron-saints of the donor, Canon Adolf Greverade. These saints, with their rich warm tones, rank with the artist's masterpieces. The inner pictures are scenes from the Passion; a Crucifixion (1491) occupies the principal place in the centre.

Adjoining the cathedral on the S. is the ***Museum** (Pl. C, 7), a Gothic edifice built in 1892 by *Schwiening*. The E. wing includes remains of the old cathedral-cloisters. Open free on Sun., 11-4, and Thurs., 4-6 (in winter 2-4); adm. on other days, 10-3, 50 pf., on application to the custodian in the E. wing. Catalogue, 30 pf.

Ground Floor (Lower Section). *Museum of Lübeck Art and History.* To the right of the entrance: Architectural specimens; prehistoric antiquities; weapons; seals; portraits of local celebrities; views of Lübeck; musical and scientific instruments; instruments of torture. — To the left of the entrance: Weapons (*No. 143, dagger with chasing and niello-work), military apparatus, costumes, ornaments (2890. Articles worn by Gustavus Vasa, afterwards King of Sweden, on his flight in 1519), boats, coaches, coins, weights, measures, fishing-implements. — W. Corner Room: Domestic articles, cabinets, pottery, guild-utensils.

Ground Floor (Upper Section). In front and to the right: *Industrial Museum.* — W. Wing: **Ecclesiastical Collection*, including tasteful altar-screens of 1484, 1496, 1500, 1522, etc.; ivory diptychs; clerical vestments; altar utensils; crucifixes; educational appliances. — To the left of the entrance: *Ethnographical Collection.*

Main Floor. The S. and E. rooms contain the interesting *Natural History Collection.* — In the W. wing is the *Commercial Museum.*

Upper Floor. *Plaster Casts.* In the rooms to the W. is the *Picture Gallery.*

To the N.E. of the cathedral is the late-Gothic *Convent of St. Anne* (Pl. D, 6; 1502-10), in the St. Annen-Str., now a penitentiary, and greatly disfigured by fire. The *Church of St. Ægidius* (Pl. D, 5) is a somewhat cumbrous structure of the 14th century. In the interior are a richly-carved organ-case, a screen of the 16th cent., and a metal font. — The eminent painter *Friedrich Overbeck* (d. at Rome in 1869) was born in 1789 at No. 76 König-Strasse.

The **Church of St. Catharine** (Pl. D, 3), now secularized and used for exhibitions, is fine Gothic structure of the middle of the 14th cent., with a lofty nave and an elegant elevated choir borne by columns. The key-stones below the choir are embellished with carvings of scenes from the mediæval beast-epic; near them is a brass of Burgomaster Lüneburg (d. 1461).

The old *Franciscan Convent*, which adjoins the church on the S., has been restored several times since the Reformation, but the former cloisters, the refectory, and the dormitory still remain. The building now contains the *Katharineum* (a gymnasium and a 'real' gymnasium), the *Public Library*, founded in 1620 (open daily, except Sun., 11-2; entr., Hunde-Str. 1), with upwards of 100,000 vols., 900 incunabula, 1055 MSS., and 3644 pieces of music, and a *Cabinet of Coins*, with a complete series of Lübeck coins and medals.

The **Church of St. James** (Pl. D, 3; sacristan, Breite-Str. 1, a corner house to the S.W. of the church), a Gothic building of the 14th cent., contains a fine flight of steps, adorned with carving and intarsia-work, leading below the Gothic organ to the choir. In the Brömsen-Capelle is an interesting *Altar* of about 1500.

Opposite the W. Portal of the church, Breite-Str. 2, is the hand-

some house of the ***Schiffer-Gesellschaft** (Pl. C, D, 3; see p. 132), with interior little altered, an interesting example of an old guild-house. On the walls are pictures of Scriptural subjects, originally painted in the 15th cent., repainted in oils in the 17th cent., and restored in 1894. Models of ships and bronze candelabra hang from the roof. — The house of the **Kaufleute-Compagnie** (Pl. C, D, 3), Breite-Str. 6, contains some admirable wood-carving, particularly in the old **Fredenhagen Room*, executed in 1573-85, and transferred hither (open daily, 10-1 & 3-5; 20 pf.).

The **Hospital zum Heiligen Geist** (Pl. D, E, 3; adm. by ticket 20 pf.), in the Geibel-Platz (in which is a monument to *Geibel*, see below), is an admirably organised alms-house. A fine early-Gothic chapel, dating from the early part of the 13th cent., serves as an entrance-hall. The chapel was repainted in 1898. The scenes from the legend of St. Elizabeth, on the screen, date from about 1420 and were restored in 1894. From the entrance-hall we enter a large ecclesiastical-looking room containing about 100 cubicles.

The handsome new *Law Courts* (Pl. D, 2), built in 1896, incorporate the cloisters and several rooms of the old Burgkloster. Above an old archway at the N.E. corner of the building are some excellently executed grotesque wood-carvings.

The **Burg-Tor* (Pl. E, 2), the N. gate of the town, is a lofty brick structure of 1444. Near this point the Battle of Lübeck took place on Nov. 6th, 1806, between Blücher, with the wreck of the Prussian army after the battle of Jena, and the pursuing French marshals Bernadotte, Soult, and Murat. — An avenue of lime-trees leads from the gate to the (3/4 M.) *Cemetery*, with the tomb of *Geibel* (1815-1884), the poet, who was born in Lübeck.

Outside the Burg-Tor, to the right, reached viâ the Roeck-Str. and the Arnim-Str., is the well-laid-out **Zoological Garden** (adm., 30 pf.), which is particularly rich in birds.

The house No. 75 Untertrave contains a *Weinstube*, or tap-room, with curious wood-carvings of 1644. — The grounds outside the *Holsten-Tor* and the *Mühlen-Tor*, so far as spared by the works of the Elbe and Trave Canal, afford pleasant strolls.

On the *Roddenkoppel*, on the left bank of the Trave, are extensive timber-yards; and near *Schwartau*, below the town, are new depôts for tar, gun powder, and petroleum. — The *Walk-Mühle* (restaurant), 2 M. from the Mühlen-Tor, is a favourite resort (steamboat, see p. 133).

A branch-railway (13 M., in 40-50 min.; fares 1 *M*, 70 pf.) runs from Lübeck past (7 1/2 M.) *Waldhusen* to Travemünde. The 'Hun's Grave' discovered in 1843 about 1 M. from Waldhusen (pretty forest-path) is one of the largest tumuli of the kind in Germany. — **Travemünde** (**Curhaus*, R. & B. 4-10, D. 3, pens. 4 1/2-6 *M*; **Hôtel de Russie*, R. 2-4, D. 2 1/2 *M*; restaurant in the *Strand Pavillon*), a sea-bathing place, with 1900 inhab., was the port of Lübeck before the deepening of the river. Pretty walks.

From Lübeck to *Mecklenburg*, see pp. 139, 142; to *Büchen (Berlin)*, see p. 143.

From Lübeck to Kiel, 50 M., railway in 2 1/2-4 hrs. (fares 6 *M* 70 pf., 5 *M*, 3 *M* 40 pf.). — The train follows the left bank of the *Trave*. 3 1/2 M. *Schwartau* (Germania), a favourite resort from Lübeck. — 20 M. **Eutin** (*Voss-Haus*, see p. 139, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Stadt Ham-*

burg; Holsteinischer Hof; Bahnhofs-Hôtel, R. 1, B. 3/4, D. 1¾, pens. 4-4½ *M*; *Victoria*, R. 1½-2, D. 1¼, pens. 3 *M*; *Stadt Oldenburg*), a town with 5200 inhab., pleasantly situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Eutiner See*, was the seat of a bishop from 1162 to 1535, and now belongs with its *Schloss* and pretty grounds to the Duke of Oldenburg. Weber (1786-1826), the composer, was born here, in a house in the Lubecker-Str., denoted by an inscription. His monument is in a grove to the S. of the town. Count Stolberg, the friend of Goethe, and the poet Voss (monument in front of the gymnasium) also resided here, and their houses, in the Hinter-Str., are indicated by memorial tablets. Voss's house, formerly the rectory, is now a hotel. Eutin is situated in the prettiest part of Holstein.

[From Eutin to Heiligenhafen, 37 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 10 M. *Neustadt* (pop. 4500; Stadt Hamburg) has steamboat-connection with (2 hrs.) Lübeck. — 24 M. *Oldenburg* (Scheibner), an ancient town on the *Brökau*) with 2500 inhabitants. — From (37 M.) *Heiligenhafen* (Reher; Curhaus Warteburg), a seaside-resort with 2400 inhab., a steamer sails to Kiel (3½ hrs.), and another to *Fehmarn* (1 hr.; Lloyd's agent, *E. Aereboe*).]

The scenery between Eutin and Ascheberg is very pretty. 25 M. *Gremsmühlen* (Hôtel Gremsmühlen; Victoria, R. from 1½, D. 2 *M*; Dieksee, R. 2-3 *M*), charmingly situated on the *Dieksee*, with interesting walks.

[From Gremsmühlen to Lütjenburg, 10½ M., railway in ¾ hr., traversing the most picturesque part of Holstein, known as the *Holstein Switzerland*, with the *Keller-See*, the *Uklei* or *Uglei-See*, the *Bungsberg*, and other points. Good inns. — 10½ M. *Lütjenburg* (pop. 2400; Stadt Hamburg; Stadt Kiel) has an ancient church with a carved altar.]

30 M. **Plön** (*Zum Prinzen*, R. from 2, D. 2 *M*; *Stadt Humburg*), with 3700 inhab., is very picturesquely situated between the *Grosse* and *Kleine Plöner See*. The Prussian military school was once a royal Danish château. A pleasant walk of 1½-2 hrs. may be taken as follows: from the station by the Eutin road to (¼ M.) *Seegarten* (with garden-restaurant; boats), on the Grosse See, commanding a good view. Then to the *Steinberg* (view), and by the Lütjenburg road round the *Schöhsee* to the *Parnass* (°View; 20 pf.) and the *Biberhöhe* (restaurant), ½ M. from the station.

The railway skirts the N. bank of the Grosse Plöner-See. 35 M. *Ascheberg* (Rail. Hotel), junction for Neumünster (p. 123). The Kiel line turns to the N. and skirts the *Lanker-See*. — 40 M. **Preetz** (*Stadt Hamburg*, R. 2 *M*) possesses a convent for ladies of noble birth, founded as early as 1220. A busy manufacture of shoes is carried on here.

50 M. *Kiel*, see p. 123.

Beyond Lübeck the railway to Stettin runs towards the E. From (62 M.) *Grevesmühlen* (Rail. Restaurant) a diligence plies to (10½ M.) *Boltenhagen* (Grossherzog von Mecklenburg; Luckmann; Seebach), a sea-bathing place. At (74 M.) *Kleinen* (Railway Restaurant, good) our line intersects the railway from Ludwigslust (Berlin) to Schwerin and Wismar (R. 24), and farther on it skirts the Lake of Schwerin. At (87 M.) *Blankenberg* (Rail. Restaurant) we cross the line from Wismar to Karow and Neustadt (p. 144). — 101 M. *Bützow* (Hôtel de Prusse), a little town with 5600 inhabitants.

From Bützow to Rostock, 19 M., railway in ½-¾ hr. (fares 2 *M* 80 pf., 2 *M*, 1 *M* 50 pf.). The line runs first on the right, then on the left bank of the *Warnow*. — 10½ M. *Schwaan*.

19 M. **Rostock.** — The *Central Station* (Pl. B, C, 5; Railway Restaurant, good), to the S.W. of the town, is the main station for all trains. It is connected by a junction-line with (1¼ M.) the *Friedrich-Franz Station* (Pl. E, 4), for the line to Stralsund.

Hotels. *Rostocker Hof (Pl. c; D, 3), Hopfen-Markt, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. 2½ M., with restaurant; *Fürst Blücher (Pl. d; D, 3), Blücher-Str. 24, R. 2-4½, B. 1 M., with garden and restaurant; Hôtel de Russie (Pl. a; D, 3), Neue Markt 9, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2¼ M., with restaurant; Sonne (Pl. b; E, 3), Neue Markt 2, R. 2-3 M., with restaurant, good; Pohley's (Pl. f; D, 3), Stein-Str. 7, R. 2. D. 1½ M., well spoken of; Stadt Hamburg (Pl. e; E, 2), Fischbank 17; Central-Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. g; E, 3), Bismarck-Str. 13, R. 1½-3 M.

Restaurants. *Held Nachfolger*, Breite-Str. 23; *Klingenberg*, Friedrich-Franz-Str. 109; *Fritz Reuter-Keller*, in the Hôt. Sonne (see above); *Kahl*, Friedrich-Franz-Str. 1; *Tegler*, Kleine Bäcker-Str. 1; *Hohenzollern*, Wismarsche Str. 22; *Kaiser-Café*, Blut-Str. 25. — Wine Rooms: *Fürst Blücher*, see above; *Ratskeller*; *Geccelli*, Stein-Str. 16; *Evert*, Hopfen-Markt 29.

Theatres. *Town Theatre* (Pl. E, 4), open in winter only. — *Tivoli-Theater* (Pl. E, 4), *Mahn & Ohlerich's Keller* (Pl. A, 2), places of popular resort.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 3), Wall-Promenade.

Cab from the Central Station to the town 60 pf., trunk 15 pf.; per ½ hr. for 1-2 pers. 75 pf., per hr. 1½ M.; between 10 and 11 p.m. 50 pf. extra; after 11 p.m. double fares (minimum 1½ M.). — **Tramways** through the principal streets (comp. the Plan).

Steamboat 15-25 times daily in the season to Warnemünde in 50 min. (30 pf.), starting at the Zollspeicher (Pl. E, 1). Comp. p. 141.

British Vice-Consul, *H. Ohlerich.* — **Lloyd's Agent,** *C. G. E. Lensburg.*

Rostock, with 54,700 inhab., once a prominent member of the Hanseatic League (p. 133), the most important place in Mecklenburg, and the seat of a university (over 500 students), lies about 8 M. from the Baltic, on the left bank of the *Warnow*, which is 550 yds. wide, and deep enough for vessels of moderate tonnage to enter the town. Rostock possesses a considerable mercantile fleet and carries on a considerable trade. Like Lübeck, the town still retains a picturesque, mediæval appearance. Besides the handsome churches, the visitor will observe a number of tasteful Gothic dwelling-houses, some of which are adorned with coloured bricks.

The central point of the town is the Neue Markt, which contains the *Rathaus* (Pl. E, 3), built in the beginning of the 14th cent.; the old Gothic façade with its seven turrets is concealed by a building which was added in 1727. The council-chamber is fitted up with wainscoting of 1605. Near it, to the N.W., is the *Church of St. Mary* (Pl. D, 2; sacristan, Marien-Kirch-Platz 8), crowned by two Romanesque towers, with an ambulatory of the 13th century. It contains a Romanesque font of bronze (1290), a carved-wood altar (beginning of the 16th cent.), and a curious astronomical clock in the late-Renaissance style.

In the quarter to the E. of the Rathaus rises the lofty tower of *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. F, 2; 14th cent.), 433 ft. high. Adjacent is the monument (Pl. 12) of the Reformer *Joachim Slüter* (d. 1532). To the S. is the *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. F, 3; sacristan, Lohgerber-Str. 1), of the 13-14th cent., restored in 1890-94; it has a handsome carved altar (1470), interesting mural paintings, and a curious old crucifix.

From the Neue Markt diverges, to the W., the Blut-Str., continued by the long Hopfen-Markt (both containing a number of mediæval

houses), and leading to the Blücher-Platz (Pl. C, D, 3). In this square rises a bronze *Statue of Blücher* (1742–1819), who was born in the Blücher-Str., in the house No. 22, marked by a tablet. The reliefs refer to the marshal's fall from his horse at Ligny and to his victory at Waterloo.

On the left (S.) side of the square are the *Grand Ducal Palace* (Pl. 4; C, 3) and the *Church of the Holy Cross*, containing well-executed carved altars of the 15th cent. and numerous tombstones of the 14th cent.; the adjoining building (once a monastery) contains private altars of the 14–15th cent., reliquaries, etc. On the W. is the *Geological & Mineralogical Institute* (Pl. 8; open free on Sun. & Wed., 11-1). Adjoining this on the N. is the *University* (Pl. 14; C, 3), a handsome structure in the Renaissance style, built in 1867-70 and adorned with statues and medallion-portraits; the library contains 318,000 volumes (open on week-days, 12-1).

The Kröpeliner-Str. leads from the Blücher-Platz to the *Kröpeliner-Tor* (Pl. B, 2), an interesting brick structure of the 14th cent., with an addition of 1847.

In the Stein-Str., to the S. of the Neue Markt, is the *Municipal Art Gallery* (Pl. 7, D 3; open free on Sun. & Wed., 11-1, in summer 4-6 also). The Stein-Str. ends at the *Stein-Tor* (Pl. D, E, 3), rebuilt in 1575. Adjoining the gate is the *Ständehaus* (Pl. 12a; D, 3), erected in 1889-93; outside it is the *Town Theatre* (Pl. E, 4). Farther to the S. is a bust of *Dr. Pogge*, the African traveller (d. 1884; Pl. 8, D 5), by Brunow.

To the W. of the Stein-Tor is the *Promenade*, laid out on the site of the old ramparts, with the *Post Office* (Pl. D, 3), a bronze statue of *Grand Duke Frederick Francis III.* (d. 1897), by Wandschneider, and a simple *War Monument*. A walk of $^3/_4$ hr. may be taken through the promenade, past the Kröpeliner-Tor (see above), and along the beach (Pl. D, E, 1).

Small steamers ply every $^1/_2$ hr. from the N. end of the Schnickmann-Str. (Pl. C, D, 1) to *Gehlsdorf* (restaurant in the ferry-house), on the right bank of the Warnow, with the lunatic asylum of *Gehlsheim*. About $1^1/_2$ M. farther on is *Toitenwinkel*, with an interesting old church. — Walks may be taken from Rostock to the N. to ($^3/_4$ hr.) *Bramow*; to the W. to (25 min. from the Kröpeliner-Tor) the *Barnstorfer Anlagen*; to the S.E. to ($^1/_2$ hr. from the Stein-Tor) the *Stadt-Park* (Schweizerhaus; tramway).

From Rostock to Warnemünde, $7^1/_2$ M., railway in 14-22 min. (fares 90, 70, 50 pf.); steamer, see p. 140). — **Warnemünde** (**Stralendorf*, R. from 2, board $4^1/_2$ *M*; **Berringer & Pavillon*, R. 2-7, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$-3, pens. $5^1/_2$-$7^1/_2$ *M*; **Hübner; Caneppelle*; all on the beach; *Kersten, Rohn*, with restaurant, R. $1^1/_2$-4, D. 2 *M*, good, both near the beach; *Thormann's* and *Jungmann's Restaurants*; lodgings 25-60 *M* per week; *Post Office*, Kirch-Platz) is a seaport and bathing-place with 3600 inhab. (ca. 14,000 visitors) on the Baltic. — Excursions to the *Wilhelmshöhe*, to the *Rostocker Heide*, to the *Schmatermann* (by boat), and to (9 M.) *Gross-Müritz* (p. 152; by steamer in 1 hr. or by carr. in 2-$2^1/_2$ hrs.). Steamer to *Gjedser* (Denmark), see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*.

From Rostock to Wismar, 36 M., railway in $1^3/_4$ hr. (fares 3 *M* 70, 2 *M* 70 pf.). — 10 M. **Doberan** (*Logierhaus*, good; *Lindenhof*; *Erbgrossherzog*), on the Baltic, a pleasant little town (4900 inhab.) with a chaly-

beate spring. The fine Gothic **Church* was completed in 1368 and lately restored. It contains some interesting tombs, choir-stalls of the 14th cent., and a triumphal cross. — A steam-tramway (30 or 25 pf.) runs from the station through the town to (4½ M.) the sea-bathing resort of **Heiligendamm** (*Curhaus*, R. 2-6, board 5 *M*; *Krieg*, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Scherpeltz*; *Dunker*; *Mellendorf*), situated near fine beech-woods. Sea-bath 25-80 pf.; visitors' tax, 5 *M* per week. — 15½ M. *Kröpelin* (Haase) is the station for the little bathing-resorts of *Brunshaupten*, *Fulgen*, and *Arendsee*. — 36 M. *Wismar*, see p. 148.

From Rostock to Greifswald (p. 150), 60 M., railway in 4 hrs. Carriages are changed at (28½ M.) *Triebsee*.

From Rostock to *Stralsund*, see p. 152; to *Berlin* viâ *Neu-Strelitz*, see p. 149; to *Copenhagen*, see *Baedeker's Norway, Sweden, and Denmark*.

The Mecklenburg Line proceeds from the Bützow junction in an easterly direction to (109 M.) **Güstrow** (*Erbgrossherzog*, R. 1¾-3, D. 2¼ *M*; *Hôtel de Russie*, both good), a town of 16,700 inhab., with an old ducal *Schloss* (now a house of correction) and a *Cathedral* in the transition style (1226-1400, restored in 1865-68). The restored *Parish Church* (1505) has a double-winged *Altar Screen of 1522; the wood-carving is by Jan Borman of Brussels, and the oil-paintings by the Flemish court-painter B. van Orley (sacristan, Grünwinkel 37). — Branch-lines hence to *Karow* (p. 144 and to *Plaaz*.

136 M. **Malchin** (*Hôtel de Russie*, good), a town with 7400 inhab. and a fine church of the 14th cent., situated in the plain of the *Peene*, between the *Cummerower-See* and *Malchiner-See*. The finest points of the pretty environs (the 'Mecklenburg Switzerland') may be visited by carriage in an afternoon (10-12 *M*). — Branch-line from Malchin to *Basedow* and (17 M.) *Waren* (p. 149).

143 M. *Stavenhagen* (pop. 3300; Erbgrossherzog) is the birthplace of Fritz Reuter (1810-74), the Platt-Deutsch poet. — 164 M. **Neu-Brandenburg** (*Rail. Restaurant; Goldene Kugel; Mosch*, R. 2, B. ¾, D. 1¾ *M*; *Fürstenhof*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. 1¾-2 *M*), with 10,600 inhab., situated on the *Tollense-See*. It possesses a Gothic church (St. Mary's) of the 14th cent. and four picturesque Gothic gates. To the S. of the station are a statue of *Fritz Reuter* (see above), a *War Monument*, and, in the Palais-Str., the *Grand Ducal Palace* and the *Municipal Art Gallery*.

Neu-Brandenburg is the junction for the Berlin Nordbahn (to Stralsund; see p. 149) and for Ludwigslust (p. 113). — Branch-line to (16 M.) *Friedland* (Ratskeller), with 7100 inhabitants.

At (185 M.) *Strasburg in der Uckermarck* (Preussischer Hof), with 7100 inhab., we enter Prussia. Branch-line to Blankensee, see p. 149. — 196 M. *Pasewalk* (p. 150), the junction of the line from Berlin to Stralsund viâ Angermünde.

222 M. *Stettin*, see p. 157.

23. From Hamburg to Berlin.

178 M. Railway in 3½-6½ hrs. (express-fares 26 ℳ 10, 19 ℳ 40, 13 ℳ 60 pf.; ordinary 22 ℳ 90, 17 ℳ 20 pf., 11 ℳ). — The trains start at the Klostertor Station (p. 104) and reach Berlin at the Lehrte Station.

Hamburg, see p. 104. — 10 M. *Bergedorf* (Stadt Hamburg), where the peasant-women of the *Vierlande*, wearing a peculiar and picturesque costume, offer fruit and flowers for sale, belongs to Hamburg. 12½ M. *Reinbeck*. — 16 M. *Friedrichsruh* (Landhaus), with the château where Prince Bismarck died on July 30th, 1898 (no admission). Close by is his mausoleum, designed by Schorbach. — 22½ M. *Schwarzenbeck*.

29 M. **Büchen** is the junction of lines to Lüneburg (p. 102) and to *Lübeck*.

From Büchen to Lübeck, 30 M., railway in 1-1¼ hr. (fares 3 ℳ 90, 2 ℳ 90 pf., 2 ℳ) — The first important station is (11 M.) **Mölln** (*Stadt Hamburg*, R. 2-2½, D. 2, pens. 5 ℳ; *Stadt Lüneburg*), a town and summer-resort of 4300 inhab., with numerous mediæval buildings, pleasantly situated on a lake. The popular German jester, Till Eulenspiegel, is said to have died here in 1350, in proof of which his tombstone, with an owl ('Eule'), and mirror ('Spiegel') upon it, and various personal relics are shown in the tower of the interesting old *Church* (restored in 1896-99). To the S. of Mölln are the picturesque *Schmal-See*, the *Lüttauer-See*, and the *Drusen-See* (5 hrs. there and back). A branch-line runs from Mölln to (7½ M.) *Hollenbek*, near the *Schaal-See*.

17½ M. **Ratzeburg** (*Ratskeller*, R. 2-2½, B. 1, D. 2 ℳ; *Stadt Hamburg* omn. to the town 25 pf.), a town with 4300 inhab., formerly a celebrated episcopal see, is charmingly situated on an island in the Ratzeburger-See, the banks of which are clothed with fine beech-forests. The handsome late-Romanesque **Cathedral*, built about 1172 with the aid of portions of an earlier edifice, was restored in 1895. The interior contains several very ancient tombstones, including some of the early bishops. The richly decorated pulpit is in the Renaissance style (1576). The choir is raised, and over the entrance is a triumphal cross (freely repainted). To the left of the altar, which has marble reliefs of 1629, is the so called Apostle Cabinet, with a fine stone-relief of the Crucifixion (15th cent.) and a silver statue of Christ on the top; the silver figures of the apostles have vanished and are replaced by silvered porcelain figures after Thorvaldsen. The font, in the chapel to the S. of the altar, dates from 1440. The remains of a Romanesque-Gothic monastery (partially restored in 1898) may be seen to the N. of the cathedral. The mediæval mural paintings in the *Cloisters* have been refreshed. In the market-place is a *Statue of Emp. William I.* — The visitor should make a trip by boat from the cathedral to the *Bäk* (inn; steam-launch in 8 min.; 10 pf.); or walk round the Küchen-See to (¾ hr.) *Waldesruh* (restaurant; steamer hourly from 3 p.m.) and the (¾ hr.) *Weinberg* (inn), and thence back to the (¼-½ hr.) town.

22 M. *Sarau*; 25 M. *Blankensee*. — 30 M. *Lübeck*, see p. 132

59 M. *Hagenow* is the junction for Schwerin and Rostock (R. 24) and also for Ratzeburg (see above) viâ *Zarrentin*.

72 M. **Ludwigslust** (*Hôt. Weimar; Stadt Hamburg*, R. & B. 2½-3, D. 1½ ℳ) is a residence of the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a château and park. Pop. 6600.

From Ludwigslust to Neu-Brandenburg, 88 M., railway in 5½ hrs. (fares 9 ℳ 10, 6 ℳ 70 pf.). — 16 M. **Parchim** (*Wall-Hôtel; Hôtel de Russie*, R. 2-3, D. 2 ℳ), a small town with 10,200 inhab., on the navigable *Elde*, is the birthplace of the famous Prussian field-marshal Count Moltke (1800-1891), to whom a monument, by Brunow, has been erected here. — 38 M. *Karow*

(Rail. Restaurant). A branch-line runs hence to *Güstrow* (p. 142). — 60 M. *Waren* (p. 149). — 88 M. *Neu-Brandenburg*, see p. 142.

From Ludwigslust to *Schwerin*, see below.

99 M. **Wittenberge** *(Rail. Restaurant*, good; *Germania; Bahnhofs-Hôtel)*, an industrial town of 16,300 inhab., on the Elbe, is the junction for Magdeburg and Leipsic viâ Stendal (comp. p. 286), for Buchholz (p. 63) viâ Lüneburg, and of a branch-line viâ *Perleberg* to Neu-Strelitz (p. 149).

From (115 M.) *Glöwen* a short branch-line runs to *Havelberg* (Kronprinz), with a fine Romanesque cathedral of 1140. Pop. 7200. — At (131 M.) *Neustadt* the *Dosse* is crossed.

From Neustadt to Wismar, 102 M., branch-railway in about 7 hours. — 7½ M. *Kyritz*; 26 M. *Pritzwalk*. From (43½ M.) *Ganzlin* a branch diverges for *Stuer* and *Röbel*. 49 M. *Plau* (Sonntag; Bahnhofs-Hôtel), on the *Plauer-See*. 54½ M. *Karow*, on the Ludwigslust and Neu-Brandenburg line, see p. 143. 78 M. *Sternberg* (Hôt. de Russie), on the *Sternberger-See*, has an imposing church. At (86 M.) *Blankenberg* we cross the Lübeck and Stettin railway (p. 139). 87½ M. *Warin*; 99 M. *Hornstorf*. — 102 M. *Wismar* (p. 148).

139 M. *Friesack* (pop. 3100; Rail. Restaurant), with a monument to Elector Frederick I., by Calandrelli (1894). — 147 M. *Paulinenaue*.

From Paulinenaue to Neu-Ruppin, 17½ M., railway in 1 hr. (2 *M* 40, 1 *M* 80, 1 *M* 20 pf.). — At (10 M.) *Fehrbellin* (Deutsches Haus) is a statue, by Schaper (1902), of the Great Elector, who defeated the Swedes in 1675 near the village of *Hakenburg*, 4½ M. to the S.E. A column, 105 ft. in height, marks the battlefield. — 17½ M. **Neu-Ruppin** *(Hôtel du Nord; Krone)*, a town with 17,100 inhab., on the *Ruppiner-See*, has an abbey-church of the 13th cent., and statues of Fred. William II. and of Schinkel, the architect (1781-1841), who was born here.

159 M. *Nauen*; light railway to Brandenburg, see p. 45. 173 M. *Spandau*, see p. 33. The train now crosses the *Havel* and the *Spree*.

178 M. *Berlin*, see p. 1.

24. From Berlin to Schwerin and Wismar.

149 M. Railway to (129 M.) *Schwerin* in 3½-5 hrs. (fares 19 *M* 20, 14 *M* 10 pf., 10 *M*); thence to (20 M.) *Wismar* in ¾ hr. (fares 3 *M*, 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 60 pf.).

From Berlin to (106 M.) *Ludwigslust*, see R. 23.

About 2 M. to the S.E. of (112 M.) *Lüblow* lies *Wöbbelin*, with the grave of Theodore Körner (who fell at Rosenberg, p. 147) and some reminiscences of that poet. — 123 M. *Holthusen*, junction of a line to Hagenow (p. 143).

129 M. **Schwerin.** — **Hotels.** *In the Town:* Hôtel du Nord (Pl. a; C, 4), Schloss-Str. 9, R. 2½-4, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; Stern's (Pl. b; B, 3), on the Pfaffenteich, Arsenal-Str. 8, R. 2½-6, D. 2½ *M*, with restaurant, good; Hôtel de Paris (Pl. c; C, 3), König-Str. 34, R. & B. 3-3½, D. 2 *M*, with garden-restaurant. — *At the Station:* Hôtel de Russie (Pl. d; B, 2), R. 2½-3, B. ¾-1, D. 2-2½ *M*, with restaurant, good; Niederländischer Hof (Pl. e; B, 2), Wilhelm-Str. 8, R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*, well spoken of, with café; Luisenhof (Pl. f; B, 2), R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 *M*, well spoken of; Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. g; B, 2), R. 1½-2½ *M*, both in the Luisen-Platz.

Restaurants. See the above hotels. Also (for déjeuner): *Cohen*, König-Str. 84 (Pl. B, C, 3, 4); *Dumst*, Schloss-Str.; *Küchenmeister*, Wismarsche-Str. 55 (Pl. B, 1, 3); *Dabelstein*, Salz-Str. 4 (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Klemann*, Bischof-Str.

(Pl. B, 3): *Feltmann*, Rostocker-Str. 58. — Wine Rooms. *Wöhler*, Fischer-Str. 2; *Uhle*, Schuster-Str. 15; *Havemann*, Grosse Moor 5. — Confectioners: *Krefft*, corner of the Schloss-Str. and König-Str.; *Goldenbaum*, Arsenal-Str.

Cabs, 50 pf. per drive; per ½ hr. 75 pf., per hour 1¼ *M*; box 25 pf.

Steamboats on the Lake of Schwerin several times daily in summer, starting at the Anna-Str., near the Museum (Pl. C, 4), or at the Alte Garten by the Burgsee (Pl. C, 4): to Zippendorf and the Kaninchenwerder 20 pf., to the Ferry 30 pf.

Theatre. *Hof-Theater* (Pl. C, 4), in the Alte Garten. — Concert Gardens: at the *Hôtel de Paris* and the *Niederländische Hof*, see p. 144; *Pavillon* (Pl. C, 5), in the Schloss-Garten; *Paulshöhe*, on the road to Zippendorf (p. 147).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse.

Schwerin (125 ft.; accent on the second syllable), an ancient settlement of Wends, invested with municipal rights in 1161 by Henry the Lion, and an episcopal see from 1167 to 1648, is now a well-built town with 38,300 inhab., and the capital of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is prettily situated on the *Lake of Schwerin* (14 M. long, 3½ M. broad) and several smaller lakes.

Near the station is the handsome *Church of St. Paul* (Pl. 7; B, 2, 3), built in the Gothic style in 1869.

From the station we proceed by the Luisen-Platz and the Wilhelm-Str. to the *Pfaffenteich* (Pl. B, 2), among the buildings round which the most conspicuous are the *Arsenal* (Pl. B, 3), the *Amt* (Pl. 7; B, 2), and the *Gymnasium* (Pl. 8; C, 2). Opposite the last is a bronze bust to *Heinrich Schliemann* (d. 1890), the explorer of Troy, who was a native of Mecklenburg.

Near the S. end of the Pfaffenteich, in the heart of the town, rises the ***Cathedral** (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine brick edifice in the Baltic style, dating from 1327-1416. The tower, 380 ft. high, was built in 1889-91. Adm. 12.30-2 p.m.; sacristan, Am Dom 4 (1 *M*).

The '*Chapel of the Holy Blood*', at the back of the high-altar, contains tombs of the grand-ducal family. The stained-glass windows represent the Ascension, with figures of apostles and evangelists; those in the centre were executed from cartoons by *Cornelius* (p. 146). The N. side of the ambulatory contains the large marble *Monument of Duke Christopher* (d. 1592) and his consort. *Altar Piece*, a Crucifixion, executed by Lenthe under the directions of Cornelius. To the right of the above chapel is a bronze *Epitaphium* of the Duchess Helena (d. 1524), by *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg. The four curious monumental *Brasses*, 10 ft. long, are of Flemish workmanship and date from 1347 and 1375. Excellent organ.

The cloisters, to the N. of the cathedral, contain the *Ducal Library* (180,000 vols.).

From the cathedral we cross the market-place (Pl. B, C, 3), with a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by Wandschneider (1901), then traverse the König-Str. and the Schloss-Str., at the end of which, on the right, are the *Government Offices* (Pl. 12), built in 1865-67. Beyond them is the *Alte Garten* (Pl. C, 4), an open space, with the *Court Theatre* (Pl. 21), a *Monument to Grand-Duke Paul Frederick* (Pl. 2), designed by Rauch and erected in 1849, and a *Monument* (Pl. 5) to the memory of the Mecklenburgers who fell in 1870-71, by Willgohs.

In the same square, at the corner of the Anna-Str., stands the ***Museum** (Pl. C, 4), erected by Willebrand in 1882, and enlarged

in 1900. On the upper floor is the grand-ducal picture-gallery, with good examples of the Dutch school of the 17th century, and on the lower floor are the other collections.

The Picture Gallery is open free on Sun. 12-2 and on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 11-2; adm. on other days, 8-11 (also 3.30-6 from March to Oct.), 50 pf. (Mon. 1 *M.*; bell at the top of the staircase). Large catalogue 8 *M.*, short catalogue 20 pf.

From the vestibule we enter (left) four CABINETS containing works of the German and Netherlandish Schools of the 15-16th cent. (I & II) and of the Dutch and Flemish Schools of the 17-18th cent. (III and IV). Then —

ROOM I (lighted from the roof). Dutch School, with a few Italian Masters. On the right: *1013a. *Terburg*, Portrait; 613. *David van der Lisse*, Lot's daughters; above, no number, *Goyen*, River-scene; 590. *Lairesse*, Children dancing; 55. *Berchem*, Pastoral landscape; 1095. *Floris*, Head of Christ; no number, *Goyen*, Landscape; 723. *Van der Neer*, Conflagration; 27. *Asch*, Forest-scene; above, *53. *Canaletto (Belotto)*, Architectural piece; 877. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; 639. *P. de Matteis*, Immaculata; 876. *Tintoretto*, Portrait; *51. *Canaletto*, Architectural piece; 473. *Van der Heyde*, Dutch street, with accessories representing the triumph of Mordecai.

ROOM II (lighted from the roof). Dutch School, with a few pictures of the French and Flemish Schools. On the right: *1010. *Teniers the Younger*, Smoker; 110. *Bril*, Landscape; 1006. *Teniers the Younger*, Miraculous Draught of Fishes; 542. *Janssens van Ceulen*, Inigo Jones; above; *547. *Jordaens*, Apparition; 421. *Govaerts*, Landscape; 119, 118. *J. Brueghel*, Landscapes; 88. *P. Boel*, Game; 1005. *Teniers the Younger*, Daniel in the lions' den; 492. *J. van der Neer*, Moonlight-scene; many works by *Oudry*, the animal-painter (d. 1755).

ROOM III (lighted from the roof). Various Schools. On the right: 1130. *Ph. Wouverman*, Battle; *1052. *A. van de Velde*, St. Jerome; 1129. *Ph. Wouverman*, Gipsies; *327. *G. Dou*, Rough dentistry; 538. *Jan van Huysum*, Flowers; 701. *P. Moreelse*, Portrait; 1012. *Terburg*, Reading youth; *554. *W. Kalf*, Fruit; *661. *M. Mierevelt*, W. J. Delff, the engraver; 421. *J. Glauber*, Landscape; 61. *Job. Berckheyde*, Boor eating herrings; 34. *Avercamp*, Ice-scene; 519. *W. van Honthorst*, William II. of Orange; *1011. *G. Terburg*, Wine-drinkers; 518. *W. van Honthorst*, Frederick Henry of Orange; 567. *Kniipfer*, Pursuit of pleasure; 994. *Strigel*, Archduchess Margaret, Stadtholder of the Netherlands; 89. *W. Dubois*, Evening-scene; 159. *L. Cranach*, Charles V. (1548); *341. *Karel Fabritius*, Sentinel; *1099. *Corn. Vroom*, River-scene; 958. *P. van Slingeland*, Violin-player; *666. *Frans van Mieris the Elder*, Lady at a piano; 732. *Caspar Netscher*, The black-sealed letter. In the niche, 1252a. *Paulsen*, Grand-Duke Frederick Francis II.

At the back of this room is CAB. 14, containing Cornelius's coloured cartoons for the windows in the cathedral (p. 145). CABS. 13 & 15 contain cartoons of Mecklenburg princes by *Schumacher* (17) and *Schlöpke* (1), which were copied on glass by *Gillmeister* for the 'Waffensaal' in the Palace (p. 147).

ROOM IV (lighted from the roof). Dutch Masters. On the right: No number, *Jan Molenaer*, Boors; 1087. *H. van Vliet*, Church at Delft; 507. *Hondecoeter*, Cock and hen; 1072. *Verdoel*, Pigs; 91. *F. Bol*, Portrait; 679. *Cl. Molenaer*, Winter-landscape; 1076. *N. Sorgh*, Old woman in a kitchen; *576. *S. Koninck*, Joseph before Pharaoh; 117. *Adr. Brouwer*, Boors; *974. *J. Steen* Lovesick lady; 99. *Both*, Mountain scene; 703. *Moreelse*, Young shepherd; 503. *W. Kalf*, Still-life; *1086. *S. de Vlieger*, Estuary; 910. *J. van Ruysdael*, Woodland scene; 6. *W. van Aelst*, Still-life; *854. *Rembrandt*, Study of a head; above, *80 *F. Bol*, Joseph in prison interpreting the dreams of Pharaoh's servants; 333. *H. Dubbels*, Stormy sea; 1127. *Ph. Wouverman*, Bear-baiting; *855. *Rembrandt* Study of a head; 36. *L. Bakhuysen*, Stormy sea; 618. *A. de Lorme*, Church at Rotterdam; 1053. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle at a brook.

ROOM V (lighted from the roof). Dutch School. On the right: *761. *A. van Ostade*, Inn; *329. *G. Dou*, Astronomer; 662. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 1105. *Weenix*, Pastoral scene; *811. *Potter*, Inn; 146. *Codde*, Musical company; *444, *445. *Fr. Hals*, Portraits; 459. *Heda*, Still-life; 326. *G. Dou*,

Rembrandt's mother; 1058. *Verboom*, Village-scene; 9. *Aelst*, Still-life; 169. *L. Cranach the Elder*. Luther (1546); *K. du Jardin*, Ass and monkey; *1051. *A. van de Velde*, Roman ferry-boat; 1103. *Weenix*, Dutch kitchen; *842. *Potter*, Rural life; *656. *Metsu*, The widow's mite; *1085. *De Vlieger*, Shipping; *837. *Potter*, Milk-maid; 838. *Potter*, Cattle; *505. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry-yard; 1126. *Ph. Wouverman*, River-scene.

Room VI and Cabinets 5-8, and also in the N. wing. Modern Masters.

Lower Floor (adm. Sun. 12-2, Wed. and Frid. 11-2, free; at other times 1 *M*). — The rooms in front and to the left contain the *Museum of Industrial Art*. To the right is the *Collection of Casts*, beyond which is the *Cabinet of Engravings*.

The Sunk Floor contains the interesting *Collection of National Antiquities* and a *Collection of Ecclesiastical Antiquities*.

The Anna-Strasse (Pl. C, 4; steamboat-quay) leads from the Museum to the S.E., along the lake, to the *Ducal Stables* (Pl. D, 3, 4; open daily till 3 p.m.).

A bridge adorned with two colossal groups (Obotrites equipping their chargers) crosses to an island lying between the Schweriner See and the Burgsee, on which is situated the grand-ducal ***Palace** (Pl. C, 4), begun in the early-Renaissance style from designs by *Demmler* in 1845, and completed by *Stüler* in 1857. It is an extensive structure, with irregular wings flanked with lofty towers, and encloses a pentagonal court-yard, the whole producing a very picturesque effect. As early as the 12th cent. a palace of the princes of Mecklenburg occupied this site. It was rebuilt in the 15th and 16th cent., and parts of this mediæval edifice have been skilfully incorporated with the modern palace. Above the portal is an equestrian statue of Niclot, the Obotrite chief (d. 1160).

The *Interior, decorated chiefly by *Stüler* and *Strack*, is open on Sundays and holidays at noon, on week-days at 10, 1, and 5.30 (from 1st Sept. to 31st March at 3) o'clock (tickets, 1 *M* each, to be obtained from the porter on the left side of the inner portal). The most interesting apartments are the *Waffenhalle*, the *Thronsaal*, and the *Goldene Saal*. The tasteful Gothic *Chapel*, built in 1560-63, was afterwards restored. — The **Burg-Garten* adjoining the Schloss is also worthy of inspection.

The extensive *Schloss-Garten* (Pl. C, 5, 6) is worth visiting. Near the entrance is an **Equestrian Statue of Grand-Duke Frederick Francis II.*, by Brunow (1893).

*Walk to (2½ M.) *Zippendorf* (comp. Pl. B, C, 6), and along the bank of the lake to (1 M.) *Müss*, and (½ M.) the *Fähre* (both steamboat-stations). At (¾ M. farther) *Rabensteinfeld* there are several favourite resorts in the woods bordering the lake. The *Pinnower-See* lies ½ M. thence, surrounded by wooded hills. The *Kaninchenwerder* (restaurant; steamboat-station), or rabbits' island, is much visited (view-tower). *Schelfwerder*, 1½ M. to the N. of Schwerin, lies amid beautiful woods (restaurant). — To the W. is the *Weinberg*, with a tower affording a fine distant view.

From Schwerin to Rehna, 21 M., railway in 1 hr. — 5 M. *Friedrichsthal*. About 1 M. from the station is the former hunting-lodge of the same name (Dreyer's Restaurant); pretty woodland walks on the banks of the lake of *Neumühlen*. — At *Rosenberg*, 2 M. to the N.E. of (10½ M.) *Lützow*, is an obelisk marking the spot where Th. Körner fell in 1813 (comp. p. 141). — 15 M. *Gadebusch*, with an interesting church (13th cent.), Rathaus (1612), and château (1570). — 21 M. *Rehna*, with 2000 inhabitants.

135 M. *Wiligrad;* 139 M. *Kleinen*, junction of the Lübeck and Stettin railway (p. 139).

149 M. **Wismar.** — **Hotels.** Stadt Hamburg (Pl. a; C, 4), R. from 2, B. 3/4 *M*; Fründt's Hotel (Pl. b; C, 3), R. 1½, B. 3/4, D. 1½ *M*., both good; Sonne (Pl. c; C, 4), R. 2, D. 1½ *M*; Wädekin (Pl. d; C. D. 4), R. 1½, D. 1½ *M*. — *Rail. Restaurant; Ratskeller; Fenger; Alte Schwede* (see below).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 5), Mecklenburger-Str. 18.

British Vice-Consul, *Heinrich Podeus.* — **Lloyd's Agent,** *R. Nilsson.*

Wismar, an old Mecklenburg town with 20,000 inhab., once an important member of the Hanseatic League, possesses many interesting mediæval buildings and monuments.

In the market-place (Pl. C, 4), in the middle of the town, are the *Guard House*, the '*Alte Schwede*' (a house of the 15th cent.; restaurant), and the *Rathaus*. The *Waterworks* in the S.E. corner date from 1580-1602, the gable of the *Wädekin Hotel* (see above) from 1363. — To the S.W. of the market-place are the *Archdeaconry* (15th cent.) and St. Mary's Church (Pl. B, 4; sacristan, Marien-Kirchhof 5), a brick edifice of the 13-14th cent., with a brazen font of the 13th cent. and some mediæval mural paintings. Fine view from the tower (270 ft. high). — To the S. of the church is the so-called *Alte Schule (Pl. B, 4), dating from about 1300 and rebuilt in 1880. It contains a collection of Wismar antiquities (Sun., 12-1.30; at other times on application to Dr. Crull, Mecklenburger-Str. 16). — The *Fürstenhof (Pl. B, 4), formerly a ducal palace, built on the lines of the Palazzo Roverella at Ferrara, and now the seat of the district court, is a good specimen of the German Renaissance (1552-65, badly restored in 1879-81). — St. George's Church (Pl. B, 4; sacristan, Georgen-Kirchhof 16) has a choir of the 14th, and a nave of the 15th cent. (restored in 1887-88); it contains a fine altar, nine shrines, and choir-stalls, all of the 15-16th cent., a pulpit by Görries Quade (1609), and mediæval mural paintings. — The *Bürgerschule* (Pl. C, 5) incorporates the relics of a convent of Black Friars.

To the N. of the market-place is the Church of St. Nicholas (Pl. C, 3; sacristan, Nicolai-Kirchhof 6), which was begun at the end of the 14th cent.; the nave (vaulting 130 ft. high) was finished in 1459, the tower in 1487. The exterior is elaborately decorated, and the interior has some old mural paintings and a shrine of the 15th century. — A walk round the town (3/4-1 hr.) may be ended at the *Baumhaus* (Pl. A, 1; restaurant), at the harbour.

A pleasant steamer-excursion (15 pf.) may be made to (2½ M.) *Wendorf* (Bade-Hôtel); fine view of the town.

From Wismar to *Rostock*, see p. 141; to *Neustadt an der Dosse*, see p. 144.

25. From Berlin to Stralsund.

a. Viâ Neu-Brandenburg.

137 M. Railway from the Stettin Station (p. 1) in 4-6 hrs. (fares 18 *M*, 13 *M* 50 pf., 9 *M*; express 20 *M* 30, 15 *M* 10, 10 *M* 60 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. — The first important station is (18 M.) *Oranienburg* (Eilers), a town of 7800 inhab., on the *Havel*. The château is now a normal school. In front of it is a statue of Louisa

aph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Henrietta (d. 1667), wife of the Great Elector, by Fr. Wolff (1858). — 29 M. *Löwenberg*.

From Löwenberg to Prenzlau (see below), 45 M., railway in ca. 3 hrs., viâ (20½ M.) *Templin* (4700 inhab.) and (34½ M.) *Hassleben*.

From Löwenberg a light railway runs to (23½ M.) **Rheinsberg** (*Ratskeller*), with the château where Frederick the Great lived when crown-prince from 1736 to 1740. A statue, by Elster, was erected to him in 1903.

50 M. *Fürstenberg* is the junction of a branch-line to (49 M.) *Eberswalde* (p. 156). — 60 M. *Strelitz*.

62 M. **Neu-Strelitz** (*British Hotel*, R. 2-4, D. 2 *M*; *Mecklenburger Hof*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; *Railway Restaurant*), the capital of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, is a town of 11,300 inhab., pleasantly situated amid woods on the *Zierker-See*. The handsome *Schloss* is surrounded by pleasure-grounds. The mausoleum, in the Schloss-Garten, contains a copy of Rauch's statue of Queen Louisa (p. 21). In the market-place is a bronze statue of Grand-Duke George (d. 1860), by A. Wolff (1866).

About 7 M. to the N. (carr. there and back 6-8 *M*) is the summer-château of *Hohen-Zieritz*, where Queen Louisa of Prussia, a princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, died in 1810.

From Neu-Strelitz to Rostock and Warnemünde, 82 M., railway in 2½-5 hrs. (fares 10 *M* 10, 7 *M* 10, 5 *M* 10 pf.; express 11 *M* 40, 8 *M* 50, 5 *M* 90 pf.); express from Berlin to (136 M.) *Rostock* in 4 hrs. (fares 19 *M* 40, 14 *M* 10, 10 *M* 20 pf.). — An important intermediate station is (22 M.) **Waren** (*Stadt Hamburg*, R. 2-2½, D. 2½ *M*, well spoken of; *Hôt. du Nord*, similar prices), a town of 8000 inhab. on the *Müritz*, a large lake. — 54 M. *Güstrow*, see p. 142. — 74 M. *Rostock*, see p. 139; thence to (82 M.) *Warnemünde*, see p. 141.

From (72 M.) *Blankensee* a branch-line runs to (23 M.) *Strasburg in der Uckermark* (p. 142). 79 M. *Stargard*.

84½ M. *Neu-Brandenburg*, see p. 142. — 93 M. *Treptow* (Deutsches Haus), on the *Tollense*. — 110 M. *Demmin* (Sonne), with 12,100 inhab. and a 14th cent. church. — 125 M. *Grimmen*. 137 M. *Stralsund*, see p. 150.

b. Viâ Angermünde.

150 M. Railway in 4-6 hrs. (fares as in R. 25a). — To *Swinemünde* (124 M.) in 4-6¼ hrs. (express fares 18 *M* 20, 13 *M* 50, 9 *M* 50 pf.; ordinary 16 *M* 20, 12 *M* 20, 8 *M* 10 pf.); to *Heringsdorf* (129 M.) in 4½-7 hrs. (express fares 18 *M* 90, 14 *M*, 9 *M* 80 pf.).

From Berlin to (45 M.) *Angermünde*, see R. 27.

68 M. **Prenzlau** (*Hôtel du Nord*; *Deutsches Haus*, R. 2-3, D. 1¾ *M*; *Hôtel de Prusse*, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾ *M*), on the *Ucker*, the ancient capital of the Uckermark, with 20,200 inhab., lies at the N. end of the lower *Uckersee*. The Gothic *Church of St. Mary* (1325-39; restored in 1877-84) is one of the finest brick structures in this district (brazen font of the 15th cent.). The *Holy Ghost Church* now contains a collection of local antiquities. In the market-place are statues of Emp. William I. (equestrian), Bismarck, and Moltke, all by Schilling. Three old gates and part of the town-walls are preserved. — Railway to *Löwenberg*, see above.

82 M. **Pasewalk** *(Stuthmann's Hotel)*, with 10,300 inhab. and a monument to Emp. Frederick III. (1895), is the junction of the lines to Stettin, Schwerin, and Hamburg (R. 22). The fine 'Kiek in die Mark', a tower in the town-wall, dates from 1445. — 89 M. *Jatznick* (branch to *Uckermünde*); 93 M. *Ferdinandshof* (branch to *Jarmen*). — 101 M. *Ducherow* (to *Swinemünde* and *Heringsdorf*, see p. 161).

109 M. **Anklam** *(Goldene Traube*, R. 2-2½, D. 2 *M*; *Sagert's*, R. 2, D. 1¾; *Deutsches Haus)*, with 14,600 inhab., on the *Peene*, formerly the frontier between Prussia and Sweden. The town contains quaint old houses, some relics of its old fortifications (*e.g.* the *Hohe Stein*), a statue of Emp. William I., and a 12th cent. church *(St. Mary's)*, with a modern tower and carved altars of the 15-16th centuries.

119 M. *Züssow* is the junction for (11 M.) *Wolgast* (Deutsches Haus), a busy commercial town (8300 inhab.) on the *Peene*, the ancestral seat of the old Dukes of Pomerania.

From Wolgast a diligence plies twice daily in summer in 1½ hr. to (5½ M.) *Zinnowitz* (p. 161).

130 M. **Greifswald.** — **Hotels.** Deutsches Haus, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*, omn. 50 pf.; Hôtel de Prusse, similar charges, good; Hôt. du Nord; Traube; Victoria. — *Rathauskeller; Ihlenfeld's Restaurant; Rail. Restaurant.*

Cabs per drive, 1-2 pers. ¾, 3 pers. 1 *M*, 4 pers. 1¼, to Eldena 2 *M*.

The chief points of interest may be visited in 2-3 hrs.

Greifswald, an ancient town with 22,900 inhab., lies on the right bank of the navigable *Ryck*, 2 M. above its mouth in the Greifswalder Bodden. In the market-place are the *Rathaus*, the *Post Office*, a *War Monument*, and several late-Gothic gabled houses. *St. Mary's Church*, to the N.E., has a carved wooden pulpit (1587) and a handsome screen (end of 15th cent.). The *Church of St. Nicholas*, built in 1300-26, has a tower 330 ft. high (view). — The *University* (over 700 students) was founded in 1456. Opposite is a monument commemorating its 400th anniversary. The university owns the *Croy Tapestry* (16th cent.; restored in 1891-95), representing Luther preaching before the royal families of Saxony and Pomerania (shown only once every 10 years, in July; next exhibition in 1910). On the W. side of the town are *Saline Baths*, with a restaurant.

Steamers (10 pf.) ply in summer to *Wieck* and *Eldena* (with a ruined convent of 1200), at the mouth of the Ryck.

From Greifswald to *Triebsee* and *Rostock*, see p. 142. — Steamer to *Rügen*, see p. 152.

138 M. *Miltzow;* 141 M. *Wüstenfelde.*

150 M. **Stralsund.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel Brandenburg (Pl. a; B, 4), Mönch-Str. 51, R. 1½-4½, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; Goldener Löwe (Pl. b; C, 3), Alter Markt 2, R. 2-5, D. 2 *M*, omn. 60 pf., both good; Hôtel Bismarck (Pl. d; B, 3), Mühlen-Str. 20, R. 2-3, D. 2 *M*; König von Preussen (Pl. c; B, 5), Neuer Markt 14, R. 2-2½, B. ¾, D. 1¾ *M*; Fähr-Hôtel (Pl. e; D, 3), at the harbour; Rabe's, at the station, with large pleasure-garden, R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M*.

Restaurants. Wine: *Ratsweinkeller; Friederich*, Baden-Str. 44; *Wulffcrona*, Heiligegeist-Str. 30. — Beer: *Müller*, Ossenreyer-Str. 16, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Schlossbrauhaus*, Heiligegeist-Str. 87; *Rathausbierkeller.*

STRALSUND
1: 12.500
Meter
1. Amtsgericht B 4
2. Gymnasium B 4
3. Kriegerdenkm. B 3
4. Hauptzollamt C 3
Kirchen
4. Jacobikirche C 4
5. Kathol. K. C 5
6. Marienkirche B 5
7. Nicolaikirche C 3
7a. Katharinenk. B 4
8. Regierung C
8a. Kommandantur C
9. Logen B 4
10. Post u. Telegr. B
11. Rathhaus B
12. Reichsbank C
13. Synagoge B
14. Theater B C
15. Johanniskloster C
16. Warmbad B
Kleinoth's Badeanstalt
Badeanstalt v. Wulff
Turnplatz
Friedhof
Knieperteich
Frankenteich
Aller Markt
Neuer Markt
Bahnhof
Elektrische Bahn

Sea Baths at *Kleinoth's*, Strand-Str. 1 (above Pl. B, 1). — *Warm Baths* (Pl. 16; B, 2), Knieperdamm.

Cabs. Drive within the town, 50 pf. (at night 70 pf.), to one of the surburbs, to the station, or from the station to the harbour 70 pf. (at night 1 *M*); trunk 20 pf.; per hr. 2 *M*.

Electric Tramway. From the station to the Frankendamm (Pl. D, 5, 6) and from the Neue Markt (Pl. B, 5) to the Knieperdamm (Pl. A, 2).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 10; B, 5), in the Neue Markt.

Steamboat to Rügen, see p. 152. A steam-ferry plies from the Fähr-Brücke (Pl. D, 3) to *Altefähr* (p. 153; 30 pf.).

Lloyd's Agent, *R. Mintzlaff*.

CHIEF ATTRACTIONS (4 hrs.): St. Mary's Church; St. James's Church; Rathaus; Church of St. Nicholas; Knieper-Wall.

Stralsund, with 31,000 inhab., lies on the *Strelasund*, a strait 2 M. wide, which separates Rügen from the mainland and washes the small fortified island of *Dänholm*. The town is entirely surrounded by water, being connected with the mainland by three moles only. The lofty gabled houses, the towers, and the Gothic churches of brick resemble those of Rostock and Lübeck. The fortifications have been removed or converted into promenades.

Stralsund was founded about 1209, and soon attained to such prosperity that in the 14th cent. it was second in importance, among the Hanseatic towns on the Baltic, to Lübeck alone. The citizens adopted the reformed faith at an early period, and were therefore on the side of Sweden during the Thirty Years' War. In 1628, aided by Danish and Swedish vessels, they gallantly defended their town against Wallenstein, who had sworn to take it, 'though it had been chained to heaven', but was compelled to abandon the siege after losing 12,000 men. From the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 until 1815, when it became Prussian, the town, together with the province of Vor-Pommern and the island of Rügen, belonged to Sweden.

On leaving the station, we cross the Tribseer Damm in a straight direction to (1/2 M.) the *Neue Markt* (Pl. B, 5). The *Church of St. Mary*, situated here (Pl. 6; open daily in summer, 11-1 and 3-4; on Sun., 12-2), erected in 1416-73, is a vast brick structure with a transept, aisles, and a series of chapels between the flying buttresses. The tower affords a fine survey of the peculiar, insulated position of Stralsund, and part of the island of Rügen. (Sacristan, Marien-Str. 10.)

In the *Alte Markt* (Pl. B, C, 3), a fine mediæval Platz, stands the handsome *Rathaus* (Pl. 11), dating partly from the 13th century. The two rich façades fronting the market, built in the 15th and modernised in the 18th cent., have been restored in the original style.

The large *Council Chamber* contains portraits of Swedish and Prussian kings, and Luther at the Diet of Worms, by Jakobs; one of the antechambers has portraits of Stralsund Burgomasters. — The *PROVINCIAL MUSEUM OF NEU-VORPOMMERN AND RÜGEN, on the upper floor, contains an important Collection of Northern Antiquities, mediæval ornaments (golden ornaments from Hiddensöe, of the 10th or 11th cent.), weapons, coins, guild insignia, ecclesiastical antiquities, and objects of historical interest connected with Stralsund (open daily from May 15th till Sept. 15th, 11-1; at other times on application to the castellan of the Rathaus). — The MUNICIPAL LIBRARY (70,000 vols.) was founded in 1709.

Beyond the Rathaus rises the *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. 7; C, 3), a noble edifice begun in 1311, resembling St. Mary's (shown at the same times; sacristan, Nicolai-Kirchhof 3). The choir has been repainted after the old fashion. The towers are unfinished. The high-

altar, carved in wood in the 15th cent. and restored in 1856, represents the Passion; fine brass of Burgomaster Hövener (1357); carved altar-pieces; brazen candelabra and sconces; remains of a Gothic ciborium of wood. The benches are partly of the 16th cent.; at the entrance to those of the Krämer, or merchants, is the polite intimation: 'Dat ken kramer ist de blief da buten, oder ick schla em up de schnuten' (literally, 'He that's no merchant stay without, else I shall strike him on the snout!').

To the S. stands *St. James's Church* (Pl. 4; open 12-1 & 3-4; sacristan, Jacobiturm-Str. 17), a Gothic building with nave and aisles of different heights, terminating at the E. end in a straight wall. The W. façade is surmounted by a slender and richly-decorated tower. In the sacristy is some fine carved panelling. — At the W. end of the Heiligegeist-Str. is the *Küter-Tor* (Pl. A, B, 4; 15th cent.). — Outside the Knieper-Tor rises a Gothic *War Monument* (Pl. 7a; B, 3), 52 ft. in height, by Wichards (1868).

In 1809, when the war between France and Austria broke out, *Major Ferdinand von Schill*, a distinguished Prussian officer of hussars, quitted Berlin with his regiment without the knowledge of the king, with a view to effect a patriotic rising against the French in N. Germany. His noble effort met with little response, and he and his corps were eventually driven back to Stralsund by the Westphalian and Dutch allies of the French. The town was taken by storm, and after a heroic defence Schill and most of his corps were killed in the streets. Eleven captured officers were afterwards shot at Wesel by order of Napoleon. The spot where Schill fell is indicated by an inscription in the pavement of the Fährstrasse (Pl. C, 3; opposite the house No. 21). His grave is in the N.E. angle of the *St. Jürgen Cemetery*, $^3/_4$ M. from the Knieper-Tor (to the left of Pl. A, 2). His head was interred at Brunswick (p. 82).

From Stralsund to Rostock, 46 M., railway in $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. — From (12 M.) *Velgast* a branch (7 M.) diverges for **Barth** (7100 inhab.; *Sonne*), whence steamers ply to the seaside-resorts of *Zingst* and *Prerow* in $^3/_4$ hr. and 2 hrs. (fares 70 pf. and 1 M. 20 pf.). — 27 M. **Ribnitz** (*Helm's Hotel*), with 4500 inhabitants. An omnibus runs twice daily from Ribnitz to (8 M.) *Müritz* (p. 141); and steamers ply daily to *Wustrow* and to *Ahrenshoop*, all frequented as sea-bathing resorts. — 46 M. *Rostock*, see p. 139.

26. The Island of Rügen.

Railway from *Stralsund* (p. 150), see p. 153. — Steamboats also ply to Rügen from *Stralsund*, *Greifswald*, and *Stettin*. — *Steam Ferry* from Stralsund to *Altefähr*, see p. 151.

Rügen, the largest island belonging to Germany (377 sq. M.; 32 M. long, and 25 M. wide), is separated from the mainland on the S.W. by the *Strelasund* (p. 151). The deep bays by which the island is indented in every direction form a number of peninsulas, connected with it by narrow strips of land only. The most important of these are *Wittow* and *Jasmund* on the N. and *Mönchgut* on the S. side of the island. The scenery on the E. coast of the island is very picturesque, with its beech-woods, steep cliffs, and blue water. The finest points are *Stubbenkammer*, *Putbus*, and the *Jagdschloss*. *Binz* and *Sassnitz* are the most frequented bathing-resorts. Rügen, which was originally inhabited by the Germanic Rugii, was afterwards occupied by a Slavonic race, who resisted the influences of Christianity and civilisation down to the middle of the 14th century. In 1478, after the native princes had become extinct, the island was annexed to W. Pomerania, the fortunes of which it thenceforward shared (comp. p. 151).

PUTBUS und die GRANITZ
1 : 200.000
DIE STUBNITZ
1 : 200.000
RÜGEN
1 : 500.000
1 : 200.000
Kilometer
1 : 500.000
Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Tribbevitz
Zirkow
Vierritz
Alt-Pastitz
Neu-Pastitz
Rosewald
Lonvitz
Vilmnitz
Nadelitz
Casnevitz
Nistelitz
Lancken
Garftitz
Albansien
Wiesensien
Seedorf
Preetz
Gabbin
Die Having
Stresower Bucht
Granitzer Ort
Die Granitz
Schmachter See
Bustvitz
Jagdschloß Granitz
Bergen
Jagdhaus
Serams
Bliesschow
Putbus
Lohme
Ranzow
Stubbenhorn
Stubbenkammer
Königs Stuhl
Kl. Stubbenkammer
Nipmerow
Hagen
Hoher Ort
Die Kieler Kuhle
Stubnitz
Tipper Ort
Hohe Ufer
Vilmnitzer Bucht
Wissower Klinken
Dargast
Ringst
Linken
Prinzl Cotting
Sassnitz
Landungsbrücke
Crampas
Dwasieden
Sturm
Arcona
Putgarten
Leuchtturm
Kreptitz
Nonnevitz
Schwarbe
Vitte
Lancken
Starrvitz
Goor
Dranske
Altenkirchen
Wieker Bodden
Drowoldike
Wiekstruth
Tromper Wiek
Dornbusch
Libben
Kloster
Der Ruß
Rassower Strom
Vitter Bodden
Breeger Bodden
Forst Vorder
Woldenitz
Lebbiner Bodden
Polchow
Grosser Jasmunder Bodden
Schaproder Bodden
Schaprode
Udarser Wiek
Tribbevitz
Rappin
Hasselvitz
Gellen Strom
Markow
Tankow
Waase
Gingst
Tipkevitz
Muglitz
Burtvitz
Kubitzer Bodden
Liebitz
Landow
Teschenhagen
Mölln
Kleiner Jasmunder Bodden
Neu Mueran
Prorer Wiek
Putbus
Trips
Lubkow
Dollahn
Bad Banz
Granitzer Ort
Die Granitz
Quatzlasser Ort
Zierkow
Vilmnitz
Tipper Ort
Wissower Klinken
Die Having
Monchgut
Lobbe
Hagenscher Wiek
Rügenscher Bodden
Zicker
Süd-Perd
Thiessow
Strelasund
Greifswald
Zudar
Gramtzow
Palmer Ort
Brandsluger
Stahlbrode
Zarrendorf
Devin
Neuvitz
Zicker
Mönchgut
Lobbe
Hagenscher Wiek
Rügenscher Bodden
Zicker
Süd-Perd
Thiessow
Strelasund
Greifswald
Zudar
Gramtzow
Palmer Ort
Brandsluger
Stahlbrode
Zarrendorf
Devin
Neuvitz
Zicker

The hotels in the most frequented resorts are often crowded in summer, so that previous application for rooms is advisable.

From Stralsund to Crampas-Sassnitz viâ Bergen, 32 M., railway in 2-3 hrs. (fares 4 *M* 60, 3 *M* 50, 2 *M* 40 pf.). — The train starts from the principal station of *Stralsund* (p. 150), and skirts the *Frankenvorstadt* to (1 3/4 M.) *Stralsund Harbour*. Hence it is conveyed by a steam-ferry-boat across the *Strelasund* to (25 min.) *Altefähr Station*, in Rügen.

Altefähr (*Curhaus; Hôtel Putbus*) is a small bathing-resort. Railway to Putbus, Binz, Sellin, and Göhren, see below.

7 1/2 M. (from Stralsund) *Rambin;* 10 1/2 M. *Samtens;* 15 M. *Teschenhagen.*

18 M. **Bergen.** — **Hotels.** Ratskeller, 1/2 M. from the station, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2, D 2 *M*, good; Hôtel zum Bahnhof, well spoken of; Prinz von Preussen, R. 1 1/2-2, D. 1 1/2 *M;* Goldner Adler, unpretending.

Bergen, a town with 4400 inhab., is the official capital of Rügen and the neighbouring islands. The conspicuous *Church* with its lofty tower is in the late-Romanesque style and dates from the 12th century. The *Rathaus* contains a small collection of Rügen antiquities. — To the N.E., 1/4 hr. from the town, rises the *Rugard* (320 ft.; carr. there and back 3 *M*), crowned by an intrenchment, the remains of a stronghold which was destroyed in 1316, and with a tower to the memory of Arndt (see below; adm. 20 pf.; restaurant). The *View is very extensive and picturesque, especially by evening-light.

From Bergen to Putbus (6 M.) and Lauterbach (7 1/2 M.), railway in 1/2 hr. (fares 60 and 40, 70 and 50 pf.; from Stralsund to Putbus 2 *M* 40, 1 *M* 60 pf.). Intermediate station, *Pastiz*.

A light railway also runs from Bergen to *Putzig*, *Trent*, *Wittower Fähre*, *Wiek*, and (24 M.) *Altenkirchen* (p. 156).

Beyond Bergen the railway crosses the narrow passage between the Grosse and Kleine Jasmunder Bodden to (24 M.) *Lietzow*. — 28 M. *Sagard* (Fürstenkrone; Deutsches Haus); about 1 M. to the S. is the *Dubberworth*, the largest tumulus, or 'giant's grave', in Rügen. — 32 M. *Crampas-Sassnitz*, see p. 155.

From Altefähr to Putbus, Binz, Sellin, and Göhren, 37 1/2 M., light railway in 4 hrs. (fares to Putbus 1 *M* 50, 95 pf.; thence to Binz 60, 35 pf., to Sellin 90, 55 pf., to Göhren 1 *M* 20, 75 pf.). — 11 M. *Gross-Schoritz*, birthplace of the poet Arndt (1769-1860). — 14 1/2 M. *Garz* (pop. 2100; Hôtel du Nord), the ancient *Carenza*, formerly the capital of the island, destroyed by the Danes in 1168.

22 M. **Putbus.** — **Hotels.** Fürstenhof, in the Allée; Bellevue, in the Circus, R. 1 1/2-3 *M*, B. 80 pf., D. 1 1/2, pens. 3 1/2-6 1/2 *M;* Adler, in the Allée, unpretending; Deutsches Haus, in the market, pens. 4-5 *M;* Hintze's Hotel, Luisen-Str., pens. from 3 1/2 *M*. — **Restaurants.** *Cursaal, Felsenkeller*, both in the Allée, with gardens.

Putbus, a cheerful little town with 1950 inhab., and the residence of the Prince of Putbus, lies about 1 1/2 M. from the sea. The town consists chiefly of the *Allée-Strasse* and the *Circus;* the latter is adorned with an obelisk in memory of the founoation of the town

in 1810. — The *Palace*, in the park, in the late-Renaissance style (1872), contains severa lgood pictures and a marble Cupid by Bissen, In front of it is a marble statue of *Prince Malte* (d. 1854), founder of Putbus, by Drake.

The bathing-places are 1½ M. distant (omn. 10 pf.), at **Lauterbach** (*Hôt. Victoria*, R. 1¼, D. 1½, pens. 4-6 *M*; farther to the E., *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Bad*, R. 1¼-2½, pens. 4½-5 *M*, bath 30 pf., warm bath 1 *M*, good), which is charmingly situated on the *Rügensche Bodden*. Behind the bath-house is a fine beech-wood called the *Goor*. The island of *Vilm* (restaurant at *Witte's*, D. 2 *M*; motor-launch there and back 40 pf.) contains magnificent beeches.

Near *Neuenkamp*, on a small peninsula, 3 M. to the S.E. of Putbus, is a *Monument to the Great Elector*, on the spot where he landed with his army in 1678 for the purpose of wresting the island from the Swedes.

29 M. **Binz.** — **Hotels.** On the beach: Curhaus, R. 2-5, D. 2½, board 3¾ *M*; Strand Hotel; Fürst Blücher, pens. 5-10 *M*, all of the first class. Ostsee-Hôtel; Seeschloss; Goldener Löwe. — In the village: Lockenvitz; Potenberg, R. 1½-2, pens. from 4½ *M*; Waldesruhe — **Restaurants.** *Curhaus; Waidmannsruhe.* — Visitors' Tax 5 *M*. Bath 40 pf.

Binz, a seaside-resort with a good sandy beach, attracts 10,000 visitors annually. Pretty walks to the Jagdschloss (see below), to the (1 hr.) *Kieköver* (view), and to (½ hr. farther on) the *Waldhalle*.

30½ M. **Jagdschloss**; the station lies ½ M. from the château. at the entrance to the *Granitz*, a beautiful deer-park enclosed by a lofty fence (visitors admitted). The *Jagdschloss* (or 'hunting-château'), situated on an eminence, contains good modern pictures and a collection of antlers. The platform of the tower, to which a spiral staircase of 154 steps ascends, commands a fine *View. Tickets of admission (50 pf., tower alone 20 pf.) are obtained at the adjacent *Hôtel Granitz* (R. 1½-2, pens. 4½-6 *M*, good).

33 M. **Sellin** (**Fürst Wilhelm*, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Strand Hotel; Zillmann; Ehlert; Wald-Hôtel; Bunterbart)*, with two stations, is a quiet and pleasant little resort (4500 visitors annually). — The railway, running to the S., now enters the rugged peninsula of *Mönchgut*, where the primitive native customs and peculiar costume still prevail.

37½ M. **Göhren.** — **Hotels.** Brandenburg, R. 2-3, pens. 5-8 *M*; Look's; Nordperd; Seeschloss, well spoken of; Borgmeyer, pens. 5-7 *M*; Ostsee-Hôtel, pens. 5-8 *M*; Bellevue; Wendt, Linde, both moderate. — Visitors' Tax 5 *M*. Bath 30 pf.

Göhren is situated on a peninsula, on the N. side of which is the bathing-beach (6700 visitors). Pleasant walks in the neighbourhood to the *Höwt*, the *Nordperd* (½ hr.; E. extremity of Mönchgut), the *Plansberg* (¼ hr.), and other points.

Thiessow (Strand Hotel; Mönchgut; Westpfahl) is a little bathing-resort at the S extremity of Mönchgut, 5½ M. to the S. of Göhren. Daily steamer to Greifswald.

The S.E. part of Rügen is connected with the N.E. peninsula of Jasmund by an isthmus called the *Schmale Heide*. Binz is 11-12 M

from Sassnitz, and the journey from one to the other is better made by sailing-boat, electric launch, or steamer than by land (carr. (12 *M*).

Sassnitz. — **Hotels.** At *Sassnitz:* *Hôtel Fahrnberg, high up near the wood, R. 2½-4, pens. 6-8 *M*; Becker, pens. 5½-7½ *M*; Koch; Strand Hotel; Böttcher, very fair; Lenz; Stöwer, pens. 5-7 *M*; Waldesruhe, ½ M. to the E.: Pens. Gössel. 4½ 6 *M*. — At *Crampas:* *Victoria, R. 2-4, pens 5-7½ *M*; Monopol, pens. 5-8 *M*; Bellevue; Prinz Heinrich von Preussen; Geschwister Koch; Mäther; Stubbnitz, pens 4-6 *M*. — Lodgings from 25 *M* per week. — **Restaurants.** *Böttcher's Strand-Pavillon*, D. 2 *M*; *Seeschloss; Hauer; Ostsee-Restaurant; Berg-Schlösschen*, in Crampas. — Visitors' Tax 6 *M*. Bath 40 pf.

Sassnitz and the adjoining village of *Crampas*, prettily situated at the mouth of a ravine, near the forest of Stubnitz, form together one of the most popular resorts on the Baltic Sea (9500 visitors). Best surveys from the *Fahrnberg*, a wooded hill between Crampas and Sassnitz, and from the *Schlossberg*, 1½ M. to the N. The beach is rather stony. — Railway to Bergen and Stralsund, see pp. 153, 152.

From Sassnitz to Stubbenkammer, about 8 M. The route leads through the beautiful beech-forest, called the *Stubnitz*, which stretches along the coast to the N. and is said to have been regarded as sacred by the ancient Rugii. We follow the coast line to the N., till we reach the (2 M.) *Wissower Klinken*, a series of chalk cliffs. Here we turn inland to the (3 min.) *Restaurant Waldhalle*, ½ hr. beyond which we cross the *Kieler Bach*; then passing the Victoria Sicht and the Wilhelm I. Sicht (see below), we reach Stubbenkammer in 1¼ hr. more. We may return to Sassnitz by motor-boat (75 pf.) or by steamer.

The carriage-road (6 M.), leading inland from Sassnitz, passes Crampas and traverses beech-woods. A finger-post, about ¾ M. short of Stubbenkammer, indicates the path to the (5 min.) Herta-See (p. 156). — The trip by steamer at night from Sassnitz to Stubbenkammer (electric illumination of the rocks) and Lohme, and back, is very attractive (2 hrs.).

***Stubbenkammer** (*Hôt. Stubbenkammer*, R. 1½-3, D. 2½, pens. 5-8 *M*; tolerable quarters at *Ruge's* at *Hagen*, 2 M. to the S.W., at *Eichstädt's* in *Nipmerow*, 2 M. to the W., or at *Lohme*, 3 M. to the N.), the finest point in Rügen, situated on the E. coast of the peninsula of *Jasmund*, is a furrowed chalk cliff, rising almost perpendicularly from the sea to a height of 435 ft. The summit, called the **Königstuhl*, commands a beautiful view. To the left is a rugged precipice of chalk; in the distance the lighthouse of Arcona; to the right the *Kleine Stubbenkammer*, also called the *Wilhelms-des-Ersten-Sicht* since 1865. A third point, called the **Victoria Sicht*, is a few minutes' walk farther on. Between the Königsstuhl and the Kleine Stubbenkammer a winding path descends between tall beeches to the (10 min.) foot of the cliffs, of which an imposing survey is obtained from below. An illumination of the cliff at night by means of red-hot charcoal produces a striking effect (best seen from the sea).

About 12 min. to the W. of Stubbenkammer (finger-post on the road to Sassnitz, to the right, 6 min. from the inn, and another one

3 min. farther on marked 'Hertaburg') lies the *Herta-See*, a small lake about 200 yds. in diameter, on the N. bank of which rises the *Hertaburg*, a semicircular mound, 50 ft. in height. Several 'altars' found in the neighbourhood have been supposed to mark this as the scene of ancient religious rites. One of these, near the foot of the Hertaburg, about a hundred paces to the right of the path from the road to the lake, is provided with runlets which may have been intended for the escape of the blood. Tacitus (Germ. 40) mentions the mysterious rites of the goddess Nertus, but the form Herta, which occurs in some editions, is a false reading of comparatively modern origin, and the tradition which points out this spot as the scene of her worship is probably unfounded. Fine view of Arcona through the trees.

The promontory of **Arcona** (*Schilling*, near the lighthouse, R. 1½ *M*.) the northernmost point of Rügen, 206 ft. above the sea, is crowned with a lighthouse 75 ft. in height (adm. 20 pf.). The view embraces the coast of Jasmund, the island of Hiddensöe, and the Danish island of Möen in the distance. Here are the ruins of an ancient stronghold of the Wends, consisting of a circular intrenchment 30-40 ft. high, with contained the temple of their four headed idol Swantevit. It was destroyed by the Danes in 1168. — From Stubbenkammer to Arcona the most convenient route is by steamer (thrice weekly, in 1¾ hr.), which touches on the way at the little bathing-resort of *Lohme* (Grey; Strand Hotel; Jenssen).

About 1½ M. to the S.W. of Arcona lies *Altenkirchen* (Fritz; Borgwardt), whence a light railway runs to Bergen (comp. p. 153). — A pleasanter return-route, however, leads from Arcona along the shore viâ (25 min.) *Vitt* and then by a road leading away from the shore to (40 min.) *Goor*. About 8 min. farther on we follow the finger-post pointing to Jasmund, after 40 min. turn to the left, and reach the (10 min.) Strand Hotel. In 20 min. more we reach **Breege** (*Rügen Hotel; Germania;* steamer to Stralsund), a large village on the N. shore of the Breeger Bodden.

To the W. of Rügen lies the island of **Hiddensöe** (also called at by the Stralsund steamer), inhabited by fishermen. The *Dornbusch* (220 ft.), at the N. end of the island, affords fine views. It is reached from the steamboat-station viâ (4½ M.) *Kloster* (**inn**), with the ruins of a Cistercian convent (1296).

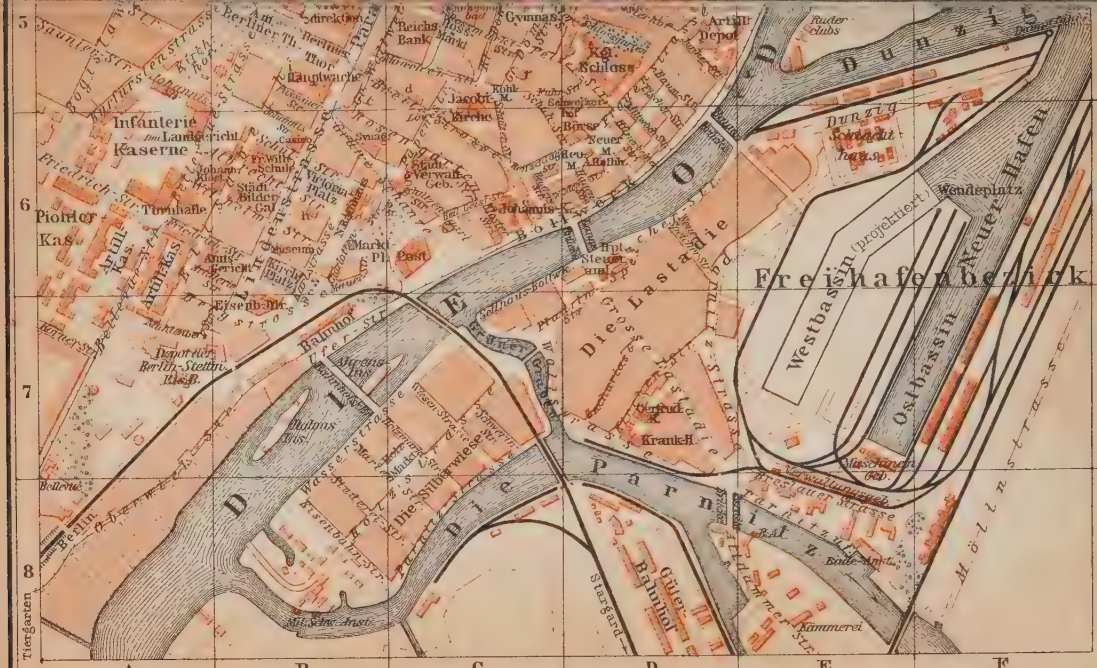
Most travellers prefer to return direct from Stubbenkammer to Stralsund. A tolerable road leads viâ *Nipmerow*, *Poissow*, and *Volkvitz* to (7½ M.) *Sagard* (p. 153), where we join the railway.

27. From Berlin to Dantsic viâ Stettin.

312 M. Railway to *Stettin*, 84 M., in 2-3 hrs. (express fares 12 *M* 20, 9 *M* 10, 6 *M* 40 pf.; ordinary 10 *M* 80, 8 *M* 10, 5 *M* 40 pf.). From Stettin to *Dantsic*, 228 M., in 8 10 hrs. (29 *M* 60, 22 *M* 20, 14 *M* 80 pf.). — From Berlin to Dantsic viâ *Dirschau*, see R. 29.

Berlin (Stettin Station), see p. 1. — 14½ M. *Bernau* (Kaiserhof), with 8300 inhab., was gallantly defended by its inhabitants against the Hussites in 1432. Armour, said to have been captured on that occasion, and other antiquities are shown in the mediæval tower of the Königs-Tor (adm. 50 pf.). The Church of St. Mary (12th cent.) was restored in 1846.

28 M. **Eberswalde** (*Deutsches Haus*, R. 2-3, D. 1½ *M*, well spoken of; *Hohenzollern; Rail. Restaurant)*, a busy town with



Geograph Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes Leipzig

STETTIN
1:18680
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Elektr. Strassenbahn
A
B
C
D
E
F
Neuetzer Friedhof
Bredow
Unt. Bredow
Grünhof
Grabow
Botan. Garten
Elysium-Theater
Lucas K.
Grünhofer Marktplatz
Waisenh.
Gymnas.
Markt-Platz
Tattersall
Kaiser Wilhelm Platz
Central Hallen
Concordia Theat.
Friedens
Roon-Str.
Werder Str.
York Strasse
Kaiserl. Werft
Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse
Parkstrasse
Bismarck Str.
Moltke Str.
Gneisenau Str.
Scharnhorst Str.
Blücher Str.
Hohenzollern Str.
Bismarck Strasse
Grenz Str.
Mangelstrasse
Gartenstrasse
Grünhofer Allee
Friedrich Karl Str.
Turner Str.
Bismarck Str.
Augusta Str.
Canalstrasse
Fontaine
Stadt. Gymnas.
Stadt. Archiv

21,600 inhab., on the *Finow Canal*, is the seat of a school of forestry.

Branch-lines run hence to (12 M.) *Freienwalde* (see below) and viâ *Werbellinsee* and *Lychen* to (45½ M.) *Fürstenberg* (p. 149).

Beyond Eberswalde the Finow Canal is crossed. — To the right, near (36 M.) *Chorin*, are the ruins of a Cistercian monastery (13th cent.), the early-Gothic *Church of which was the burial-place of the Margraves of Brandenburg. — We skirt the *Paarsteiner-See*.

45 M. **Angermünde** (*Drei Kronen; Rail. Restaurant*, good), an ancient town of 7500 inhab., with a lofty Gothic church of the 14th and 15th centuries. — From Angermünde to Stralsund, see R. 25 b.

From Angermünde to Frankfort on the Oder, 60 M., railway in 3 hrs. — 18½ M. *Freienwalde* (*Brunnen-Hôtel, pens. 6-8 *M.*; Schertz; Drei Kronen), with 8000 inhab. and chalybeate springs, is situated in one of the pleasantest parts of the Mark of Brandenburg. — 25½ M. **Wriezen** (pop. 7000); *Goldner Löwe; Kronprinz*, R. 2 *M.*), a small town on the *Alte Oder*. — 60 M. *Frankfort on the Oder*, see p. 179.

The line traverses the valleys of the *Randow* and *Welse*, and the *Pommerensdorfer Wiesengrund*. — 62 M. *Casekow*; 80 M. *Schwine*.

84 M. **Stettin.** — The **Railway Station** (Pl. B, 7) is on the S. side of the town. Cab-tickets are distributed as at Berlin (p. 1).

Hotels. Hôtel de Prusse (Pl. a; C, 5), Luisen-Str. 10, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½-3 *M.*; Hôt. Metropole (Pl. C, 6), Heilige-Geist-Str. 7b; Europäischer Hof, Grosse Wollweber-Str. (Pl. B, C, 5); Deutsches Haus (Pl. d; C, 5), Breite-Str.; Norddeutscher Hof, Grosse Dom-Str. 13 (Pl. C, 5); Bode's (Pl. e; C, 6), Königs-Str. 8; Victoria (Pl. h; B, 6), Victoria-Platz 2, R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 2 *M.*, well spoken of; Kaiserhof (Pl. f; C, 6), Am Bollwerk 37, R. 1½-2½, B. ¾. D. 1½ *M.*; Gutke's Hôtel Garni (Pl. g; B, C, 6), Grüne Schanze 4, well spoken of.

Restaurants & Cafés. *Webersberger*, Parade-Platz 9; *Röhl*, Königs-Platz 3; *Concerthaus, Café Central, Münchner Hofbräu*, these three at the Königs-Tor; *Café Paradeplatz*, at the Berliner-Tor; *Café Kaiserkrone*, Bismarck-Str. 11; *Ratskeller*, in the New Rathaus (p. 158). — Wine Rooms. *Kettner*, Breite-Str. 13; *Schönherr*, Schuh-Str. 12; *Metzdorf*, Parade-Platz 21.

Theatres. *Stadt Theater* (Pl. C, 5), closed in summer; *Bellevue* (Pl. A, 7, 8), Bellevue-Str. 52; *Elysium* (Pl. C, 1), Grenz-Str. 8 (in summer only). *Central-Hallen* (Pl. B, 4), with circus, Bismarck-Str. 12.

Electric Tramways traverse the town in all directions (comp. Plan).

Cabs. Per drive of 10 min. for 1 pers. 60 pf., each 5 min. more 20 pf. during the first ½ hr., after which 50 pf. for each ¼ hr. more; each addit. pers. 20 pf. more. There are also *Taxameter Cabs*.

Steamboats (landing-place, Pl. E, 5). To *Rügen*, see p. 152; to *Wollin, Cammin* and *Dievenow*, see p. 160; to *Copenhagen*, several times weekly.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 6), Grüne Schanze 20.

Baths. Schweizerhof 2 and Rosengarten 68. Swimming Baths: *Städtisches Schwimmbad* (Pl. C, 5), Rossmarkt 15; *Infanterie Schwimm-Anstalt* (Pl. B, 8), Silberwiese.

Consuls. British consul, *Ralph Bernal;* vice-consul, *Jas. Stevenson.* — American consul, *John E. Kehl;* vice & deputy consul, *Henry Harder.* — Lloyd's Agent, *Gustav Metzler.*

Stettin, the capital of the Province of Pomerania, and the headquarters of the 2nd Army Corps, with 210,000 inhab., including a garrison of 5000 soldiers, originally belonged to the Dukes of Pomerania, who became extinct in 1637, then to Sweden from 1648 to 1720, and has since been Prussian. It is a commercial and manu-

facturing town of great importance, situated on both banks of the *Oder*, the principal part being on the left bank *(Altstadt* and *Neustadt)*, while on the right bank lie the quarters which were formerly the suburbs of *Lastadie* and *Silberwiese*, connected with the left bank by four bridges, including a handsome railway swing-bridge.

The Oder at Stettin is sufficiently deep (20 ft.) for vessels of substantial size, and the town possesses a considerable fleet of sea going craft and river-steamboats. The chief exports are sugar, corn, and spirits; the chief imports petroleum, train-oil, French wines, and herrings. Stettin is also the most important manufacturing place in Pomerania, the staple products being sugar, ships, machines, and chemicals. On the right bank of the Oder is the *Free Harbour* Pl. E, F, 6), 150 acres in extent, constructed in 1893-98.

A little to the N.E. of the railway-station is the *Post Office* (Pl. C, 6), opposite which stands the *New Rathaus* (Pl. B, 6). Between the two is a monumental fountain, by *L. Manzel*, in copper (1898). The 'Grüne Schanze' and Linden-Str. lead hence to the Neustadt, with the *Law Courts*, the *Town Museum* (Pl. B, 6, containing modern paintings, and the *Pomeranian Museum* (Pl. B, 6) with objects of natural history.

In the Parade-Platz (Pl. B, C, 5) are the *Guard House*, the *Provincial Offices*, and the *Berliner-Tor*, which (like the *Königs-Tor*, Pl. C, 5), is a handsome structure of the time of Frederick William I. Between the Parade-Platz and the Königs-Platz rises an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. C, 4), by Hilgers. The Königs-Platz (Pl. C, 4, 5) is farther adorned with a copy in bronze of a *Statue of Frederick the Great* by Schadow, erected in 1793. The original, an admirable work in marble, is in the Landschaftshaus (Pl. C, 5). In front of the *Theatre* (Pl. C, 5) stands a marble *Statue of Frederick William III.*, by Drake. — Hard by is the *Church of SS. Peter & Paul* (Pl. D, 5), the oldest church in Pomerania, originally built in 1124, and after various vicissitudes restored in 1816-17.

The Schloss (Pl. D, 5; entr. in the Pelzer-Str.) was begun in 1503, the N. and W. wings were completed in 1577, and the building was altered in the 18th cent. and 1874. It was formerly the seat of the Dukes of Pomerania, and is now occupied by courts of justice. The clock-tower contains the *Provincial Museum* (open in summer on Sun., 11-1, and Wed., 3-5; at other times on application). The dial of the clock represents a human face which moves. The court is adorned with a bust of the Great Elector, in bronze, by Wiedemann. The church contains the burial-vault of the dukes. View from the tower.

The oldest part of the *Church of St. James* (Pl. C, 5, 6) dates from the 13th cent.; the exterior and a chapel of 1500 were restored in 1897, the interior in 1901.

From Stettin to Reppen, 82 M., railway in about 4 hrs. — 13½ M. *Greifenhagen*, junction for *Pyritz* and for *Wildenbruch*. — 34 M. **Königsberg in der Neumark** (*Deutsches Haus*, R. 1½-2, D. 1½ *M*), with 5900 inhab., is surrounded by a brick wall and contains numerous interesting old brick edifices. *St. Mary's Church* (13-15th cent.) has a modern tower. The *H.*

haus, with a fine E. gable (15th cent.). the *Schwedter-Tor*, and the *Bernickower-Tor* may be mentioned also. — 62 M. *Cüstrin*, see p. 162. — 82 M. *Reppen* (p. 180).

Continuation of Railway from Berlin to Dantsic. As the train quits Stettin we obtain a view of four railway-bridges adjoining each other. The line crosses the *Oder*, and then, near (87 M.) *Finkenwalde*, the *Reglitz*, an arm of the Oder. — 89 M. *Altdamm* (pop. 6900).

From Altdamm to Kolberg, 76 M., railway in 4-5 hrs. — From (14 M.) *Gollnow* (8500 inhab.), on the Ihna, a branch diverges for Misdroy and Swinemünde (see p. 162). — 28½ M. *Naugard*; 35½ M. *Piepenburg* (junction for *Regenwalde*); 40½ M. *Plathe*. — 49 M. *Greifenberg* (Preussischer Hof), junction for the sea-bathing resorts of *Rewahl* and *Horst*. 61 M. *Treptow* (Deutsches Haus), with 6600 inhab., on the *Rega*. — 76 M. *Kolberg*, see below.

Beyond (97 M.) *Carolinenhorst* the train passes the *Madü-See* (12½ M. long and 1¾ M. broad), the largest lake in Pomerania, famous for its lampreys.

105 M. **Stargard** (*Prinz von Preussen*, Post-Str., good; *Hôtel du Nord*, in the Markt, at these R. 2-2½, D. 2 *M*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; *Kaiserhof*, Gerichts-Str.), on the navigable *Ihna*, with 26,900 inhab., was formerly surrounded by a wall, of which the handsome towers and gateways are now almost the sole remains. The *Church of St. Mary*, of the 14-15th cent., is richly adorned externally, and of imposing dimensions in the interior. The *Rathaus*, of the 16th cent., deserves notice.

A railway runs from Stargard, viâ *Kreuz* (p. 163), to (107 M.) *Posen* (p. 180) in 3-6 hrs.; and another, viâ *Deutsch-Krone* to (85 M.) *Schneidemühl* (p. 163), in about 5 hrs. — From Stargard to *Cüstrin*, see p. 163.

From (132 M.) *Ruhnow* a railway (92 M., in 5 hrs.) runs to *Konitz* (p. 164), viâ *Falkenberg* (Kaiser Friedrich) and *Neu-Stettin* (Kehn; Bahnhofs-Hôtel), a commercial town with 10,000 inhabitants. — 174 M. *Belgard* (pop. 8000; Ottow's Hotel).

From Belgard to Kolberg, 22½ M., railway viâ *Cörlin* in ¾ hr. — **Kolberg** (*Hôtel de Prusse*; *Hohenzollern*; *Kaiserhof*; Lloyd's agent, *E. Reinholz*), a town of 20,200 inhab., lies on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the *Persante*. It was formerly a fortress of great strength, and successfully resisted attack during the Seven Years' War and in the war of 1806-7. The *Rathaus*, in front of which stands a bronze statue of Fred. William III. by Drake, was built by Zwirner (d. 1861), the late architect of Cologne Cathedral. *St. Mary's Church* (open 10-1, adm. 30 pf.; sacristan, Linden-Str. 11), a vast Gothic pile with nave and double aisles, is adorned with paintings of the 14th cent. It also contains an old candelabrum, figures of the Apostles of 1327, carved wood-work of 1523, and other interesting antiquities. A monument, by G. Meyer, to *Gneisenau* and *Nettelbeck*, the valiant defenders of the town in 1806, was erected in 1903 in front of the church. The harbour is of considerable size. — The station lies to the N., between the town and its marine suburb of *Kolberger-Münde* (Strand-Schloss; Neues Gesellschaftshaus; Bellevue; Münde), which is rapidly growing in popularity as a sea bathing resort (12,700 visitors).

A railway also runs from Belgard to (142 M.) *Posen* (p. 180) viâ *Neu-Stettin* (see above) and *Schneidemühl* (p. 163).

188½ M. **Cöslin** (*Kronprinz*, R. 2-3, D. 1¾ *M*; *Deutsches Haus*), a district-town with 20,400 inhabitants. In the marketplace is a statue of Fred. William I. (1724). A branch-line runs

from Cöslin to (26 M.) *Kolberg* (p. 159). — 213 M. *Schlawe* (6000 inhab.), on the *Wipper*, is the junction for lines to (12 M.) *Rügenwalde* (Kahl's Hotel; Lloyd's agent, J. Prochinow) and to (98 M.) *Hohenstein* (p. 164) via Zollbrück (see below).

230 M. **Stolp** *(Franziskaner*, R. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, D. $1^3/_4$, good; *Hôtel de Prusse; Mund's*, R. 2-3, D. 2 *M*), with 27,300 inhab., lies on the *Stolpe*, which reaches the sea at *Stolpmünde* (10 M. by rail). *St. Mary's Church* (14th cent.) contains a silver altar of 1607.

From Stolp to Neu-Stettin, 65 M., railway in $3^1/_2$ hrs. — $13^1/_2$ M. *Zollbrück* (see above). — About $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. of (18 M.) *Hammermühle* lies *Varzin* (inn), an estate of the late Prince Bismarck. — 18 M. *Neu-Stettin*, see p. 159.

The line now passes numerous unimportant stations. Near the *Oxhöfter Spitze* (p. 170) it reaches the Bay of Dantsic.

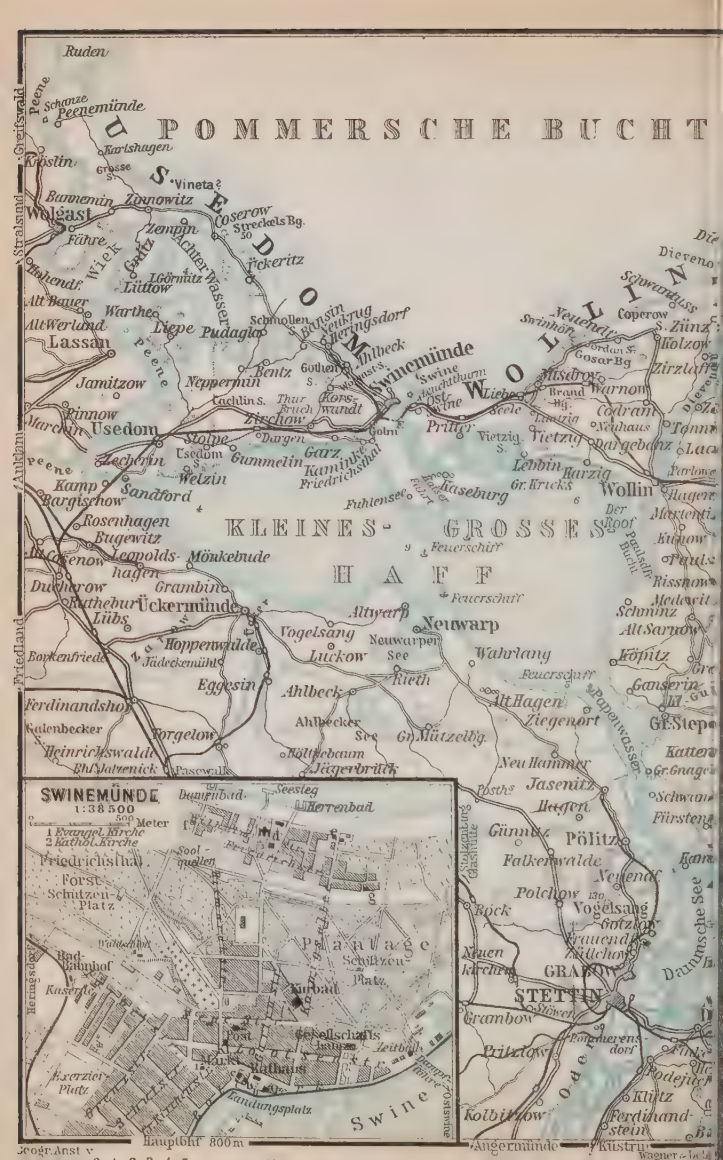
312 M. *Dantsic*, see p. 164.

28. From Stettin to Heringsdorf, Swinemünde, and Misdroy.

a. From Stettin to Heringsdorf by Steamer.

Steamer (preferable to the railway) to (4 hrs.) *Heringsdorf* (fare $3^1/_2$ 2 *M*) viâ Swinemünde and Ahlbeck and going on to Sassnitz in Rügen (p. 155). — To *Swinemünde* direct, steamer daily in 3 hrs. (3 *M*).

Stettin, see p. 157. Immediately after leaving the Bollwerk (Pl. C, D, 6), where the steamers berth, we obtain a fine view of the busy town. To the left lie the villages of *Grabow* and *Bredow*, the latter containing the extensive workshops of the Vulcan Shipbuilding Company. Then *Züllchow*, with several large factories; *Frauendorf*, with the *Elisenhöhe Restaurant*, is visible among the trees on the slope to the left. *Gotzlow*, with the wood-clad *Julo*, is a favourite popular resort. *Glienken* and *Kratzwiek* have iron works. The boat next passes the *Dammsche See* (to the left the small town of *Pölitz*, pop. 4400), and enters the broader *Papenwasser*, where the little town of *Stepenitz* (pop. 1600) is seen on the right and *Jasenitz* on the left. — Two hours after starting the steamer reaches the *Stettiner Haff*, a fresh-water basin 62 M. in circumference, divided into the *Grosse* and *Kleine Haff*, from which the Oder empties itself into the Baltic by means of three channels, the *Peene*, the *Swine*, and the *Dievenow*, thus forming the two large islands of *Usedom* and *Wollin*. The long windings of the Swine are avoided by means of the *Kaiserfahrt*, a canal which is protected against silting up by large moles and is deep enough for the passage of the largest ships. The steamboat enters the canal. To the right in the distance rise the wooded *Lebbiner Sandberge*. In 3 hrs. from Stettin we reach *Swinemünde* (p. 161). — On emerging from the Swine in the Pommersche Bucht the steamer steers to the W. touches at ($^1/_2$ hr.) *Ahlbeck* (p. 161), and in $^1/_4$ hr. more reaches Heringsdorf (p. 161).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b. From Stettin to Swinemünde and Heringsdorf by Railway.

73 M. Railway in about 4 hrs. (fares 5 *M* 85, 4 *M* 40, 2 *M* 95 pf.).

From Stettin to (26 M.) *Pasewalk*, see p. 142; thence to (45 M.) *Ducherow*, see p. 150. — The train crosses the *Peene*, the W. mouth of the Oder, and enters the island of Usedom. — 52 M. *Carnin.*

From Carnin a steamer plies daily (except Sun.) in 2 hrs. (fares 2 or 3 *M*) to **Zinnowitz** (*Hôt. Schwabe*, R. 2, pens. from 5 *M*; *Belvedere*, pens. 4½-7 *M*; *Glienberg*; *Strand Hotel*; *Schaller*, pens. 5 *M*), a seaside-resort in the island of Usedom (6500 visitors; bath 35 pf.), in picturesque surroundings. — About 6 M. to the E. is the smaller bathing-resort of *Koserow* (Seeblick, pens. 4½-6 *M*; Stadt Vineta).

68 M. **Swinemünde.** — **Hotels.** In the town: Hôtel de Prusse (Pl. a), R. 2½-5, D 2 *M*, well spoken of; Drei Kronen (Pl. b) R. 1½-3½, pens. 4½-6 *M*; Deutsches Haus (Pl. c). — Near the beach: *Curhaus (Pl. d), of the first class, R. from 15 *M* per week; Seestern (Pl. e); Villa Eisentraut (Pl. f). — **Restaurants.** *Gesellschaftshaus*, *Weber*, *Treptow*, all in the town; *Curhaus*, *Seestern*, *Walfisch*, *Treptow*, *Strand-Conditorei*, all near the beach. — Visitors' Tax 6 *M*. Bath 40 pf.

British Vice-Consul, *Edward Rose*; U. S. Consular Agent, *G. Ludwig*. — Lloyd's Agent. *G. Metzler.*

Swinemünde, with 10,300 inhab., situated in the island of Usedom, 1½ M. above the mouth of the *Swine*, was founded in 1740 and is now the foreport of Stettin. In the Rathaus-Platz is a bronze statue of Emp. William I., by Calandrelli (1895). At the mouth of the Swine, which is protected by fortifications, are two massive breakwaters, ¾-1 M. in length, forming the entrance to the harbour. Swinemünde is also a fashionable seabathing place (17,000 visitors), the sandy bathing-beach lying about 1 M. to the N. of the town.

69 M. *Swinemünde-Bad*, ¾ M. from the beach. — The railway skirts the coast.

72 M. **Ahlbeck.** — **Hotels.** *Ahlbecker Hof, R. 2-4, pens. 6-8 *M*; Seeblick; Strand Hotel; *Wendicke, R. 12-15 *M* per week, these four on or near the beach; Heyn, Lindenhof, Kaisereiche, these three less pretending. — Visitors' Tax for 6 weeks, 6-15 *M*. Bath 35 pf.

Ahlbeck, a fishing-village surrounded by pine forests, is frequented as a sea-bathing resort (14,000 visitors). Lodgings are cheaper here than at Heringsdorf. The beach is sandy.

73 M. **Heringsdorf.** — **Hotels.** *Curhaus, R. 3-16, D. 3-4½ *M*; *Lindemann, pens. 9 *M*; Seeschloss, a hôtel garni, R. 3-7 *M*; Strand Hotel, pens. from 6 *M*; Minerva, near the station; Schmidt's; Schlosshauer; Czuwalki's, pens. 5 *M*, well spoken of. — Numerous *Pensions*. Lodgings for July and Aug., 250-700 *M* (cheaper before and after). — **Restaurants.** *Strand-Casino*, D. 2-3 *M*; another at the *Kaiser Wilhelm Pier*; *Treptow*. — **Post & Telegraph Office**, Kaiser-Str. 8. — Visitors' Tax for six weeks (6 days free) 8, family 28 *M*. Bath (7-2 & 4-6 p.m.), 40 pf.-1 *M*.

Heringsdorf, charmingly situated in the midst of beech-woods, is the most fashionable and the most expensive of the Baltic seabathing places (13,000 visitors annually). The beach, the long *Kaiser Wilhelm Pier* (10 pf.), and the adjacent wooded heights afford pleasant walks.

At the foot of the *Langenberg*, 2 M. to the N.W., is the smaller and cheaper seaside-resort of *Bansin* (Hôtel am Meeresstrande, pens. 5½ *M*;

Seeschloss; Pens. Strandhaus; boarding-houses). — At the foot of the *Streckelberg*, 10 M. to the N.W. of Heringsdorf, lay *Vineta*, the traditional fortress and prosperous capital of the Wends, which is said to have been overwhelmed by the sea at a very remote period.

c. From Stettin to Swinemünde viâ Misdroy.

69½ M. Railway in about 5 hrs. — A Steamer from Stettin sails viâ the Pappenwasser (p. 160), the Grosse Haff, and the Vietziger-See to (3 hrs.) *Laatzig* (fare 3 *M*), whence an omnibus (50 pf.; carr. & pair 3 *M*) plies to (1¾ M.) *Misdroy*. — Steamer from Stettin to *Cammin* (4 hrs.), 3 *M*; to *Wollin* (3 hrs.), 2½ *M*; to *Ost-Dievenow* (5 hrs.).

From Stettin viâ *Altdamm* to (20 M.) *Gollnow*, see p. 159. — 39 M. *Wietstock.*

A branch-line runs hence to (10½ M.) *Cammin* (Meyen), a town with 5800 inhab. and a 13th cent. cathedral, on the *Camminer Boden*. Steamer four times daily to the sea-bathing resorts of *Berg-Dievenow* (Franck; Ziebell; Hôt. du Nord) and (35 min.) *Ost-Dievenow* (Curhaus, pens. from 5½ *M*; Villa Silvana).

Beyond (47 M.) *Haden* the train crosses the *Dievenow*. — 48½ M. *Wollin* (Stadt Worms, R. 2¼, D. 1½ *M*), with 4700 inhab., is the ancient capital of the island of Wollin.

59 M. **Misdroy.** — **Hotels.** On the beach: *Curhaus & Miramare, R. 2-10, pens. 5-10 *M*; *Seeblick, D. 2 *M*; Victoria; Strand Hotel. — In the village: Peterson's, pens. 6 *M*; Deutsches Haus, pens. 5 *M*; Unter den Linden, pens. 4½-6 *M*, well spoken of; Deutsches Reich; Herzberg; Zur Buche; Genz's. — *Lodgings* 200-500 *M*. — **Restaurants.** *Kaiserhalle; Treptow; Cecil; Bier-Convent.* — Visitor's Tax (after 6 days), 6 *M*. Bath 40 pf.

Misdroy, a well-organized bathing-place (12,500 visitors annually), is pleasantly situated between two wooded heights on the N.W. coast of the island of Wollin. Numerous pretty walks may be taken in the environs.

The train goes on to (60 M.) *Liebeseele* and (67½ M.) *Ost-Swine*, whence it is carried across the Swine by a ferry to (69½ M.) *Swinemünde* (p. 161).

29. From Berlin to Dantsic viâ Dirschau.

285 M. Railway in 8-12 hrs. (fares 37 *M*, 27 *M* 80, 18 *M* 50; express 41 *M* 80, 31 *M*, 21 *M* 70 pf.). *Sleeping Carriages* for Dirschau are attached to the trains. — From Berlin to Dantsic viâ Stettin, see R. 27.

Berlin, see p. 1. — At (10½ M.) *Hoppegarten* race-meetings are held in spring and autumn. — 15 M. *Fredersdorf* (junction for *Rüdersdorf*). — 42½ M. *Werbig*, the junction of the line from Frankfort on the Oder to Angermünde (p. 157). The train crosses the *Oder*.

52 M. **Cüstrin** *(Victoria; Krappe*, R. 2, D. 1¾ *M*) is a strongly fortified town with 16,300 inhab., at the confluence of the *Warthe* and Oder. There are two stations: *Cüstrin-Stadt* and *Cüstrin-Vorstadt*. Frederick the Great, when crown-prince, was once imprisoned by his stern father in the castle here; and on the rampart in view of the room where he was confined, his friend Lieut. von

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Wilhelms-Kaserne
Artillerie Kaserne
Garnison Lazarett
Reform. K.
Kriegshaus
Wilhelm-Platz
Stadttheater
Forthild-Sch.
Neustädt. Jakob K.
Stadtbahnhof
Ev. Kirche
Markt
Marien-Kirche
Amts-Gericht
Land-Post
Altstädt. Rathaus
Markt
Artushof
Krankenhaus
Bromberg. Thor
Johannis K.
Altes Schloß
Finsteres Thor
Junker-hof
Gas-Anstalt
Schiefe Turm
Nonnen Th.
Segler Th.
Weisses Th.
Brückenthor
Kaserne
WEICHSEL
1 Altstädt. ev. Kirche A.2.
2 Coppernicus-Denkm. A.2.
3 Dreifaltigkeits-K. C.2.
4 Garnisonkirche C.1.
5 Gouvernement C.2.
6 Höh. Töchterschule B.2.
7 Kaiser Wilhelm-Denkm.
8 Kriegerdenkmal A.2.
9 Synagoge B.2.
Strassenbahn

A
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D
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Mocker
Culmsee
Galgen B.
Culmer Vorstadt
Neu-Weisshof
Hinter-Rosen B.
Neue Culmer Vorst
Vord. Rosen B.
Bromberger Vorstadt
Fischer Vorst
Czarker Kämpe
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Artushof
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Katte, who was to have accompanied Frederick in his intended flight to England, was beheaded on 6th Nov., 1730. Monuments to Margrave John of Cüstrin (d. 1571), by Schaper, to the Great Elector, by Janensch, and to Frederick the Great, by Haverkamp, were erected here in 1903.

From Cüstrin-Vorstadt to Stargard, 61 M., railway in ca. 4½ hrs. — 5½ M. *Walkersdorf-Zorndorf*. At Zorndorf Frederick the Great and Seydlitz with 30,000 Prussians defeated 50,000 Russians under Fermor in 1758. — 45½ M. *Pyritz* (Deutscher Hof; Prehn), an ancient walled town, with a memorial fountain to St. Otho, the apostle of Pomerania. — 61 M. *Stargard*, see p. 159.

From Cüstrin to (18½ M.) *Frankfort on the Oder*, railway in 1 hr.; to *Stettin* and to *Reppen* (*Breslau*), see p. 159.

The line crosses the Oder and the navigable Warthe.

80½ M. **Landsberg** (*Vater; Krone; Rail. Restaurant*, good), with 33,600 inhab., is picturesquely situated on the Warthe.

At (117½ M.) **Kreuz** (*Rail. Restaurant*) the lines to Stettin and Posen diverge (see p. 159).

154½ M. **Schneidemühl** (*Goldener Löwe; Central*), a town with 19,700 inhab., is the junction for branch-lines to *Posen*, to *Belgard* (p. 159), to *Stargard* (p. 159), and to *Insterburg* (see below).

From Schneidemühl to Insterburg, 272 M., railway in about 10 hrs. — The line leads across the fertile plain of the *Netzebruch*, passing several small stations. 37½ M. *Nakel* (Hôt. du Nord), an industrial town of 7800 inhab., on the *Netze*.

54½ M. **Bromberg** (*Adler*, R. 3, D. 2½ *M*; *Moritz*, R. 2½-4 *M*; *Lengning*, R. 2-4 *M*; *Rail. Restaurant*), on the *Brahe*, with 52,200 inhab., the seat of the government of this district, owes its commercial importance to a canal constructed by Frederick the Great, which connects the Vistula and the Oder. A monument to Frederick adorns the Friedrich-Platz, and one to William I. the Weltzien-Platz. The *Wissmannshöhe*, to the S. of the town, affords a fine view. There is another pleasant promenade near the locks on the canal. — From Bromberg to *Dirschau* (p. 164), 79 M., railway in 3 hrs.

The railway now ascends the valley of the *Vistula* (Ger. *Weichsel*). Beyond (85 M.) *Thorn* (*Main Station*) the train crosses the Vistula by a massive iron bridge embellished with statues to the (86½ M.) *Town Station* of —

Thorn (*Thorner Hof*, Pl. a, well spoken of; *Schwarzer Adler*, Pl. b, R. 2-3, D. 2 *M*; *Victoria*, Pl. c; *Drei Kronen*, Pl. d; *Artushof Restaurant*; *Ratskeller*; *Schützenhaus*, with garden), with 29,600 inhab., an old fortified town of some importance, on the Vistula. It was founded by the Knights of the Teutonic Order in 1231, and passed to Poland in 1454 and to Prussia in 1793. The handsome *Rathaus* (Pl. A, 2) of the 13th, 14th, and 16th cent. (restored after a fire in 1703) contains the Museum (open daily, 12-3; adm. 50 pf., free on Sun.) on the third floor (restaurant in the massive vaulted Ratskeller; fine view from the old tower). On 7th Dec., 1724, Burgomaster Rösner and nine Protestant citizens were beheaded in front of the Rathaus by order of the Polish government, in consequence of religious disturbances in the town, an incident known as the 'Blood Bath of Thorn' ('Thorner Blutbad'). It is commemorated by a small monument in the court of the Rathaus. The *Post Office*, opposite the Rathaus, is built in the same style as the latter. At the N. end of the Segler-Str. is a bronze statue (by Tieck) of *Copernicus* (d. 1543), who was born at Thorn (Copernicus-Str. 168) in 1473 (his grave is at Frauenburg, see p. 173). The *Schiefe Turm* (*i. e.* leaning tower; Pl. A, 3) and the old *Schloss* (Pl. C, 3; erected in 1240-70, destroyed by the townspeople in 1454) also deserve inspection. The adjacent *Junkerhof* (Pl. 7; B, 3) has been restored. The *Church of St. John* (Pl. B, 3; sacristan, Copernicus-Str. 4),

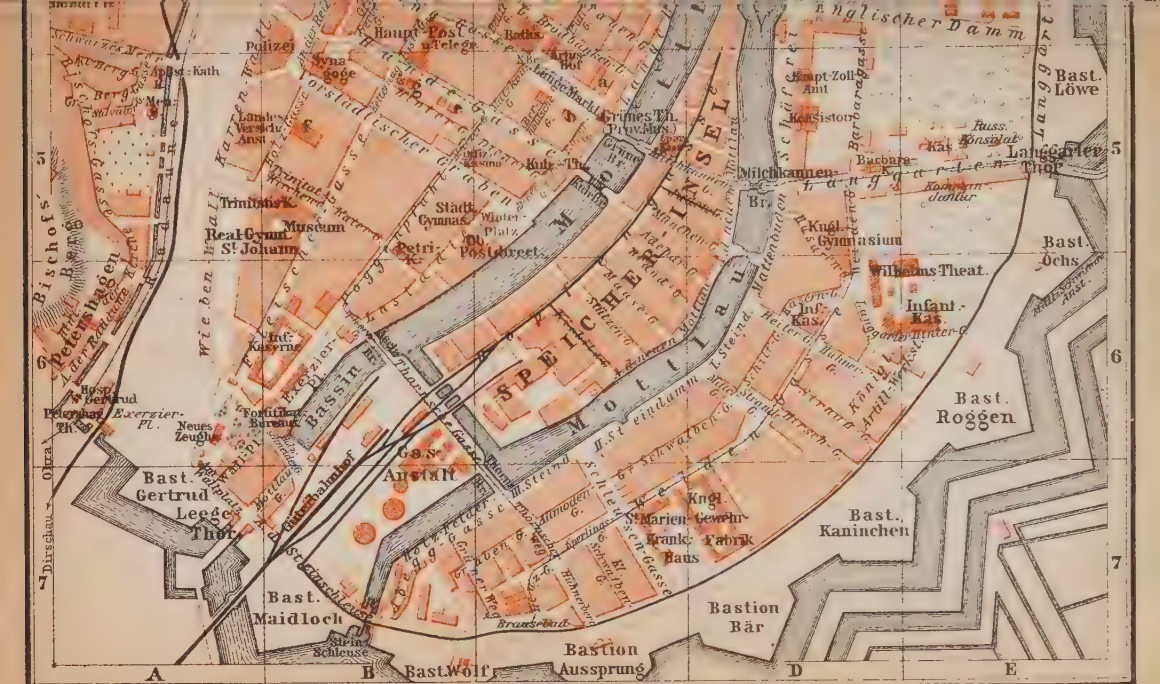
an imposing edifice of the 13-14th cent., possesses nave and aisles of equal height and an unusually low choir; the 1st chapel to the right contains a monument to Copernicus, and an antique brazen font (13th cent.), with an illegible inscription; in the choir is the fine monumental brass (1360) of Burgomaster Johann von Soest and his wife. The *Marien-Kirche* (Pl. A, 2), of the same period, is a similar building, but its effect is somewhat marred by the addition of a gallery, with chapels beneath, in the left aisle. The pulpit, organ, and choir-stalls are good specimens of woodcarving. In a recess to the left of the high altar is the tomb (sarcophagus with recumbent figure) of a Swedish princess, who died in Thorn in 1625 (sacristan in the court). The *Church of St. James* (sacristan, Junker-Str. 1) is a handsome brick edifice of the early 14th cent., with two towers and a curious E. gable; finely carved organ-loft of 1611. The *War Monument* (Pl. 8; A, 2), at the N. end of Kulmer-Strasse, is a peculiar structure of coloured bricks and terracotta. — From Thorn to *Warsaw*, express in $7^1/_4$ hrs., see *Baedeker's Russia;* to *Posen*, see p. 182; to *Marienburg*, see below.

The railway beyond Thorn is traversed daily by an express (D) train from Berlin viâ Posen to Insterburg and Eydtkuhnen (p. 178). A number of small stations are passed. — 144 M. *Deutsch-Eylau* (Kronprinz), junction for Marienburg and Warsaw (comp. p. 172). — 186 M. *Allenstein* (Deutsches Haus) is the junction of lines to Marienburg, to Königsberg (p. 173), and to *Lyck* (p. 178). — 272 M. *Insterburg* (p. 178).

From Thorn to Marienburg, 85 M., railway in 5 hrs. (fares 8 *M* 30, 5 *M* 60 pf.). Several insignificant stations. From (23 M.) *Kornatowo* a branch-line diverges to ($10^1/_2$ M.) **Culm** (pop. 11,100; *Schwarzer Adler*), an ancient stronghold of the Teutonic Order (p. 171), on the lofty right bank of the *Vistula*. — $37^1/_2$ M. **Graudenz** (*Königlicher Hof*, R. $2^1{}_2$-5, D. 2 *M*; *Schwarzer Adler; Gold. Löwe*), with 32,800 inhab., is a strong fortress, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Vistula, which successfully resisted the French in 1807. Branch-lines to (14 M.) *Laskowitz* (see below) and ($12^1/_2$ M.) *Jablonowo*. — $61^1/_2$ M. **Marienwerder** (*Hezner; Hintz*), a town on the *Liebe*, with 9700 inhab. and the seat of government for the district. It was founded by the Teutonic Order in 1233 and was at first the seat of the bishops of Pomesania (W. Pomerania). The Peace of Thorn (1466) left it in the hands of the Order. It possesses many architectural monuments of the 13-14th cent., including a *Cathedral* and an °*Episcopal Palace* (now a law-court) with two towers (*Danzker*). The former (verger, Marienburger-Str. 3), begun in 1343, is a handsome Gothic building, restored in 1874. In a chapel to the left of the choir is the Tomb of Graf von der Gröben (d. 1683), who was a general under the Great Elector; the reliefs refer to the Elector's colonising efforts on the W. coast of Africa. The railway-crossing near the station for the light railway (below the castle), commands a fine view. — $86^1/_2$ M. *Marienburg*, see p. 171.

The line now passes several unimportant stations. 204 M. *Konitz* (*Priebe; Rail. Restaurant), the junction of lines to *Ruhnow* (p. 159), *Laskowitz* (see above), and *Nakel* (p. 163). — 249 M. *Preussisch-Stargard.*

267 M. **Dirschau** (*Kronprinz*, R. 2-3 *M*, well spoken of; *Central; Railway Restaurant*), a town of 12,800 inhab., with a 14th cent. church. Railway to *Bromberg*, see p. 163; to *Königsberg*, see R. 30. — 272 M. *Hohenstein;* branch-line to Schlawe, see p. 160. From (278 M.) *Praust* a branch-line runs in $1^1/_2$ hr. to (25 M.) *Carthaus* (pop. 2650; Bergmann), situated in a wooded and hilly lake-district, with an old Carthusian monastery. The *Turmberg* (1120 ft.), 11 M. farther to the S., is one of the highest hills between the Harz and the Ural Mts.


Englischer Damm
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Kasiston
Russ. Konsulat
Barbara-Bastion
Milchkannen-Bastion
Kais. Kanonen-Bastion
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Olivaer Thor
Lazarett
Eisenbahnbrücke
Am Olivaer Thor
Am Lazarett
Jungstadt. Holzraum
Kais. Schiffswerft
HOLM
WEICHSEL
Schleuse
Fähre
Nikolai Petri
Werftgasse
Gas-Anstalt
Jakobswall
Ob. Reisch.
Hansa-Stadtbibl.
Pl. Staatsarchiv
St. Jakob-Kirche
Artill. Kaserne
Hagelsberg
Kriegsschule
Hauptbahnhof
Post
Schützenhaus
Weissmönch
Elisabeth K.
Brigitt K.
Katharin.
Garnison-Lazarett
Landes-Gefängniss
Neugarten
Regierungs-Gebäude
Diakon. Krankenhs.
General-Kommando
Stadtgraben
Silberhütte
Holz-Markt
Kriegsakademie
Dominik
Maria
Heil. Geist
Pumpstat.
Bastion Braun
Ross
Strohdeich
Brabank
Hakelwerk
Schleuse
Fähre
Bramb. Tonne
Bastion
Brauns
Langfuhr
Am Thor
Am Tobaccum
Jungstadt. Holzraum
Jakobswall
Werftgasse
Nikolai Petri
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Elisabeth K.
Weissmönch
Post
Schützenhaus
Hauptbahnhof
Kriegsschule
Hagelsberg
Artill. Kaserne
Gas-Anstalt
Jakobswall
Ob. Reisch.
Hansa-Stadtbibl.
Pl. Staatsarchiv
St. Jakob-Kirche
Olivaer Thor
Lazarett
Eisenbahnbrücke
Am Olivaer Thor
Am Lazarett
Jungstadt. Holzraum
Kais. Schiffswerft
HOLM
WEICHSEL
Schleuse
Fähre
Nikolai Petri
Werftgasse
Gas-Anstalt
Jakobswall
Ob. Reisch.
Hansa-Stadtbibl.
Pl. Staatsarchiv
St. Jakob-Kirche
Artill. Kaserne
Hagelsberg
Kriegsschule
Hauptbahnhof
Post
Schützenhaus
Weissmönch
Elisabeth K.
Brigitt K.
Katharin.
Garnison-Lazarett
Landes-Gefängniss
Neugarten
Regierungs-Gebäude
Diakon. Krankenhs.
General-Kommando
Stadtgraben
Silberhütte
Holz-Markt
Kriegsakademie
Dominik
Maria
Heil. Geist
Pumpstat.
Bastion Braun
Ross
Strohdeich
Brabank
Hakelwerk
Schleuse
Fähre
Bramb. Tonne
Bastion
Brauns
Langfuhr
Am Thor
Am Tobaccum
A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3

285 M. **Dantsic.** — **Hotels.** *Danziger Hof (Pl. k; B, 4), Dominiks-Wall 6, near the Hohe Tor, with railway and luggage office, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. (1.15 p.m.) 2½, omn. ½ *M*; *Reichshof (Pl. h; B, 3), opposite the central station, R. from 2½, B. 1 *M*; *Hôtel du Nord (Pl. b; C, 5), Langemarkt 19, R. 1½-3½ D. 2 *M*; Continental (Pl. d; B, 3), opposite the central station, R. 2½-3½ *M*; Englisches Haus (Pl. a; C, 5), Langemarkt 30, once the English cloth-makers' hall, fine view from the old tower. — Germania (Pl. e; B, 5), Hundegasse 27, R. 2½ *M*, B. 80 pf.; Drei Mohren (Pl. f; B, 5), Holzgasse 26, R. from 2, D. 2 *M*, good Rhine wine; Thorn (Pl. i; B, 4), Reitbahn 18; Monopol (Pl. g; B, 5), Hundegasse 17, R. 2½-4, D. 1¾ *M*, well spoken of; St. Petersburg (Pl. c; C, 5), Langemarkt 13, with restaurant; Stern (Pl. A, 4), Heumarkt 4, plain.

Restaurants. Wine. **Ratskeller*, in the Artushof; *Denzer*, Langemarkt 16; *Aycke*, Hundegasse 127, good cuisine. — Beer. *Deutsches Haus*, Holzmarkt 12; *Gambrinus-Halle*, with garden, Ketterhaggasse 3; *Kiesau*, *Zum Luftdichten*, *Münchener Bürgerbräu*, all in the Hundegasse; *Hôtel St. Petersburg*, see above; *Englisches Haus*, see above. — **Cafés.** *Central*, Langgasse 42; *Germania*, see above; *Kaiser-Café*. — **Confectioners.** *Grentzenberg*, No. 12, and *Victoria-Café*, No. 8, Langemarkt; *Jahr*, Jopengasse 34.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, 4), in winter only; *Wilhelms-Theater* (Pl. D, E, 6), Langgarten 31, with vaudeville performances. Music at the *Schützenhaus* (Pl. A, 3).

Cabs. From the station to the town, 1-2 pers. ¾, 3 pers. 1, 4 pers. 1¼ *M*; at night (11 to 7 or 8) 1½, 1¾, 2 *M*; boxes 25 pf. each, for several 50 pf. — *Drive in the Town*, 60 pf., 80 pf., 1 *M*; not exceeding ½ hr., 90 pf., 1 *M* 10 pf., 1 *M* 20 pf.; each ¼ hr. more, 30, 35, and 40 pf. — There are also *Taxameter Cabs*.

Electric Tramways. From the *Central Station* (Pl. A, B, 2, 3) to the *Weidengasse* (Pl. C, D, 6, 7; 20 min.; 10 pf.), to the *Langgarter-Tor* (Pl. E, 5; ¼ hr.; 10 pf.); and to the *Fischmarkt* (Pl. D, 3, 4) and the *Lenzgasse* (Pl. C, 7; 10 pf.); from the *Heumarkt* (Pl. A, 4), to *Ohra* (¼ hr.; 10 pf.); from the *Kohlenmarkt* (Pl. B, 4) to *Schidlitz* (p. 170) and *Emaus* (¼ hr.; 10 pf.).

Steamboats to *Neufahrwasser* and the *Westerplatte* (p. 170), several times daily (30 pf.; starting from the quay outside the Johannis-Tor, Pl. D, 4), and going on to *Heubude* (p. 170; 15 pf.), to *Plehnendorf* (20 pf.), and to *Neufähr* (p. 170; from the Grüne Tor, Pl. C, 5); to *Hela* (p. 170), in 2¼ hrs., single fare 90 pf., return 1½ *M* (from the Johannis-Tor). — There is also regular communication with *Elbing*, *Stettin*, and other Baltic ports.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4), cor. of the Langgasse and Postgasse.

Sea Baths. The most frequented are at the *Westerplatte*, *Zoppot* (p. 170), *Brösen*, and *Weichselmünde* (p. 170). Steamboats and railways, see above and p. 170. — **Warm Baths.** *Jantzen*, Vorstädtischer Graben 34.

Amber. *Zausmer*, Langgasse 26 and 10, and others. — **Goldwasser**, a kind of liqueur peculiar to Dantsic, is prepared by *Isaac Wed Ling Wittwe & Eydam Dirck Hekker*, Breitegasse 52, and others.

Consuls. British, *Col. A. M. Brookfield* (consul); *Ed. A. Grandt* (vice-consul). — American, *Philipp Albrecht* (consular agent). — **Lloyd's Agent**, *J. Cribstone*.

British Church, Heilige-Geistgasse 80 (Pl. C, 4; serv. on Sun. at 11 a.m.). — *Seamen's Institute*, Schleussen-Str., Neufahrwasser.

Chief Attractions. Langemarkt and Langgasse, Rathaus, Artushof, Church of St. Mary, the Franciscan monastery (Museum), and excursion to the Johannisberg (p. 170) or Westerplatte (p. 170).

Dantsic or *Danzig*, Pol. *Gdansk*, with 140,000 inhab., including a garrison of 6000 men, the capital of the province of W. Prussia, a strong fortress, the headquarters of the 17th Army Corps, one of the most important commercial towns in the North, and now a manufacturing place also, lies 3 M. from the Baltic, near the influx of the united *Mottlau* and *Radaune* into the *Vistula*. The Mottlau flows

through the town in two branches, and separates the *Altstadt*, *Rechtstadt*, and *Vorstadt*, the older parts of the town on the left bank (enumerated from N. to S.), from the modern *Niederstadt* and *Langgarten* on the right bank; between the branches is the *Speicherinsel*. The Radaune enters the town by an artificial channel near the Hohe Thor, and then separates the Altstadt from the Rechtstadt.

Dantsic first appears in history in 997, and about the year 1200 became capital of the duchy of *Pomerellen*. In 1308 it came into possession of the Teutonic Order, whose fostering care inspired the town with new life. The German *Rechtstadt* was then added to the still half-Slavonic *Altstadt* and soon became the centre of the business of the city. About the year 1358 the citizens of Dantsic joined the Hanseatic League (p. 133) and took an active part in the wars of their allies against the Northern kingdoms and the pirates, in which they were aided by the Teutonic knights. Owing to its extensive trade, the wealth and population of the town increased rapidly, and it soon became not only the most notable place in the Teutonic dominions of Prussia, but one of the most important of mediæval commercial cities. As the power of the Teutonic Order began to decline, and that of the towns to increase, the latter found the supremacy of the Order irksome. They accordingly combined to form a league, and after a desperate struggle threw off the yoke in 1466. Dantsic, after having destroyed the castle of the Teutonic knights which adjoined the Altstadt, placed itself as a 'free city' under the protection of the kings of Poland. In this anomalous position it enjoyed extensive privileges, and saw its wealth steadily increase. When the Hanseatic League took part in the English Wars of the Roses, the ships of Dantsic frequently returned home laden with booty. The city embraced the Reformation at an early period, but continued its connection with Roman Catholic Poland. During the incessant wars in which the kingdom was involved in the 16-18th cent. the town was frequently besieged, but never surrendered, except to the Russians in 1734. The second partition of Poland in 1793 at length restored Dantsic to German supremacy. In 1807 the Prussian Marshal Kalckreuth surrendered the town, after an obstinate resistance, to the French Marshal Lefebvre, who in consequence of this success was created 'Duke of Dantsic'. Dantsic remained in the possession of the French until it was surrendered in 1814 by the French Marshal Rapp to the Russian and Prussian armies under the Duke of Wurtemberg, and when peace was concluded shortly afterwards it was again assigned to Prussia.

Of all the larger towns in N. Germany, Dantsic alone rivals Lübeck in the preservation of its mediæval characteristics. The wealthier citizens began here earlier than elsewhere to erect dwelling-houses in a substantial style, at first in plain brick, and afterwards with enrichments in sandstone, in consequence of which destructive fires were of comparatively rare occurrence. From each period of its history, including the middle ages, the 17th cent., and the rococo era, numerous monuments of different kinds have been handed down to us, so that we are enabled to make a complete survey of the progress of architecture at Dantsic from the 14th cent. down to modern times. The appearance of the streets with their narrow, lofty, and richly-decorated gable-façades, is still very antiquated, although a peculiarity of Dantsic, the 'Beischläge' or raised landings with open-air seats, are gradually being removed, as interfering with modern traffic. The removal, in 1895-97, of part of the picturesque town walls has materially changed the general aspect of the city and given space for the construction of broad modern streets.

The town owes its importance as a *Seaport* to its situation at the mouth of the Vistula, which forms a commercial outlet for the great wheat-growing country stretching beyond it. The corn-trade of Dantsic is very extensive, and the vast elevators on the *Speicher-*

Insel (p. 166) can contain millions of bushels. The timber-trade is also very considerable. The *Lange Brücke* (Pl. C, 4, 5), a quay on the Mottlau, flanked with booths of every kind, is the principal resort of the bargemen.

The Rechtstadt (p. 166) is the most interesting quarter. The ***Langemarkt** and ***Langgasse** (Pl. B, C, 4, 5) form a single broad street intersecting the town from W. to E., flanked with handsome gabled edifices of the 16-18th century. The *Steffen House*, Langemarkt 41, is among the most striking (1609). *Herr Gieldzinski*, Langgasse 29, has an interesting collection of old Dantsic curiosities, pictures, etc., which he willingly shows to strangers.

The handsome ***Rathaus** (Pl. C, 4), situated at the corner where the Langgasse expands into the Langemarkt, dates from the 14th century. The slender tower (270 ft.) has a graceful spire; the figure at the top is King Sigismund Augustus of Poland (1561).

The Interior, recently admirably restored (custodian to the left, in the 'Botenzimmer'; 50 pf.), is best visited in the morning, before office-hours.

Ground Floor. To the left is the **Sommer-Ratsstube*, or red council chamber, with a finely carved doorway of 1596, richly-carved and inlaid panelling, and ceiling-paintings of 1596-1609, which recall Venetian work of the same kind. Chimney-piece of 1593. Among the mural paintings those representing a listener (in the corner between the door and the window) and a man enjoining secrecy (at the door leading to the Winter-Ratsstube) are in allusion to the use of the apartment. Adjacent is the *Winter-Ratsstube*, in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style; the mural paintings date from 1611. To the right on the groundfloor is the old hall of the 'Wette', the (modern) groined vaulting of which rests on a single octagonal column of granite. — An ingenious spiral staircase of oak (17th cent.) ascends to the First Floor, containing the *Empfangszimmer*, or reception-room (which resembles the Sommer-Ratsstube in its decorations, but is of later date; carved door of 1607; chimney-piece of 1594; pictures by Anton Möller, 1602), and the *Study* of the burgomaster (formerly the chapel). On the 2nd floor are the *Municipal Archives*.

The *Neptune Fountain* in the Langemarkt was cast at Augsburg in 1633; the sandstone base dates from the 18th century.

Beyond the fountain a broad flight of steps ascends to the ***Artushof** or **Junkerhof** (Pl. C, 4, 5), used as an Exchange since 1742, the former name being said to be derived from the mediæval tradition of King Arthur, and the latter from the 'Junker', or wealthy merchants of Dantsic, who formerly assembled here. The present edifice was erected in 1479-81 on the site of an older building. On the lower part of the façade (1609-17) are medallion-portraits of King Sigismund III. and his son Ladislaus IV.

The *Hall (always open on week-days, on Sun. in the forenoon; entrance by the adjoining house on the right; fee; ladies not admitted in the business-hour, 12-1), with fine vaulting borne by four slender pillars of granite, belongs architecturally to the building of 1480, but was afterwards very quaintly decorated with pictures, reliefs, and statues of subjects derived from Christian and pagan traditions. The painted frieze below the cornice dates from 1541, 1588, and 1859. To the right of the entrance a Last Judgment by *Möller*, 1602; Madonna by *Stech;* Actæon, a strange combination of painting, relief, and antlers; Head of Christ, by *Stech;* Siege of the Marienburg in 1456 (p. 171); Diana at the chase; the history of the 'Children of Haymon'; Orpheus playing to his spell-bound

audience (with a cleverly-painted burning light), by *J. Vredeman de Vriese*. The majolica stove (40 ft. high) dates from 1546. By the end-wall, Augustus III. of Poland, in marble, by *Meissner* (18th cent.).

The Langemarkt is terminated on the E. by the *Grüne Tor* (Pl. C, 5), erected in 1568, which contains the natural history and archæological collections of the *West Prussian Provincial Museum*. Opposite, on the Speicher-Insel, rises the Renaissance building of the *Sparkasse* (savings-bank, Pl. C, 5). — The Langgasse ends on the W. at the *Langgasser-Tor* (Pl. B, 4), erected in 1612. The *Guard House* (1488-94) adjoining was formerly a guild-house. Opposite is the lofty *Stockturm* (1346 and 1508), now a club-house, adjoining which is the *Hohe Tor* (Pl. B, 4), a fortified gateway erected by a Flemish architect in 1586-88, in the Renaissance style.

In the neighbouring Kohlen-Markt is the *Old Arsenal* (Pl. B, 4), a curious-looking edifice erected in 1602-5, in the Flemish Renaissance style, with gables and towers; the main façade abuts on the picturesque Jopengasse. Adjacent is the *Theatre* (Pl. B, 4), covered with a flat dome.

The new *Landeshaus for West Prussia*, in the Neugarten (Pl. A, 3), outside the Hohe Tor, and the *Government Offices* opposite are both in the Flemish Renaissance style.

The ***Church of St. Mary** (Pl. C, 4; Prot.), founded in 1343, and gradually increased to its present size between 1402 and 1502, possesses aisles and a transept flanked with chapels between the buttresses. Massive W. tower, 248 ft. in height, and ten slender turrets on the gables. The beautiful groined vaulting of the interior is borne by 28 pillars. The church contains several treasures of art (open free on week-days except Frid. & Sat., 10-12, and Sun., 11.30-1; at other times on application to the sacristan, Korkenmachergasse 4; 50 pf., 6 pers. 2 *M*).

The Gothic *High Altar (65 ft. high), executed in 1511-17 by *Michael (Schwarz?)* of Augsburg, who had settled in Dantsic, has four wings, on which are represented scenes from the life of Christ and the Virgin, partly in wood-carving and partly in painting. Two fine brass candelabra of 1517. The architectural crowning was removed in 1803, but was restored by *Wendler* in 1870. Behind the altar and in the aisles are Stained-Glass Windows, presented by Fred. William IV. in 1844, the first works of the Berlin Glass Painting Institute. The large group of the Crucifixion under the rood-arch is an admirable work of 1517. Adjoining the altar is a Ciborium (1492). The Chapel of the 11,000 Virgins (S. aisle, near the choir) contains a remarkable Crucifix, carved in wood. — The Dorotheen-Capelle, in the N. transept, contains the *Last Judgment, the gem of the cathedral, a large altar-piece with wings, by *Memling* of Bruges; on the outside of the wings, the donor and his wife. The picture, painted before 1473, was purchased by the Portinari, agents of the House of Medici, and consigned to a shipper, probably for transmission to Florence. In 1473, however, in the Hanseatic wars, the vessel was captured by a Dantsic cruiser, under the command of P. Beneke, and the picture was presented by the ship-owners to the church of St. Mary. The French carried it to Paris in 1807, but it was restored after the war. — Large Font, cast at Utrecht in 1554. Two well-executed Candelabra in brass, in the nave. — The Reinholds-Capelle, to the N.W. of the font, contains a small altar with fine carving of 1516 and good pictures ascribed to the *Master of the Death of the Virgin* (Cologne).

The Allerheiligen Capelle, opposite the rococo pulpit (1762), contains the church 'Tresor', consisting of ecclesiastical vessels and sacerdotal vestments of the 12-16th centuries. — In front of the Schuhmacher-Capelle is interred the poet *Martin Opitz* (d. 1639; tombstone renewed in 1873).

The Tower (adm. 25 pf.) commands a good survey of the town and the plain of the Vistula. The large bell (1453) weighs six tons.

Behind the choir of St. Mary's is the *Frauengasse (Pl. C, 4), the quaint mediæval houses in which are very characteristic.

The other churches, all brick structures in the Gothic style, are inferior in interest to St. Mary's. *St. Catharine's* (Pl. C, 3), said to have been erected in the 12th cent., was extended in the 15th cent.; it has a tower containing musical bells. *St. John's* (Pl. C, 4; sacristan, Johannisgasse 51), completed in 1465, is of noble proportions, but disfigured by restoration. *Trinity Church* (Pl. B, 5), completed in 1514, has a curious, richly-decorated, triple W. gable, seen to best advantage from the Promenade outside the Hohe Tor. — Adjoining St. Catharine's is the *Grosse Mühle*, with the *Müllergewerkhaus*, rebuilt in its original shape in 1896. Not far off, in the Pfefferstadt (Pl. B, 3), is the old Rathaus, now the *Law Courts*.

Adjoining the Trinity Church is the handsome old ***Franciscan Monastery** (Pl. B, 5), a late-Gothic building of the 15th and 16th cent., restored in 1872. The collections it contains are open to the public on Sun., Tues., and (in summer) Thurs., 11-2, free; on other days, adm. 1½ *M* for 1-6 persons (tickets at Sauer's, opposite).

The Ground Floor, with its vaulted rooms, and the fine Cloisters are occupied by the **Provincial Museum of Industrial Art**, including Dantsic antiquities, casts, and extensive art-industrial collections. The First Floor contains casts from the antique. On the Second Floor is the **Municipal Picture Gallery**, which consists chiefly of modern works: *E. Hildebrandt* (of Dantsic), Winter-landscape, and Under the Equator; *Calame*, Palermo; *Gust. Richter*, Portrait of Hildebrandt; *Rob. Reinick* (of Dantsic), Three Italian landscapes; *Bendemann*, Portrait of Rob. Reinick; *E. Meyerheim* (Dantsic), Genre-scene; *P. Meyerheim* (son of the last), A family of monkeys; *Rosenfelder*, Pancratius Klemme released from the bishop's prison (history of Dantsic); *Schrader*, Pope Gregory VII. and Crescentius; *Nordenberg*, Norwegian game; *Meyer of Bremen*, *Enhuber*, *Stryowski*, Genre-scenes; *Von Kamecke*, *Von Kalckreuth*, *Elsasser*, *Eichhorn*, *Gude*, Landscapes (the inscriptions on the pictures make up for the want of a catalogue). — The *Kabrun Gallery*, also shown here, consists of about 350 paintings, chiefly of the Netherlands schools, 2000 drawings and water-colours, and over 10,000 engravings and wood-cuts. — The exhibitions of the Dantsic Kunstverein likewise take place here.

The old Church of St. James, the tower of which is now surmounted by the spire of the old Jacobs-Tor, contains the *Municipal Library* (Pl. B, C, 2). The building that is to receive the municipal archives is in course of erection near here.

A pleasant walk, with varying views of the town, is afforded by the *Ramparts*, which are open to the public, and have approaches near the different gates. — **View* of the town and the bay from the *Bischofshöhe* (inn), at the entrance to the fort on the *Bischofsberg* (Pl. A, 5, 6), an ascent of ¼ hr. from the Hohe Tor (p. 168). To the left rises the *Hagelsberg* (Pl. A, 2).

The ***Environs** of Dantsic (see Map) are more picturesque than those of any other German seaport. The finest points are easily reached by railway, electric tramway, or steamboat.

Mouth of the Vistula. To Neufahrwasser by *Steamboat* (1/4 hr.; 30 pf.), by *Railway* (1/4 hr.) viâ *Neu-Schottland* and Brösen, or by *Electric Tramway* skirting the left bank of the Vistula. — The steamer proceeds through the crowded Mottlau, and enters the Vistula immediately after the first station. Passing the *Imperial Shipbuilding Yard* (apply to the gate-keeper; 50 pf.) and the *Schichau Building Yard* for iron-clads on the left, and the fortified island of *Holm* on the right, it reaches **Weichselmünde**, a fortress and fishing-village, with a sea-bathing resort a little way off. Nearly opposite Weichselmünde lies **Neufahrwasser**, the next station, the deep-water port of Dantsic. The steamer then goes on to the *Westerplatte* (Curhaus), an excellent bathing-place, with a pier, 960 yds. long. Restaurant with garden near the landing-place. View from the *Strandhalle* (restaurant), and from the 'Kaiserstег'. Near the station is a large lighthouse (30 pf.). — To the W. is *Brösen* (Curhaus), a small bathing-place.

The Excursion to Heubude and Neufähr is most conveniently made by *Steamboat* (p. 165). The village of **Heubude** (*Curhaus*, R. 2, pens. 4 1/2-5 *M*) is prettily situated about 4 1/2 M. to the E. of Dantsic, near a lagoon separated from the sea only by a broad strip of sand-hills. — At **Neufähr**, 3 M. farther to the E., the Vistula forced a new passage for itself to the sea in 1840. The *Quellenberg* on the sand-hills commands a wide view.

*Excursion to Langfuhr, Oliva, and Zoppot by the Stettin Railway (R. 27), or by tramway, the latter starting at the Langemarkt (Pl. C, 5). Also pleasant walk of 2 1/2-3 hrs. to Oliva viâ *Schidlitz* (view from the Weinberg Inn), *Mattern*, and *Freudenthal*.

2 1/2 M. **Langfuhr** (*Brauerei*), a suburb of Dantsic, with numerous villas, the first station on the railway, is connected with the Oliva Gate by a double avenue of fine limes, planted in 1767-70. A road to the left, in the middle of it, ascends in 1/2 hr. to the *Johannisberg (on the slope of which is the *Zinglershöhe Hotel*, R. 2-3, D. 2, pens. 5-6 *M*), the top of which (*Königshöhe*, 320 ft.) commands a noble and extensive prospect of the environs of the town (only the towers of Dantsic itself are visible) and sea. We may descend by the pretty *Jäschken-Tal* (Schröder's Restaurant).

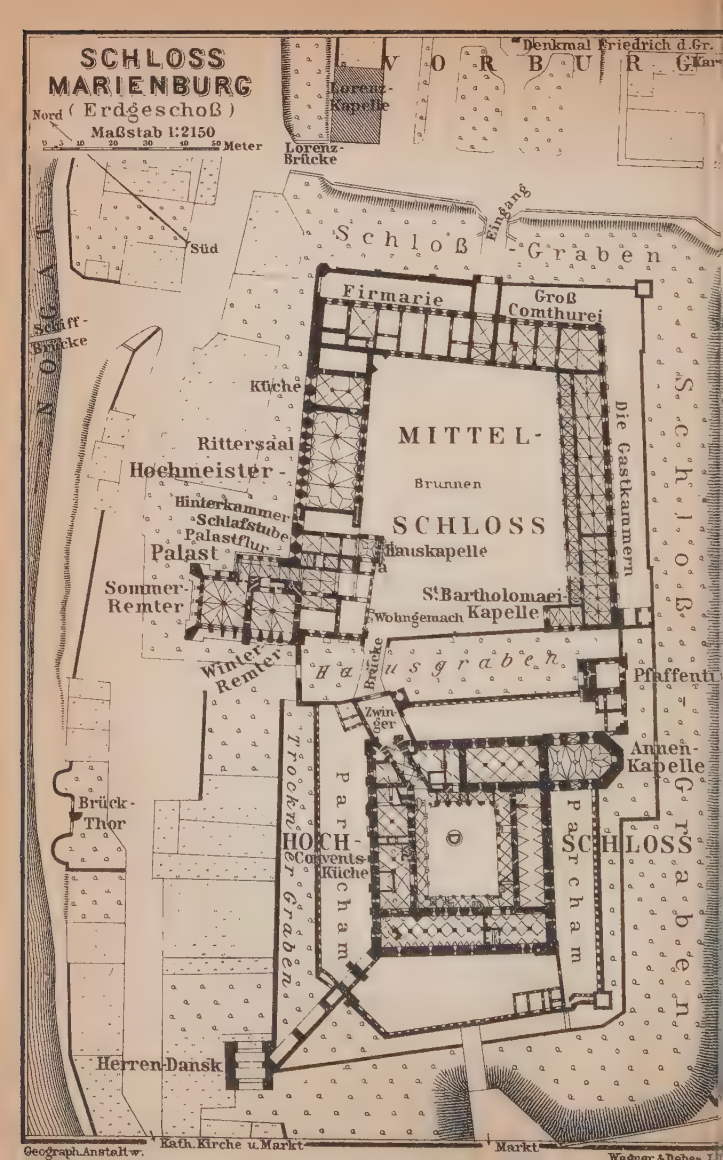
At stat. **Oliva** (*Thierfeld; Schweizerhaus Restaurant*, at the foot of the Karlsberg), a village 2 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Langfuhr, there is a once celebrated *Cistercian Abbey*, suppressed in 1828, the *Church* of which, dating from the 17th cent., is now that of the parish (sacristan in the schoolhouse to the right; adm. 1 *M* for 1-4 persons). Good 16th cent. carving on the choir-stalls. The choir contains figures of Polish kings and Dukes of Pomerellen, and tombs of the latter. The *Refectory* is adorned with portraits of all the abbots since the foundation of the abbey in 1170. The peace which closed the sixty-one years' Northern war was concluded here between Sweden and Poland on 3rd May, 1660; the documents were deposited beneath a black marble slab in the cloisters. The *Palace* of the abbots, now the property of the crown, possesses a beautiful *Garden.

The **Karlsberg** (350 ft.), immediately at the back of Oliva, is a favourite point of view. The survey from the tower (adm. 10 pf.) of the environs is remarkably picturesque, in some respects surpassing that from the Johannisberg.

Zoppot (*Curhaus*, on the beach, pens. 7 *M*; *Werminghoff*, R. 2-6. D. 1 3/4, pens. 6 *M*; *Strand Hotel; Victoria, Pommerscher Hof*, near the station; *Post & Telegraph Office*. Markt-Platz), 2 1/2 M. farther to the N., is a sea-bathing place, with 9300 inhab. (11,000 visitors), near which are the *Thalmühle*, *Kaiserstuhl*, and *Königshöhe*, all good points of view. — The *Adlershorst* (200 ft.), a promontory 2 1/2 M. to the N. (reached by boat, or by railway to *Klein-Katz*), commands a charming survey of the bay of Zoppot and of another bay farther to the N., formed by the *Oxhöfter Spitze*.

At the E. extremity of the *Putziger Nehrung* lies *Hela* (Curhaus; steamer, see p. 165), a bathing-resort with a lighthouse.

UMGEBUNG von DANZIG.
1 : 130.000
Kilometer.
Engl. Miles.
Strassenbahnen
R.G.=Russisch. Grab Techn. H.=Techn. Hochschule
DANZIGER
BUCHT
Hoch Redlau
Adlers Horst
Kahlbude
Schloss-B.
Thal-M.
Badeanstalt
Zoppot
Ujazd
Schmierau
Badeanst. Glettkau
Leuchtthurm
Westerplatte
Badeanstalt
Brosen
Saspe
Saspe See
Neufahrwasser
Badeanstalt
Weichselmünde
Pelonken
Der grosse Exercier-Pl.
Laubenhammer
Neu-Schottland
Mündsche
Leg.-Stiess
Hoch.
Silberhammer
LANGFUHR
Heilsbrunn
Holm
Forst
Heubude
Brückenkopf Nehrung
Pitzkendorf
Schidlitz
Emaus
Stolzenbg.
Neuhau
DANZIG
Bürgerwiesen
PETERSHAGEN
ALT-SCHOTTL.
Gr. Walddorf
Gr. Bürgerwald
Kl. Walddorf
STADTGEBIET
Schilddeichau
Wonneberg
Zankenschau
Ohra
Graph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Geograph. Anstalt w.
Wagner & Debes, L.

30. From Dirschau *(Berlin)* to Königsberg.

101 M. Railway in 2½-4 hrs. (fares 13 ℳ 20, 9 ℳ 90, 6 ℳ 60 pf.; express fares 14 ℳ 80, 11 ℳ, 7 ℳ 70 pf.). — From *Berlin* to Königsberg (sleeping-cars), 365 M., express in 10 hrs. (fares 53 ℳ 50, 39 ℳ 70, 27 ℳ 80 pf.). From *Dantsic* to Königsberg, 120 M., express in 3½ hrs. (fares 17 ℳ 40, 12 ℳ 90 pf., 9 ℳ).

From Berlin to (267 M.) *Dirschau*, see R. 29. — After crossing the Vistula by a huge *Railway Bridge* (1888-90), the train traverses a fertile plain, called the *Marienburger Werder*, between the Vistula and its tributary the *Nogat*. Just before reaching Marienburg the train crosses the *Nogat*. The station lies outside the town.

11 M. **Marienburg** *(König von Preussen, Marienburg*, both well spoken of, R. 2-3, D. 2, omn. ½ ℳ; *Gesellschaftshaus Restaurant; Rail. Restaurant)*, an ancient town on the Nogat, with 10,700 inhab., was long the seat of the powerful knights of the Teutonic Order. Following the Bahnhof-Str. from the station and continuing along the Langgasse, we emerge by the Töpfer-Tor into the market-place, flanked with 'Lauben' or arcades, which contains the Gothic *Rathaus*, built at the end of the 14th century. The handsome *Marien-Tor* and the *Roman Catholic Church* are of the same period. At the N. end of the main street is a small Gothic *Obelisk*, commemorating the gallant Burgomaster Blume (beheaded in 1460). The Schloss rises to the right of the market-place; the principal entrance is on the N.E. side. In front is a bronze *Statue of Frederick the Great*, by Siemering (1877).

The **Schloss (¾ M. from the rail. station), the grandest mediæval secular edifice in Germany, was at once the residence of the Grand Master and a fortress. It consists of three parts, the *Alte Schloss* or *Hochschloss*, the *Mittelschloss*, and the *Vorburg*, of which last a part only is now extant, though it originally extended as far as the round 'Butter-Milk Tower' (or 'tower with the slanting windows'), near the railway-bridge. For admission we apply at the 'Oberschlosswart' (Mittelschloss, Pl. a). The hours for visiting are 9-1 and 2-6, Sun. 11-1, adm. 50 pf.; Sun. 3-5, free.

The Teutonic Order, founded in 1190, began in 1230 under the auspices of the Grand Master *Hermann von Salza* to undertake the conquest and conversion of the heathen Prussians. Each conquered piece of land was protected by castles and provided with German colonists. In this manner *Marienburg* was founded about 1280, and in 1309 it became the residence of the Hochmeister. In 1335 *Dietrich von Altenburg* began to erect the *Mittelschloss*, which was magnificently completed under *Winrich von Kniprode* (1351-82). This was the golden age of the Order, after which it rapidly declined, partly owing to internal dissensions and partly to the hostility of Poland. Frontier disputes in 1407-1410 culminated in the bloody battle of *Tannenberg* (1410), after which the greater part of the Teutonic dominions succumbed to the Polish yoke, though the *Marienburg* under the gallant *Heinrich von Plauen* (1410-13) successfully resisted a siege. The second peace of Thorn (1466) confirmed to the Poles the possession of the whole of W. Prussia, with the exception of the district of Marienwerder. The Grand Master *(Ludwig von Erlichshausen)* emigrated to Königsberg, and the Order thenceforth retained only E. Prussia and Pomesania (p. 164),

as a fief from the King of Poland. During the Polish supremacy (down to 1772) the Marienburg fell into decay, but at length in 1817-20, in consequence of the enthusiasm aroused by the wars of independence, the public interest in the building was revived, and the Mittelschloss restored (1822; a more judicious restoration is now in progress). The restoration of the Hochschloss, begun in 1882, is now practically completed.

The °Mittelschloss forms an irregular quadrangle, about 100 yds. in length and 90 yds. in width, open towards the Hochschloss. The W. wing contains the sumptuous apartments of the Grand Master. On the ground-floor are a number of *Official Apartments*. On the first floor a long passage leads to the °*Master's Great Hall*, the bold vaulting of which is borne by a single granite pillar, 10 in. thick and 38 ft. in height. During the siege of 1410 this pillar formed the principal aim of the Polish cannon, a ball from which is still to be seen built into the wall. The glass windows and mural paintings are of the early 19th century. The vaulting of the *Master's Small Hall* is also borne by a single column of granite; this hall was used in winter. The *Chapel* contains a few old pictures, and the adjoining *Apartment* among other curiosities a field-altar of the Grand Master, dating from 1388. One of the finest apartments in the Schloss is the °*Ritter-Saal*, or assembly-hall, with remarkably light and elegant groined vaulting, borne by three red granite pillars, 9½ in. thick. The vast *Cellars* are worthy of inspection. — The N.E. wing contains the *Infirmary* and the *Grand Steward's Apartments;* the S.E. wing the *Guest Chambers* and the *Chapel of St. Bartholomew*. Between the latter wing and the Hochschloss rises the *Pfaffenturm*.

The °Hochschloss encloses a quadrangle, surrounded with cloisters. The lofty tower is crowned with the figure of a knight supporting the vane. In the N. wing is the °*Church of St. Mary*, a noble Gothic structure, with handsome vaulting and sculptural ornamentation. The church is entered by the elegant 'Golden Gate' in the upper part of the cloisters. A niche on the exterior of the choir contains a mosaic *Figure* of the Virgin, 26 ft. in height, dating from 1380. To the N.W. is the *Chapter Room*, where the knights assembled for councils and elections; the portraits of the Grand Masters were restored in 1898. The *Chapel of St. Anna*, under the church, contains the ancient burial-vault of the Grand Masters, some of whose names are still legible on the monuments. In the N.W. wing are the *Steward's Apartments*, the dwelling of the *Tresler* (treasurer), and the *Kitchen*. — The *Knights' Dormitories* were in the S.E. wing. The upper story of the S. wing contains the *Konvents-Remter* and *Konvent-Stube*, used as sitting-rooms. A covered passage ran round the entire building under the roof.

The Vorburg (p. 171) included the stables, workshops, and other outbuildings, of which the *Karwan*, or armoury, has alone been restored. On the Nogat is the massive *Brücken-Tor*, renewed in 1897.

From Marienburg to *Warsaw* viâ *Deutsch-Eylau* (p. 164) and *Mlawa*, see *Baedeker's Russia*. — From Marienburg to *Thorn*, see p. 164.

28½ M. **Elbing** (*Rauch's Hotel*, R. 2½, D. 1½ *M*, good; *Königlicher Hof; Stadt Berlin; Deutsches Haus; Stadt Elbing*, at the station; *Post Office*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz; cab from the station to the town 60, two pers. 75 pf.), a commercial town on the *Elbing*, with 52,500 inhab. and large ship-building yards, somewhat resembles Dantsic in the older parts, but contains little of special interest. The groundfloor of the Rathaus contains a small museum. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Mary* has been skilfully restored. A little to the N. of the church is an important building-yard for torpedo-boats. About ½ M. beyond the N. gate is the interesting *Corpus Christi Church* (1405). — *Vogelsang* (restaurant; tramway 25 pf., cab 1½-2 *M*) is one of the finest points in the beautiful environs; farther to the S. rises the *Thumberg* (310 ft.; restaurant).

Mittelhufen A s. Beikarte
B
C
Denkmäler:
1. Friedrich I. D.3.
2. Friedrich Wilhelm III. D.2.
3. Herzog Albrecht D.3.
4. Kant D.2.
5. Schön E.3.
6. Bismarck C.3.
7. Kais. Wilhelm I. C.D.3.
Hufen
Tranzer Bahnhof
Tragheim Kirchhof
Steindammer Thor
Exerzier-Platz
Physikal. Inst.
Min. geol. Inst.
Landw. Institut
Kas. Kaiserberg
Kasernе
Stein-dammer Kirch-hof
Landw. physiol. Inst.
Tragh. Tragheim. Kirchpl.
Jacobs-Kirche
Neurossgarter Kirchhof
Apollo Theat.
Physikon. Ges.
P.B.
Ausfall-Thor
Volks-garten
Botan. Garten
Medic. Institutes
Steindammer Bahn
Bhf.
Neuross. K.
Medicin. Instit.
Anatomie
Eisenb. Thor d. Pillauer Bahn
Lazaret-Bhf.
Packhof
Pregel
Bahnhof
Friedrichs-burg
Zeughaus
Börse
Rathhs.
Ost-Bahnhof
Wilhelms-Brücke
Synagoge
Süd-Bahnhof
Jahrmarkts-Pl.
St. Georgen Hosp.
Volksbad
Gas-Anstalt
Eisenb. Thor d. Ost-Bahn
Güter-Bahnhof
Eisenb. Thor d. Süd-Bahn
Berlin
Insterburg
Prostken
Brandenburger Th.
Ober-Haberberg
Pillau
Cosse
Fischhausen
Kaiserl. Werft
Neurossgarten
Kaiserl. Hafen
Unter-Haberberg
Geograph. Anstalt von

KÖNIGSBERG
1 : 16.000
Meter
Strassenbahnen
Ober-Teich
Kürassier Kaserne
Roßgärter Thor
Schützen Haus
Baptist. Kranken Haus
Städt. Kranken Haus
Wilhelms Gymn.
Irving K.
Loge
Kinder Hort Alt
Roßgärter Kirchhof
Kol. Bibl.
Commandantur
Herzogs Acker
Kaserne Kronprinz
Reformirte Kirchh.
Freigem. K.
General-Commando
Bellevue
Gewerbe. Mus.
Friedrich Str.
Heidemann. F.
Bhf. Königs. Thor
Deutsch-Ref. K.
Kunst-Akad.
Roßgärter Mkt.
Landes-haus
Intendantur
Garnison-Lazareth
Friedmannstr.
Yorkstrasse
Bülowstrasse
Sackheimer Mittel-G.
Sackheimer Hinter-G.
Waisenhaus Pl.
Sackheim. Thor
Neuer Pregel
Hospital
Neuer Markt
Vorderhufen
Tier-garten
Samland Bhf.
Cirkus
Cranzer Bhf.
Steindammer Thor
Walter Simon-Platz
Festungswerke
Friedhöfe
Veilchen-Berg
Ausfall-Thor
Die Mittelhufen
1:32.000
Meter
Neue Bleiche
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

FROM ELBING TO BRAUNSBERG, 29 M., light railway in 2½ hrs. — 9½ M. *Reimannsfelde*, the starting-point for a walk in the '*Dörbeck Switzerland*'; 11 M. *Panklau* (see below). — 14 M. *Tolkemit* (pop. 3200; Deutsches Haus). About 2 M. to the S. lies **Cadinen**, with an old convent and park, now owned by the Emperor. Pleasant walk (guide) hence viâ the *Heilige Hallen*, the forester's house of *Panklau* (rfmts.), the *Fuchsberg*, the *Rehberge*, *Geizhals*, and *Vogelsang* (p. 172), to Elbing (6-7 hrs.). — 22½ M. **Frauenburg** (*Copernicus*), the seat of the Bishop of Ermeland, with 2500 inhab. and a fine Gothic **Cathedral* of the 14th century. The celebrated Copernicus (p. 163) died here as a canon in 1543. The tower he used as an observatory is now the library. — 29 M. *Braunsberg*, see below.

The train now describes a wide circuit. 44 M. *Schlobitten.* — 63 M. *Braunsberg* (Rheinischer Hof; Schwarzer Adler), a town with 12,500 inhab., on the *Passarge*. Interesting church of the 14th century.

101 M. **Königsberg.** — **Railway Stations.** 1. *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 4) for Berlin, Breslau, Insterburg, Eydtkuhnen, and Tilsit; 2. *Süd-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 5), for Thorn and Prostken; 3. *Lizent-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 3), for Pillau; 4. *Cranzer-Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 1), for Cranz; *Samland-Bahnhof*, ¼ M. to the N. of the Steindammer-Tor (Pl. B, 1), for Neukuhren and Rauschen. — Cab-numbers are given out as at Berlin (p. 1).

Hotels. DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. a; D, 3), Theater-Str. 12, R. from 2, D. 3, B. 1 *M*; HÔTEL DE PRUSSE (Pl. b; C, 4), Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 60, similar charges, well spoken of; HÔT. DE BERLIN (Pl. d; C, 2), Steindamm 70; SCHLOSS-HÔTEL, opposite the Schloss, R. 3-6, B. 1 *M*; BAHNHOF-HÔTEL (Pl. e; B, 4), Klappenwiese, opposite the Ost-Bahnhof and Süd-Bahnhof. — GERMANIA (Pl. k; D, 2), Tragheimer-Kirch-Str. 38; ENGLISCHES HAUS (Pl. h; B, 4), Klappenwiese 3, R. 2-4, D. 2 *M*; KÖNIGLICHER HOF (Pl. c; C, 3), Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 25; SCHWAN (Pl. g; E, 3), Mittelanger 28.

Restaurants. *Deutsches Haus*, *Hôtel de Berlin*, *Hôtel de Prusse*, *Schloss-Hôtel*, see above; *Theatre Restaurant*, in the Stadt-Theater (Pl. D, 2), with garden; *Bellevue*, on the Schlossteich, with garden; *Mönchshof*, Burg-Str. 11; *Palästra Albertina* (p. 175); *Pilsner*, Parade-Platz 4c; *Reichshof*, *Centralhalle*, both in front of the theatre. — WINE ROOMS. *Jüncke*, *Herrlitz*, *Steffens & Wolter*, all in the Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse; *Ehlers*, Altstädtische Berg-Str. 15; *Spriegel*, Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 4; **Blut-Gericht*, in the Schlosshof (p. 174), good wines. — **Cafés.** *Bauer*, Parade-Platz and Theater-Str.; *Métropole*, Schlossteich-Str. 11. — **Confectioners.** *Zappa*, Französische-Str. 14; *Plouda*, Kneiphöf'sche Langgasse 6; *Steiner*, Junker-Str.; at these the best 'Marzipan' (comp. p. 132), a specialty of Königsberg (ca. 4 *M* per kil. or 2 *M* per lb.).

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 2), open in winter only; *Apollo Theatre of Varieties*, Steindamm 32 (Pl. C, 2, 1). — **Exhibition of Paintings.** '*Neue Kunst*', Parade-Platz 3, adm. 50 pf.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Gesecus-Platz.

Baths. *Palästra Albertina* (p. 175); *Preussen-Bad* (Pl. P-B; C, 2), Steindamm 43. Swimming baths at the Oberteich, outside the Rossgärtner-Tor (Pl. F, 1) and the Tragheimer-Tor (Pl. C, 1).

Cabs. *Taxameter Cabs:* 1-2 pers. per drive of 1000 mètres 50 pf., for every 500 mètres more 10 pf.; outside the walls, 1-2 pers. per 750 mètres 50 pf., for every 375 mètres more 10 pf. At night (10 to 7 or 8), 1-2 pers. per 500 mètres 50 pf., for every 250 mètres more 10 pf. Luggage 25 pf. — *Ordinary Cabs:* 1 pers. 60, 2 pers. 70, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M* per drive; per ½ hr. 90 pf., 1 *M*, 1 *M* 10, 1 *M* 20 pf.; each ¼ hr. more 30, 35, 35, 40 pf. Fare-and-a-half from 10 to 11 p.m., double fare from 11 p.m. to 7 (8 in winter) a.m. Luggage 50 pf.

Electric Tramways. The routes are distinguished by coloured signs on the cars. From the *Ost-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 4) to the *Kalthof* (beyond Pl. G, 2), yellow & white; from the *Ost-Bahnhof* to the *Lizent-Bahnhof* (Pl. B, 3), red & green; from the *Königs-Tor* (Pl. G, 3) to the *Steindammer-Tor* (Pl. B, 1), yellow; from the *Steindammer-Tor* to the *Schlachthof* (beyond Pl. D, 5), red; from the *Schloss* (Pl. D, 3) to *Schönbusch* (beyond Pl. A, 5), red & white; from the *Lizent-Bahnhof* to the *Augusta-Str.* (Pl. F,

2, 3), green; from *Obere Laak* (Pl. B, 2, 3) to the *Sackheimer-Tor* (Pl. G, 4) green & white; from the *Hohe Brücke* (Pl. D, 5) to the *Luisenhöhe* (beyond Pl. A, A, B, 1), white. Also from the *Hôtel de Berlin* (Pl. d; C, 2) to the *Tiergarten* and *Luisenhöhe*, white; to *Juditten*, red & white; to *Vorderhufen*, yellow & white; to the *Labiauer Bahn*, blue & white.

Steamboats: to *Memel*, viâ Tapiau and Labiau, twice weekly, in 13 hrs. (fares 3 *M*, 2 *M*), or from *Cranz* (see p. 178); to *Tilsit*, thrice weekly in 13½ hrs. (3, 2 *M*); to *Dantsic*, viâ the Haff, twice weekly in 14 hrs. (3, 2 *M*).

AMBER WARES. *Liedtke*, Prinzessin-Str. 2.

U. S. CONSULAR AGENT, *Alex. Eckhardt.* — BRITISH VICE-CONSUL, *E. C. Hay.*

CHIEF ATTRACTIONS (5 hrs.). Palace, Prussia Museum, Monuments of Kant, Frederick I., Frederick William III., Emp. William I., Prince Bismarck and Albert I., University, Municipal Museum, Cathedral, and Exchange.

Königsberg, the second capital of Prussia, an important fortress and the seat of the provincial government and headquarters of the 1st Army Corps, with 188,000 inhabitants (including a garrison of 9000 men), lies on undulating ground on the *Pregel*, 4½ M. from its influx into the *Frische Haff*. The city consists of three quarters, which were anciently independent of each other: the *Altstadt* (p. 176), the *Kneiphof* (p. 176), and the *Löbenicht* (on the E. side, between the Schlossteich and the new Pregel). To these have now been added the former suburbs of *Sackheim*, *Rossgarten*, *Tragheim*, etc. A ship-canal between Königsberg and Pillau, which enables vessels of 21 ft. draught to moor alongside the town, was completed in 1901 at a cost of 13 million marks. The traffic with the corn-growing districts of the interior is carried on by means of numerous barges ('Reisekähne' or 'Wittinnen').

Königsberg was originally a fortress of the Knights of the Teutonic Order and was named after their ally *King Ottocar of Bohemia* (1255). After the fall of the Marienburg (p. 171) the town became the residence of the *Grand Master*, and afterwards (1525-1618) that of the *Dukes of Prussia*. The *Elector Frederick III.* of Brandenburg assumed the title of King of Prussia here in 1701, and after the disasters of 1807 *Frederick William III.* and his court retired to Königsberg, where schemes for the salvation of the tottering kingdom were zealously canvassed by *Baron Stein*, *W. von Humboldt*, *York*, and other illustrious men of the period. Königsberg is also celebrated as the scene of the labours of the philosopher *Kant* (1724-1804), *Hamann* (1730-88), and other distinguished scholars.

The **Palace** (*Schloss*; Pl. D, 3), an extensive building, enclosing a large quadrangle, with a lofty Gothic tower, situated nearly in the centre of the city, was formerly a seat of the Teutonic Order. It was frequently altered in the 16-18th centuries. It now contains the apartments of the royal family (with memorials of Queen Louisa, etc.; adm. daily 10-2, Sun. & holidays 11-2; 25 pf.), official dwellings, government-offices, the Archives, and the Prussia Museum.

The W. wing contains the SCHLOSS-KIRCHE, where Frederick I. of Prussia was crowned in 1701 and William I. in 1861 (sacristan, Jägerhof-Str. 6, generally in the church from 10 to 12; fee). The arms emblazoned on the walls and columns are those of Knights of the Order of the Black Eagle. Above the church is the spacious MOSCOWITER-SAAL, one of the largest halls in Germany.

In the N. wing is the ***Prussia Museum** of prehistoric antiquities (open free on Sun., 11.30-1.30, and on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 10-12; at other times, fee; closed in July; entr. in the Schloss-Str.). Among the contents of this museum are skeletons of the stone age, relics from lake-dwellings

Viking swords, architectural fragments, costumes, gold ornaments, and reminiscences of Kant. — In the same wing are the *Provincial Archives* (entrance from the court, open 10-1) and the *Blutgericht*, formerly the torture-chamber of the Schloss, now a wine-room (p. 173).

The *Tower*, the summit of which is 330 ft. above the Pregel, commands an extensive prospect (custodian in the S.W. corner of the court).

Outside the S.W. angle of the palace is a *Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 7), and by the N.E. corner is one of *Albert I.* (Pl. 3), first Duke of Prussia (1525), both by Reusch. The **Statue of Frederick I.* (Pl. 1), in front of the E. portal of the palace, is by Schlüter (end of 17th cent.). In the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz are a bronze statue, by Reusch, of *Prince Bismarck* (Pl. 6), and a granite cube marking the site of the altar of the original Altstädtische Kirche and the tomb of *Hans Luther* (d. 1575), the eldest son of the Reformer.

The *Post Office* (Pl. C, 3) is situated a few paces to the W. of the palace, and adjoining it is the *Altstädtische Kirche* (Pl. C, D, 2), designed by Schinkel (1839-43), whose plans, however, were much reduced and modified.

In the vicinity is the *Parade-Platz* (Pl. D, 2), bounded on the N.E. by the *Theatre* and on the N.W. by the University (see below), and embellished with an equestrian *Statue of Frederick William III.* (Pl. 2), by Kiss, erected in 1851. A little to the S.W. is a *Statue of Kant* (Pl. 4), by Rauch, erected in 1864.

The **University** (900 students), completed in 1862, is a fine Renaissance structure by *Stüler* (shown on week-days, 12-4). The façade is adorned with an equestrian figure in relief of *Duke Albert of Prussia* (see above), the founder of the University in 1544. Below are niches containing statues of Luther and Melanchthon.

Interior. Handsome staircase, borne by marble columns. The Senate Hall contains a portrait of the late Emp. Frederick III. as rector, by *Lauchert*, and a bust of Kant in his 80th year, by *Hagemann*, and *Schadow*. The adjacent Aula is adorned with frescoes (1870).

In the Dritte-Fliess-Str. (Nos. 3-5) is the *Palaestra Albertina* (Pl. D, 1), established in 1898 by Dr. Lange of New York for the encouragement of the higher forms of sport among the students and citizens. — The *Government Offices* (Pl. D, 1) are adorned with mural paintings by Knorr and Schmidt. — A little to the S. is the *University Library* (Pl. D, 3; open 9-1 and 3-7), with 230,000 volumes.

The **Schlossteich** (Pl. D, E, 3-1), which intersects half the town from S. to N., is surrounded by pleasant gardens.

Through the Weissgerbergasse we reach the Rossgärter-Markt (Pl. E, 3). In the Vorder-Rossgarten (No. 49), leading hence to the left, is the *Museum of Industrial Art* (Sun., 11.30-1, and Thurs., 10-1). In the long König-Strasse (Pl. E, F, G, 3) is an obelisk to the memory of the Prussian minister *Von Schön* (Pl. 5). Near it, No. 57, is the *Academy of Art*, containing (on the upper floor) the —

Municipal Museum (Pl. E, 3), a choice collection of 350 pictures, chiefly modern (Sun. 11-2, Wed. 11-1; at other times fee 1 *M*; custodian, Vorder-Rossgarten 30, 1st floor). Catalogue 25 pf.

The collection includes about 50 works by old Italian masters, which, however, have not yet been pronounced upon by experts, and some early Netherlandish paintings. — Room I. (left): Early Italian and Netherlandish works. — Room II. (right): *75. *Frans Hals*, Heads of laughing children; 192. *J. C. Schultz*, Choir of Königsberg Cathedral; 306 *Wentscher*, Sea-coast near Rauschen; *356. *O. Frenzel*. Marshes near the Elbe. — Room III. 242. *Voltz*, Landscape with cattle and goats; 270. *Nordgren*, In Lapland; 285. *J. Brandt*, Ukraine Cossacks of the 17th century; 290. *Scherres*, Moorland in E. Prussia; 296. *W. Schuch*, Recruiting-officers in the Thirty Years' War; 347. *F. Keller*, Evening in a forest; *348. *Hans Hermann*, Amsterdam; *350. *F. von Uhde*, Girl in a garden. — Room IV. 157. *Campanella*, Capuchin Monastery in Rome; 235. *Ary Scheffer*, Mourning mother; 305. *Gabriel Max*, Confidence; *310. *F. von Lenbach*, Bismarck; 346. *E. Bracht*, Moorland brook; 355. *H. Baisch*, North Sea fishers. — Room V. *E. Schleich*, Near Munich; 301. *E. Grützner*, Convent-kitchen. — Room VI. 122. *C. Vernet* (?), Kant; 250. *Leu*, Norwegian landscape; 278. *Max Schmidt*, Woodland solitude; 304. *W. Dietz*, The trial; 311. *L. Bokelmann*, Confirmation in N. Schleswig. — Room VII. 167. *C. W. Hübner*, The distraint; *267. *L. Knaus*, Gipsies resting; 274. *Pauwels*, Persecution of the Protestants in the Netherlands, 1568; 286. *Berninger*, The Thames at London; 313. *C. von Mercde*, Street-scene; 343. *Knorr*, Black Forest; 344. *Gabr. Max*, The connoisseur. — Room VIII. 42. *Cima da Conegliano*, Virgin and saints; 264. *Hiddemann*, The quartet; 279. *W. Lindenschmit*, Sir Walter Raleigh in the Tower; 320. *Defregger*, Tyrolese woman; 326. *C. Kröner*, Deer; 333. *Munthe*, Winter's eve; no number, *Dettman*, Last Supper. — Room IX. 215. *Gudin*, Sea-piece; 227. *Roqueplan*, Brittany; 253. *K. F. Lessing*, Monk praying beside the coffin of Emp. Henry IV.; 275. *C. Becker*, Nuremberg magistrate celebrating his birthday; 352. *Müller-Kurzwelly*, Mill in Pomerania. — Room X. 249. *Rosenfelder*, Seizure of the Marienburg by mercenaries of the Teutonic Order, 1457; *291. *Defregger*, Andreas Hofer on the way to execution; 298. *P. Meyerheim*, The landed proprietress; 299. *Rasmussen*, Norwegian landscape; *357. *M. Liebermann*, Among the sand-dunes.

Farther on are the *Landeshaus*, with frescoes by Brausewetter, Noster, etc., and the *Königs-Tor* (Pl. G, 3), with the statues of Ottocar of Bohemia, Duke Albert of Prussia, and King Frederick I.

The quarter to the S.W. of the Schlossteich is named the *Altstadt*. The *Altstädtische Rathaus* (Pl. D, 3) contains a few casts and models of the works of L. R. Siemering (b. 1835), a native of Königsberg.

In the quarter called the *Kneiphof*, on an island in the Pregel, rises the Gothic **Cathedral** (Pl. D, 4), begun in 1333, but not completed till the middle of the 16th cent. (closed for repairs in 1903; verger, Dom-Str. 17). One of the W. towers is unfinished; the other contains the *Wallenrodt Library*.

The CHOIR, with mural paintings of the 14-15th cent., contains some late-Gothic wood-carvings and ancient monuments in the Renaissance style, the chief of which is that of Albert I., Duke of Prussia (d. 1568), the founder of the university, and a most important personage in the annals of the city, by *C. Floris* of Antwerp (1570). A number of Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order and Prussian princes are interred in the vaults.

Adjoining the cathedral, on the N. side of the choir, is the grave of the illustrious thinker *Immanuel Kant* (p. 174); custodian in the Kneiphof Gymnasium (p. 177).

The bones of the 'Sage of Königsberg' rest under a stone with an appropriate inscription, above which, on a marble pedestal, is a replica in Carrara marble of the bust mentioned at p. 175. On the wall behind is a copy of Raphael's School of Athens, painted in grisaille by *Neide*

On the opposite wall are the words 'Der bestirnte Himmel über mir, das moralische Gesetz in mir' ('The Starry Heavens above me, the Moral Law within me'), from Kant's 'Kritik der praktischen Vernunft'.

The *Old University*, where Kant lectured, and the *Kneiphof Gymnasium* stand opposite the N. and E. side of the cathedral. In the former is the Municipal Library.

On the left bank of the Pregel, between the bridges (Grüne Brücke and Köttel-Brücke) crossing from the Kneiphof, rises the *Exchange* (Pl. C, 4), completed in 1875. Fine view of the harbour from the staircase. — At No. 6 Bahnhof-Str. are the offices of the *Royal Amber Works* (the exhibition is closed at present).

The *Observatory* (Pl. B, 2) was fitted up by the astronomer Bessel (d. 1846). Near it are the *Botanical Garden*, Bessel-Platz 2-3, the *Zoological Museum*, Sternwarten-Str. 5-6, the *Chemical Laboratory*, and several institutions belonging to the medical faculty of the university. The hilly ground between the observatory and the fortifications is occupied by the *Volksgarten* (Pl. A, B, 2), with a *War Monument for 1870-71*. — At No. 4 Lange Reihe, near the Heumarkt (Pl. C, 2), is the building of the *Physikalisch-Œkonomische Gesellschaft*, containing interesting botanic and anthropological collections and prehistoric antiquities.

Outside the Steindammer-Tor lie the **Hufen** (tramway, p. 174), a suburb with pleasure-grounds and villas, and several popular resorts: **Zoological Garden*, or '*Tiergarten*' (adm. 50 pf., Wed. 1 *M*; concerts daily in summer), *Luisenhöhe*, the *Julchen-Tal*, etc. To the left, in the *Luisenwahl*, is a medallion of Queen Louisa, who lived in the opposite villa with her children in 1806-9, and to whom a *Memorial Church* (a little beyond the Luisenwahl) was erected in 1901.

Samland.

Samland is a fertile and partly-wooded district, with several lakes, lying to the N. of Königsberg. Several villages on its N. coast are frequented as bathing-places. — The whole of the W. Prussian coast has for more than a thousand years been celebrated as the '*Amber Coast*' (Palmnicken, see below). The right to collect amber is a royal monopoly; visitors therefore are not allowed to pick up fragments on the beach. The milky amber is most esteemed; specimens containing insects and vegetable matter are also highly prized. Königsberg is now the principal depôt of this highly-prized antediluvian gum, which is chiefly exported to the East for pipe-mouthpieces and ornaments.

From Königsberg to Pillau, 29 M., railway (from the Lizent-Bahnhof, Pl. B, 3) in 1¼ hr. (fares 2 *M* 80, 1 *M* 90 pf.). — 3 M. *Juditten* (tramway from Königsberg, p. 174), with a municipal park and a Gothic church. — From (13 M.) *Powayen* an excursion (2½ hrs.) may be made to the *Galtgarben* (p. 178). — From (20 M.) *Fischhausen* (pop. 2750; Südbahn-Hôtel) a branch diverges for (11½ M.) *Palmnicken* (Schloss), the chief centre of the amber industry (see above), where it is mined on an extensive scale (adm. 50 pf.; the visit takes 1½ hr.). At *Lochstedt*, 2 M. to the W. of Fischhausen, is an interesting castle of the Teutonic Order (1270), and 2 M. to the N. of this, at *Tenkitten*, is *Adalbert's Cross*, where St. Adalbert (p. 182) was slain by the Prussians in 997. — 29 M. Pillau (*Deutsches Haus*; Brit. vice-consul,

R. Lietke; Lloyd's agents, *E. & G. Hay*), a fortress at the mouth of the Frische Haff, with a harbour and lighthouse (3000 inhab.), has also steamboat connection with Königsberg.

From Königsberg to Neukuhren, 28½ M., railway (from the Cranzer Bahnhof, Pl. C, 1) in 1½ hr. — 17½ M **Cranz** or *Cranzkuhren* (*Monopol; Grosses Logierhaus; Schneidereit's; Strand Hotel; Ostsee-Hôtel;* numerous pensions), at the S. end of the Kurische Nehrung, is the most frequented watering-place on the Samland coast (8500 visitors). — The **Kurische Nehrung** is a narrow strip of sand, separating the Kurische Haff from the Baltic and extending to (60 M.) Memel. Its sand-dunes, sometimes attaining a height of 250 ft., tend constantly to migrate from W. to E.; but government is now endeavouring, at great cost, to prevent their shifting by planting them with trees. A few of the sparse population still speak Kurish, a dialect of the Lettish tongue. — A steamboat plies daily in summer from *Cranzbeek* (near Cranz) to Memel (see below), calling at *Schwarzort* (Kurischer Hof, R. 2-3, B. ¾ *M*, good; Sturmhöfel; steamer to Tilsit), a sea-bathing resort whence interesting excursions may be made among the dunes. — Beyond Cranz the railway turns to the W. — 28½ M. *Neukuhren* (Richter, pens. 4-5 *M*; Strand Hotel; Ostsee-Hôtel), another frequented sea-bathing resort.

From Königsberg to Warnicken, 28 M., railway (from the Samland Station) in ca. 2 hrs. The *Galtgarben* (360 ft.; view-tower), near (12 M.) *Drugehnen*, is the highest point of the Samland. — 22 M. *Neukuhren*, see above. — 25 M. *Rauschen* (Curhaus) and (28 M.) *Warnicken* are two other bathing-resorts.

From Königsberg to Eydtkuhnen (*St. Petersburg*) and to Memel. To *Eydtkuhnen*, 94 M., railway in 2½-4 hrs. (express fares, 13 *M* 80, 10 *M* 30, 7 *M* 20 pf.). From (57 M.) Insterburg (where the routes diverge) to *Memel*, 90 M. in 3½ hrs. (fares 11 *M* 80, 8 *M* 90, 5 *M* 90 pf.).

57 M. **Insterburg** (*Rheinischer Hof*, R. 2½ 5, D. 2 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*, R. 1½-4, D. 1¾ *M*; *Kronprinz von Preussen*), an industrial town with 27,800 inhab., on the Pregel. From Insterburg to *Lyck*, 74 M., railway in 4 hrs.; to *Thorn* and *Schneidemühl*, see p. 164.

[From Insterburg the main (St. Petersburg) line goes on viâ (72½ M.) *Gumbinnen* (Hôt. du Nord; Kaiserhof), a town with 14,000 inhab., at the junction of the *Rominte* and *Pissa*. — 80 M. *Trakehnen*. The village, 3½ M. to the S.E., with a royal stud-farm (established in 1732), is the centre of the noted horse-breeding industry of East Prussia. — 94 M. **Eydtkuhnen** (*Welter's Hotel; Hôt. de Russie*) is the Prussian frontier-station. Thence to (551 M.) St. Petersburg (express in 20 hrs.), see *Baedeker's Russia*.]

The Memel line runs to the N. from Insterburg. — 90 M. **Tilsit** (*Hôtel de Russie; Prinz Wilhelm; Kaiserhof; Berliner Hof;* electric tramway), a town with 34,500 inhab., on the *Memel*. On a raft anchored below the bridge of-boats the peace of 1807 was concluded between Napoleon, Alexander and Frederick William III., by which Prussia was deprived of one-half of her dominions. A marble tablet marks the house in which Frederick William III. and Queen Louisa resided. In the Schenkendorf-Platz is a monument to the poet *Max von Schenkendorf* (1783-1817), a native of Tilsit. — Tilsit is also connected with Königsberg by a more direct line viâ *Labiau* (77 M., in 4½ hrs.).

The train crosses the valley of the Memel (which is here 2½ M. wide) by means of three bridges. — Numerous unimportant stations.

147 M. **Memel** (*Victoria Hotel*, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*, good; *British Hotel; Hôtel de Russie; Rail. Restaurant;* British vice-consul, *H. Pietoch*; Lloyd's agent, *D. R. Schneider*), a seaport with 20,200 inhab., at the entrance to the Kurische Haff, is the northernmost town in Prussia and the central point of the Baltic timber-trade. It was the birthplace of Simon Dach (1605-59), the author of 'Aennchen von Tharau'. There is an English church here (service at 11 a.m.). Steamer to *Cranzbeek*, see above; to *Königsberg*, see p. 174.

A
B
C
D
Schlachthaus
Krankenhs.
Lebus
Vorstadt
Garnisonkirche
Berliner Str.
Kaserne
Exerzirplatz
Dam
Ross-Markt
Gefängniss
Vorstadt
Breite Strasse
Alte Oder
Bade Anst.
Packhof
Lower-Werder
Ks. Brecher
Alter
Kirchhof
Spr.
Gursch. Str.
Hohenzoll. Str.
Wilhelms Pl.
Reichsbank
Kaserne
Lazareth
Land-gericht
Eisenbahn-Werkst.
Kommun. Gymn.
Post
Frankf. Str.
Berlin. Str.
Beresinchen
Bahnhof
Cottb. Str.
Posener Str.
Bromb. Str.
Kriegen-Werder
Strom
Ancker Str.
Karlshausbad
Gubener
Vorst.
Wasser-werk
Rechts Angermünde Prenzlau
Kottbus Breslau Posen
Chausseehaus
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes
1. Amtsgericht . . . C
2. Gefängniss . . . B
3. Gymnasium . . . B
3a. Neue Kath. K. . B
4. Gertraudkirche . B
5. Oberkirche . . . C
6. Reformirte K. . . B
7. Unterkirche . . E
8. Loge C
9. Kriegerdkm. B.3 u.E
10. Rathaus C
11. K. Wilhelmdkm. . E
12. Sommertheater A.E
13. Stadttheater . . B
14. Herzog Leopolddkm. C
FRANKFURT a/O.
1:22000
100 0 100 300 500 Meter
Strassenbahn

31. From Berlin to Frankfort on the Oder and Posen.

158 M. Railway to *Frankfort* in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 6 *M* 60 pf., 5 *M*, 3 *M* 30 pf.; express 7 *M* 40, 5 *M* 50, 3 *M* 90 pf.). From Frankfort to *Posen* in 2-4½ hrs. (fares 14 *M*, 10 *M* 50 pf., 7 *M*; express 15 *M* 70, 11 *M* 70, 8 *M* 30 pf.). — Express from Berlin to Posen in 4½ hrs. (fares 23 *M* 40, 17 *M* 30, 12 *M* 10 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Scenery unattractive. — 29 M. *Fürstenwalde* (114 ft.; Kronprinz), with 16,700 inhab., was the seat of a bishopric from 1385 to 1571.

50 M. **Frankfort on the Oder.** — **Hotels.** Prinz von Preussen (Pl. b; B, 4), Wilhelm-Platz; Deutsches Haus (Pl. a; B, 3, 4), Wilhelm-Platz 1, R. 2½, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; Goldner Adler (Pl. c; C, 3), Bischofs-Str. 21, well spoken of; Mark Brandenburg (Pl. d; B, 4), at the station, very fair; Fiedler (Pl. e; B, 4), Bahnhof-Str. 24.

Restaurants. *Wiedemann*, Fürstenwalder-Str.; *Reimann*, Richt-Str. 61; *Aktien-Brauerei*, Wilhelm-Platz 2. — Wine Rooms: *Ehrenberg* (Ratskeller); *Hubel*, Oder-Str. 51; *Schaffran*, Richt-Str. 51.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 4). Wilhelm-Platz.

Cabs. Per drive, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 65, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*; per ½ hr. 1-2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M*, each ½ hr. more 75 pf.

Electric Tramways traverse the principal streets.

Frankfort on the Oder, an old town with 61,800 inhab., was always an important station on the commercial route to Poland, and was the seat of a university from 1506 to 1811. The city is connected by a bridge with the Damm suburb on the right bank.

To the N. of the station lies the Wilhelm-Platz, where the *Theatre* (Pl. 13; B, 3) and the *Post Office* are situated; the Platz contains an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Unger (1900). To the left, the Regierungs-Strasse leads to the *Ober-Kirche*, or *Church of St. Mary* (Pl. 5; C, 3), a brick structure of the 13th cent., with double aisles (sacristan, Oberkirch-Platz 6). Among the objects of interest in the interior are the wood-carving over the altar, richly gilded (1419); old stained glass; a candelabrum with seven branches, adorned with reliefs of the 14th cent.; and a font of 1376. — The **Rathaus* (Pl. 10; C, 3), in the market-place, was rebuilt in 1607-10, but the cellar and lower floor form part of the original Gothic building. On the S. gable is seen the device of the Hanseatic League, an oblique iron rod, supported by a shorter one.

A pleasant Promenade (known as the 'Halbe Stadt') stretches to the N. of the Wilhelm-Platz. To the S. of the Platz is a granite obelisk to the poet *Ewald von Kleist* (Pl. B, 4), who died here of wounds received at the battle of Kunersdorf in 1759. Adjacent is a bronze *Statue of Prince Frederick Charles* (1828-85), by Unger. Farther to the S. is the extensive 'Anger', on which stands the *Church of St. Gertrude* (Pl. 4; 1875-79), containing a painting by A. von Werner. At the end of the Anger is the *Carthaus-Bad*, 2½ M. beyond which are the *Buschmühle* (electric tramway & rail. stat.) and the *Eichwäldchen*, favourite places of recreation.

Along the right bank of the Oder, to the N. of the bridge, runs the *Oderdamm*, on which is the monument, erected in 1787, of *Leopold*,

Duke of Brunswick (Pl. 14), who was drowned in 1785. About 2 M. to the S.E. of the bridge is *Kleist's Höhe* (view-tower).

From Frankfort to Grossenhain (p. 218), 94 M., railway in ca. 4 hrs.; to *Breslau*, see R. 32; *to Angermünde*, see p. 157; *to Cüstrin*, see p. 163.

The Posen line crosses the Oder. — 63 M. *Reppen*, junction for the line from Stettin to Glogau and Breslau viâ Cüstrin (see p. 163).

From Reppen to Breslau, 137 M., railway in $5^3/_4$-$6^1/_2$ hrs. — 35 M. *Rothenburg* is the junction for Guben (see p. 182) and Posen (viâ Bentschen; see below). — 43 M. *Grünberg* (Schwarzer Adler), with 21,000 inhab.; German champagne is made here from the produce of the neighbouring vineyards. — 78 M. **Glogau** (*Deutsches Haus; Spielhagen's; Tschammerhof; Scherfke's Restaurant*), a town on the Oder, with 22,200 inhab., the junction of a line from Hansdorf to Lissa (p. 182). — 91 M. *Raudten*, the junction of a line to *Liegnitz* (p. 183). — 137 M. *Breslau* (Freiburg Station), see p. 184.

97 M. *Schwiebus* (Schwarzer Adler, R. 2 *M*), with 8700 inhab.; 112 M. *Bentschen* (pop. 3800), junction for Guben (see above); $134^1/_2$ M. *Opalenitza*, junction of a branch-line to *Grätz* (large breweries) and *Kosten* (pop. 5800). — Several small stations.

158 M. **Posen.** — **Hotels.** Hôt. de Rome (Pl. a; E, 3), Wilhelm-Platz 1, with wine-rooms, R. from 2, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*; Stadt Dresden (Pl. b; E, 3), Wilhelm Str. 23, R. $2^1/_2$-6, D. 3, B. $1^1/_4$ *M*; Monopol (Pl. c; D, 3), St. Martin-Str. 40; Bellevue (Pl. d; D, 3), Victoria-Str. 17, commercial; Wiedermann's Pl. e; E, 3), Friedrich-Str. 30, R. $1^1/_2$-3 *M*; Deutsches Haus (Pl. f; D, 3).

Restaurants. *Andersch*, *Goldenring*, Alter Markt 50 & 45 (Hungarian wine; cold viands); *Ribbeck*, Friedrich-Str. 29 (red wines); *Buffet Français*, Wilhelm-Str. 19; *Mandel*, Berliner-Str. 19; *Bismarck-Tunnel*, Bismarck-Str. 45; *Métropole*, Berliner-Str. 14; *Hütte*, St. Martins-Str. 33, with garden; *Duchowski*, Berliner-Str. 9 (beer at these four). — **Cafés.** *Kaiser-Café*, *Café International*, Berliner-Str. 13 & 17; *Wiener Café*, Wilhelm-Platz 4; *Manske*, Wilhelm-Platz 14; *Beely*, Wilhelm-Str. 5, both with gardens.

Electric Tramways through the main streets, all touching the Alte Markt (Pl. C, 3).

Cabs. Within the fortifications: 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf.; to the Central Railway Station and Zoological Garden, 80, 1 *M* 20 pf.; per $^1/_2$ hr. 1 *M* 20, 1 *M* 40 pf., per 1 hr. 1 *M* 80 pf., 2 *M*, each $^1/_4$ hr. more 40, 50 pf.; at night (11-7) 50 pf. extra in each case; luggage 30-50 pf. — Also *Taxameter Cabs*.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 3), Wilhelm-Str.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. E, 3), Wilhelm-Platz, dramas and operas; *Polish Theatre*, Berliner-Str. (Pl. D, 3); both in winter only.

Pleasure Resorts. **Zoological Garden* (Pl. B, 3) and *Kaiser-Garten*, outside the Berliner-Tor; *Schilling's*, on the Warthe, outside the Schillings-Tor (2 M.); *Eichwald* ($4^1/_2$ M.), outside the Eichwald-Tor (also reached by railway); *Apollo Variety Theatre* (Pl. E, 4), Bäcker-Str. 17.

Posen, the capital of the province of that name, the headquarters of the 5th Army Corps, and a fortress of the first rank, with 117,000 inhab. (about $^1/_2$ German, and $^1/_{10}$ Jews), and a garrison of 7000 men, lies at the confluence of the *Cybina* and *Warthe*. It is one of the most ancient Polish towns, having been the seat of a bishop from the end of the 10th cent. and the residence of the Kings of Poland down to 1296. The older part of the town, comprising the Alte Markt and the adjoining streets, owes its origin to the immigration of Germans in 1253, and it early achieved

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

importance as a trading centre with the East; it was a member of the Hanseatic League in the middle ages. The new part of the town, forming a striking contrast with the older and poorer quarters, has been erected since it became of Prussian in 1793.

In entering the town from the *Central Station* (Pl. C, 4, 5), we obtain a view of the imposing fortifications, which are shortly to be pulled down. Following either the Victoria-Str. and the Berliner-Str., or the St. Martin-Str. and the Ritter-Str., we reach the spacious Wilhelm-Platz (Pl. E, 3), which is bounded on the E. by the *Stadt-Theater*. In front of the theatre is a *Monument* to the soldiers who fell at Nachod in 1866. At the corner of the Wilhelm-Str. is the *Raczynski Library* (Pl. 16), containing 30,000 vols. (many of Polish history; open daily, 5-8).

At right angles to the Wilhelm-Platz runs the broad Wilhelm-Strasse (Pl. E, 3). Here, at the corner of the Neue-Str., stands the **Emperor Frederick Museum** (Pl. E; opened in 1903), which contains prehistoric, natural history, and historical collections, and galleries of paintings and sculptures, including the *Raczynski Collection of Paintings*, recently removed hither from Berlin. The last-named collection is rich in modern works especially of the Berlin and Munich Schools, but contains also a few valuable old Spanish and other paintings. — Farther on are various public buildings. On the N. the street ends at the Kanonen-Platz, with the imposing *Military Headquarters* (Pl. E, 2), in front of which is a *War Monument* for 1870-71, with a statue of William I., by Bärwald. — At the S. end of the Wilhelm-Str., in the churchyard of *St. Martin's Church* (Pl. E, 4), is a monument to the Polish poet *Mickiewicz* (d. 1855), who is buried at Cracow. — In the Ritter-Str., to the W., is the *Emperor William Library* (Pl. E, 3), opened in 1902.

In the Alte Markt (Pl. F, 3), to the E. of the Wilhelm-Platz, is the **Rathaus** (Pl. 23), originally a Gothic edifice, but rebuilt in the Renaissance style after a fire in 1536 by G. B. di Quadro (1550-52), an Italian architect. It is at present undergoing a thorough restoration. The slender tower (214 ft. high), restored in 1783, commands an extensive view. In front of the Rathaus are a *Pillory* of 1534 and a *Fountain* of 1766. The new *Stadthaus* (Pl. 19; 1895) is connected with the Rathaus by a covered bridge. — The quarter to the N.E. of the Rathaus is mainly inhabited by Jews.

The suburbs of Posen on the right bank of the Warthe are called the *Wallischei* and *Schrodka*, and are inhabited mainly by Poles of the poorer classes. Beyond the canal, to the N.E., is the quiet and spacious square Am Dom, in which stand the Cathedral and the *Church of St. Mary* (Pl. H, 2), the latter a small Gothic building of the 15th century. The **Cathedral** (Pl. H, 2), rebuilt in 1775, is architecturally uninteresting, but it contains several treasures of art.

On five pillars are five *Brasses of the 15-16th cent., including that of the voivode, or governor, Gorka (d. 1475). *Monuments* of bishops. Sumptuous

Golden Chapel, erected in 1842 by a society of Polish nobles, in the Byzantine style, adorned with paintings and mosaics. Fine gilded bronze group of the first two Christian Polish Kings, by Rauch (their remains are in the sarcophagus opposite). Several other interesting tombs and monuments.

The *Museum of Count Mielzynski* (Pl. 11; D, 3) and the collections of the *Gesellschaft der Freunde der Wissenschaft*, a Polish society, occupy the same building (Victoria-Str. 26); they include prehistoric antiquities, paintings (of little value and doubtful authenticity), portraits of eminent Poles, a library, and coins (open daily 12-5, 1 *M*; Sun. 10 pf.).

Fort Winiary, near the Schillings-Tor, 1½ M. from the Wilhelm-Platz (comp. Pl. F, 1), affords the best survey of the environs (tickets at the 'Commandantur', 12-1; 50 pf.) and also an interesting opportunity to see the interior of a fortress (fee to the guide).

From Posen to *Stettin*, see p. 159; to *Schneidemühl*, see p. 163.

From Posen to Thorn, 87½ M., railway in 2¼-3½ hrs. (fares 11 *M* 50, 8 *M* 60, 5 *M* 80 pf.; express 12 *M* 90, 9 *M* 60, 6 *M* 70 pf.). — Principal station (31 M.) **Gnesen**, Pol. *Gniezno* (*Hänsch's*, R. 2¼-3, D. 1¾ *M*; *Schubert*; *Hôt. de l'Europe*), the most ancient place in Poland. Pop. 21,700. Among the ten churches is the interesting *Cathedral*, founded in the 9th cent., but dating in its present form mainly from 1760-90, with fine bronze doors of the 12th cent., the tomb of St. Adalbert, the first preacher of the Gospel in Prussia (d. 997; comp. p. 177), and some good church-plate of the 15-18th centuries. The town has been the seat of an archbishop since the year 1000, and the Kings of Poland were crowned here down to 1230. It is the junction for a line to Oels and Breslau (p. 184). — We then pass several small stations and cross the Netze. — 66 M. **Inowrazlaw** (*Bast's*, R. 2-2½, D. 1¾ *M*; *Victoria*), a town with 26,100 inhab., extensive saltworks, and a brisk trade. A branch (27½ M., in 1 hr.) diverges here for *Bromberg* (p. 163). — *Thorn*, see p. 163.

From Posen to Breslau, 102 M., in 3-4 hrs. (fares 13 *M* 20, 9 *M* 90, 6 *M* 60 pf.; express 14 *M* 90 pf., 11 *M* 10, 7 *M* 80 pf.), uninteresting. From (43 M.) **Lissa** (*Dräger*), an industrial town with 14,300 inhab., a branch-line diverges to Glogau (p. 180; 1 hr.). — *Breslau*, see p. 184.

32. From Berlin to Breslau viâ Frankfort on the Oder and Sagan or Kohlfurt.

204 or 224 M. Railway in 6-7 hrs. (express fares 30 *M* 10, 22 *M* 30, 15 *M* 60 pf.; ordinary 26 *M* 30, 19 *M* 70, 13 *M* 20 pf.).

From Berlin to (50 M.) *Frankfort on the Oder*, see R. 31. Beyond (57 M.) *Finkenheerd* we cross the *Friedrich-Wilhelm-Canal*, connecting the Spree and the Oder.

81 M. **Guben** (*Blauer Engel*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Liehr's*, R. 2-2½ *M*), with 33,100 inhab., pleasantly situated on the *Neisse*, has cloth and hat factories.

From Guben to Bentschen (for *Posen*, see p. 180), 61 M., railway in 1¾-3 hrs. (fares 9 *M*, 6 *M*, 4 *M*). — From Guben to *Cottbus*, see p. 289.

Beyond Guben the line crosses the *Neisse*. — 98 M. **Sommerfeld** (*Hôt. Steinmetz*), a cloth-manufacturing town (11,900 inhab.).

The (shorter) route viâ Sagan diverges here from that viâ Kohlfurt, rejoining it again at Arnsdorf (p. 183). — 118 M. (from Berlin) **Sagan** (*Deutsches Haus*; *Weisser Löwe*), a busy little town

LIEGNITZ
1 : 12.000
0 50 100 200 300 500
Meter
Elektr. Strassenbahn
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
1
2
3
4
5
Geldberg
Berlin
Gasanstalt
Bahnhof
Schlossgarten
Schloss
Schlossplatz
Concerthaus
Academie-Garten
Steinmarkt
Thorplatz
Peter-Pauls-Kirche
Peter Pauls-Pl.
Ziegelteich
Friedrichs-Platz
Denkmal
Rathhaus
Bilse-Platz
Bilsestrasse
Breslauer Pl.
Haus der Deutschen
Bleichen
Schlosshaus
Gewächshaus
Wallstrasse
Friedrichstrasse
Schlossstrasse
Marktstrasse
Kalkgasse
Fischer Breslau

with 13,400 inhab., the capital of the principality of the same name (now belonging to the Duke of Sagan and Valençay). — 158 M. *Arnsdorf*, and thence to (204 M.) *Breslau*, see below.

Route viâ Kohlfurt. — 114 M. **Sorau** *(Goldener Stern; Brose)*, a manufacturing place (15,900 inhab; U. S. consular agent, *W. B. Murphy*), the junction of the line to Halle and Leipzig, viâ Cottbus (p. 290).

139 M. **Kohlfurt** *(Rail. Restaurant*, good, D. 1½ *M)*, the junction of lines to Görlitz (p. 192), Rosslau (p. 290), and Glatz (R. 38).

The line crosses the *Queis* and the *Bober*. — 155 M. **Bunzlau** *(Kronprinz; Fürst Blücher*, R. 2, D. 1½ *M; Schwarzer Adler)*, with 14,600 inhab., is famous for its brown pottery. In the market-place rises an iron obelisk to the memory of the Russian General *Kutusoff* (d. 1813). In front of the Gymnasium is a monument to *Martin Opitz*, the poet (d. 1639), born here in 1597. About 2 M. to the E. is the Moravian colony of *Gnadenberg*. — 178 M. *Arnsdorf*, junction for the line from Frankfort viâ Sagan (see above).

183 M. **Liegnitz.** — **Hotels.** Rautenkranz (Pl. a; C, D, 3), Am Ring 35, R. 2-2½, B. ¾, D. 2, good; Prinz Heinrich (Pl. c; D, 3), Frauen-Str., R. 2-3, D. 2 *M*, good; Union (Pl. e; F, 2), Linden-Str., R. 2-3, D. 1¾ *M*; Lindenruh (Pl. d; F, 1), at the station; Goldene Krone (Pl. b; C, D, 2), Kohlmarkt; National (Pl. g; F, 2, 3), Breslauer-Str. 4, R. & B. 2¼-3¼, D. 1½ *M*; Post (Pl. f; E, 1).

Restaurants. *Schiesshaus* (Pl. E, 5); *Hähnel*, Friedrich-Platz; *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (see below); *Zum Echten*, Am Ring; *Adler*, Am Ring; *Reimer*, Friedrich-Platz; *Schreiber*, Breslauer-Platz; *Schulz-Völker*, Am Ring (wine at the four last).

Cabs. Per drive, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M*; at night (10.30-7), 1, 1½, 2 *M*. Luggage free. — **Electric Tramways.**

Liegnitz, at the confluence of the *Katzbach* and *Schwarzwasser*, with 55,800 inhab., was formerly the capital of a principality of that name. The *Schloss* (Pl. D, 2), near the station, rebuilt since 1835, contains the government-offices; the principal portal (1533) shows the influence of the Flemish Renaissance style. The two huge towers, the round *Hedwigs-Turm* and the octagonal *Peters-Turm*, date from the 15th cent. The Roman Catholic *Church of St. John* (Pl. C, 2), dating in its present form from 1720, contains monuments of the princes of the ancient Polish Piast dynasty, which became extinct in 1675. Nearly opposite the church is the imposing *Ritter-Akademie* (Pl. C, 3), founded by Emp. Joseph I.

In the Ring, which is adorned with two quaint fountains, stand the *Rathaus* (Pl. D, 3; Ratskeller on the groundfloor), built in 1737-41, and the *Theatre*. — On the S. the Ring is bounded by the Protestant **Church of SS. Peter and Paul* (Pl. D, 3, 4), dating from the 14th cent., and restored in 1892-94; a chapel in the S. aisle contains a bronze font (13th cent.). In the spacious Friedrichs-Platz (Pl. D, 4) is a bronze *Statue of Frederick the Great*, by Schadow.

The old fortifications have been converted into promenades

(with a statue of *Emp. William I.*; Pl. F, 3), and to the S. and S.E. of the town are tastefully laid out pleasure-grounds. On the bank of the *Ziegenteich* (Pl. E, 3, 4) is a *War Monument* for 1870-71.

From Liegnitz to *Glogau* and *Reppen*, see p. 180; to *Königszelt*, see R. 39.

Beyond Liegnitz the Breslau train crosses the *Katzbach* (p. 212). On a height to the left is a column commemorating a victory of Frederick the Great over Loudon (1760). Farther on lies the *Kunitzer See*. — 215 M. *Deutsch-Lissa*.

At *Leuthen*, 3 M. to the W., Frederick the Great with 33,000 Prussians defeated 90,000 Austrians under Prince Charles of Lorraine in 1757. On the evening of the same day Frederick surprised a number of Austrian officers in the château of *Lissa* (to the left of the station: not visible from the train) with the enquiry, 'Good evening, gentlemen! Any room for me here?'

The train now crosses the *Weistritz*.

224 M. **Breslau**; express-trains proceed to the Central Station; others generally to the Märkisch Station.

33. Breslau.

Railway Stations. Breslau has four railway-stations: 1. *Central Station* (*Ober-Schlesischer Bahnhof*; Pl. D, E, 7), for the Upper Silesian, Posen, Glatz, and Zobten railways, and for some trains of the 'Niederschlesisch-Märkisch' line. — 2. *Märkisch Station* (Pl. A, 5), for the remaining trains of this line and for all the trains of the Right Bank of the Oder Railway (p. 211). — 3. *Freiburg Station* (Pl. B, 5; adjoining the preceding), for the Freiburg-Schweidnitz and Reppen lines. — 4. *Oder-Tor Station* (Pl. D, 1), to the N. of the town, for Trebnitz, Oels, Gnesen, Upper Silesia, Warsaw, etc. — Official tourist-office at the Central Station.

Hotels. *Monopol (Pl. a; D, 5), Wall-Str. 7, with lift and restaurant; *Weisser Adler (Pl. c; D, 5), Ohlauer-Str. 10, R. at these 2½-6½, D. 2½ *M*; *Residenz (Pl. p; D, 6), Tauenzien-Platz 16, R. 2½-5, B. 1, no restaurant; *Goldne Gans (Pl. b; D, 5), Junkern Str. 14, R. 2½-5, D. 2½ *M*; *Riegner (Pl. l; D, 5), Königs Str. 4, D. 2½-5 *M*; Post, opposite the post-office (Pl. E, 5); Bayrischer Hof (Pl. g; D, 6), Zwinger-Platz 3; Gebauer (Pl. h; D, 6), Tauenzien-Platz 13; Deutsches Haus (Pl. i; E, 5), Albrecht-Str. 22, R. 2-3½, B. ¾ *M*; Hôtel de Silésie (Pl. f; E, 5), Bischof-Str. 4; König von Ungarn (Pl. k; D, E, 5), Bischof-Str. 13, R. 1½-3 *M*; Rome (Pl. m; E, 5), Albrecht-Str. 17. — *Near the Central Station*: Kaiserhof (Pl. d; D, 7), R. 2½-6½, B. 1, D. 2 *M*, good; Hôtel du Nord (Pl. e; D, 7), R. 2½-4½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, these two in the Neue-Taschen-Str. (Nos. 15 & 18); Royal (Pl. n; E, 7), Claassen-Str. 10, R. 2-6, B. ¾ *M*. — Bellevue, Berliner-Platz 4, near the Freiburg Station. — *Pension Engler*, Feld-Str. 10 (4-6 *M*); *Damenheim*, Bahnhof-Str. 22, R. & B. 1½-3 *M*.

Restaurants. — **Hansen*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 16; **Kempinski*, Ohlauer-Str. 79; *Lange*, Junkern Str. 31; *Wuttke*, Ring 56; *Hübner*, Schuhbrücke 13 (wine at these five); *Franziskaner Leistbräu*, Tauenzien-Str. 83; *Pschorrbräu*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 36; *Löwenbräu*, Zwinger-Platz 3; *Tucherbräu*, Ohlauer-Str. 75; *Böttcher*, Neue Gasse 15; *Paschke*, Taschen-Str. 21; *Palast*, Neue Schweidnitzer-Str. 16; *Kipke*, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 6; *Haase*, Katharinen-Str. 19; *Hôt. de Rome*, see above; *Liebichs-Höhe* (p. 186); *Kissling*, Junkern-Str. 9; *Schweidnitzer Keller*, below the Rathaus (p. 186). There are several beer-gardens on the so-called 'Bier-Strasse', or promenade between the Liebichs-Höhe (Pl. E, 6) and the Dominikaner-Str. — Wine Rooms: *Bodega*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 27; *Wösthoff*, *Selbstherr*, Junkern-Str. Nos. 27 & 18.

Cafés. *Kaiser-Wilhelm*, *Kaiserkrone*, Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben 12 & 9, the latter, with garden; *Residenz-Café*, Tauenzien-Platz 16; *Fahrig*, Zwinger-Platz 2; *Silesia*, Ohlauer-Str. 38. — **Confectioners.** *Perini*, *Brunies*, *Wende*, Junkern-Str. 1, 30, & 34; *Wende*, also at Ohlauer-Str. 4.

Baths. *River Baths:* Riesenwellenbad, An den Mühlen 4a (Pl. C, 4); *Kroll*, Werder-Str. 13 19 (Pl. C, 3), with warm baths also; *Kallenbach*, Hinterbleiche 2b (Pl. E, 3). — Ladies' Baths: An der Matthiaskunst 4 (Pl. E, 3). — *Hallen-Schwimmbad* (Pl. D, 5, 6), Zwinger-Str. 10.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, D, 6); *Lobe-Theater* (Pl. F, 5), for comedies and minor operas; *Thalia-Theater* (Pl. A, 4). Variety performances at *Liebich's* (Pl. C, 7; also summer-theatre); *Victoria Theatre* (Pl. E, 6). — *Circus* (Pl. B, 6), Luisen-Platz 5.

Concerts and Popular Resorts. *Liebichs-Höhe* (Pl. E, 6); *Volks-Garten* (Pl. G, 1); *Zoological Garden* (p. 190), etc. Concerts in winter at the *Concert-Haus* (Pl. C, 7). — **Exhibitions of Pictures:** *Bruno Richter*, Schweidnitzer-Str. 8 (entr. in the Schloss-Ohle, Pl. D, 5; 8-7, Sun. 11-2; free); *Lichtenberg Gallery*, *Silesian Art Union*, both in the Museum (p. 188; 10-4, Sun. 11-2; 1 *M*).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Albrecht-Str. 26.

Cabs. *Taxameter Cabs:* 1-2 pers. per drive of 1000 mètres 50 pf., 3-4 pers. per 750 mètres 50 pf. At night (after 11 p.m.) 1-4 pers. per 500 mètres 50 pf., for every 250 mètres more 10 pf. (with an extra fee of 25 pf.). — *Ordinary Cabs:* Per drive not exceeding ¼ hr., for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*; each additional ¼ hr. 30 (1-2 pers.) or 40 pf. (3-4 pers.) more. Double fares at night (11-6 or 7).

Tramways. *Königs-Platz* (Pl. B, 4)-Ring-*Scheitnig*. — *Ohlauer-Tor* (bey. Pl. H, 7)-Ring-*Pöpelwitz*. — *Pöpelwitz*-Königs-Platz-*Central Station*. — *Oder-Tor-Station* (Pl. D, 1)-*Kleinburg*. — *Girdle Line* round the inner town (55 min.), comp. Plan. — *Gräbschen* (bey. Pl. A, 6)-*Scheitnig* (bey. Pl. H, 3). — *Matthias-Str.* (beyond Pl. F, 1)-Ring-*Morgenau* (Pl. H, 6). — *Brüder-Str.* (Pl. F, 7)-*Rotkretscham* (bey. Pl. G, 7).

Steamboats. From behind the Sand-Brücke (Pl. E, 4) and the Lessing-Brücke (Pl. G, 4) to the *Zoological Garden* (10 pf.), *Oder-Schlösschen*, *Schaffgotsch Garten*, and *Wilhelmshafen* (15 pf.); to the *Jungfern-See* (p. 190); to *Ohlau* (p. 214) daily in ca. 4 hrs. (80 pf.; return by train). From the Königs-Brücke (Pl. B, C, 3) to *Oswitz* and *Schwedenschanze* (15 pf.); to *Masselwitz* (25 pf.)

U.S. Consul, *E. A. Man*; vice-consul, *R. Wuckerow*. — **British Vice-Consul**, *H. Humbert*.

Chief Attractions (1 day). Forenoon: Ring, Rathaus, St. Elizabeth's, Blücher-Platz, Schweidnitzer-Str., Museum of Industrial Art, Museum of Fine Arts. — Afternoon: Promenades (Liebichs-Höhe, Holtei-Höhe), Cathedral, Zoological Garden, and Scheitnig (or Wilhelmshafen or South Park).

Breslau (390 ft.), the second city in Prussia, the capital of Silesia and seat of government for the province, the headquarters of the 6th Army Corps, and the residence of a Roman Catholic prince-bishop, with 423,000 inhab. (157,000 Rom. Cath., 20,000 Jews, 5900 soldiers), lies in a fertile plain on both banks of the *Oder*, at the influx of the *Ohle*. The islands formed here by the Oder are connected with the banks by numerous bridges. The city consists of the *Altstadt* and five continually increasing suburbs.

Breslau, Lat. *Wratislavia*, Pol. *Wrocław*, a town and episcopal see as early as the year 1000, is of Slavonic origin, and with Silesia belonged to Poland down to 1163, after which it became the capital of the independent Duchy of Silesia. In 1261 Duke Heinrich III. introduced the municipal law of Magdeburg. On the extinction of the dukes in 1335 it was annexed to Bohemia and became subject to the emperors of the Luxemburg family, who took the city under their special protection, so that, in spite of the storms of the Hussite wars and of the following centuries, an independent German element was strongly developed.

At this period also Breslau received its architectural character. The latest style of Gothic architecture, and that of the earliest Renaissance, were zealously cultivated here. The finest Gothic church is the elegant

Church of St. Elizabeth, and the handsomest secular building in that style is the Rathaus. Here, as in all Slavic and semi-Slavic countries, the Renaissance gained ground at a remarkably early period. The new style appears to have been applied to portals and to monuments, but works of greater magnitude were unfortunately never attempted. To the Jesuit style the town is indebted for its imposing University.

In 1523 the citizens embraced the Reformation, and in 1527 they fell under the Austrian supremacy. In 1741 Frederick the Great marched into Silesia and took Breslau by surprise. In 1757 the town was again occupied by the Austrians, but was re-captured by Frederick after the battle of Leuthen (p. 184). In 1760 Tauenzien (p. 183) repelled an attack by Loudon. In 1806-7 the town was besieged by Vandamme, who took it and levelled the fortifications. In March, 1813, Breslau was the scene of an enthusiastic rising against the French, on which occasion Frederick William III. issued his famous appeal 'An mein Volk'. Since then the city has rapidly increased.

Breslau is now one of the most important commercial and industrial places in Germany. The principal manufactures are steam-engines, railway-carriages, beer, liqueurs, and spirits. The staple commodities are linen and cotton goods, iron-work, coal, glass-ware, oil, mill-products, and sugar.

***Promenades** on the site of the fortifications, skirting the broad moat, now enclose the greater part of the inner city. The finest parts of these are the *Zwinger-Garten* (Pl. D, 6), at the end of the Schweidnitzer-Str., with a handsome club-house, and, farther to the E., the modern belvedere called the **Liebichs-Höhe* (Pl. E, 6; restaurant; p. 184), which commands an admirable survey of the town and its environs. At the foot of it is a bust of *Schleiermacher* (1768-1834), the theologian, who was born at Breslau. — To the N.E. are the *Göppert Monument* (Pl. F, 5) and the municipal *Gymnastic Hall*, with an educational museum. The *Holtei-Höhe* (Pl. F, 4; with a bust of Holtei, the Silesian poet), at the N.E. corner of the Promenades, affords an excellent view of the cathedral and the Sandinsel as well as of the busy Oder. To the W. is the Kaiserin-Augusta-Platz (Pl. F, 4), with the *School of Art* and a *War Monument* commemorating the events of 1870-71.

Near the centre of the town is the Ring (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), originally the market-place, the four sides of which bear different names. On the W. side is the house (No. 8) once occupied by the Bohemian kings, built about 1500; the frescoes (17th cent.) representing the Emperor and the seven Electors were restored in 1865.

On the S.E. side rises the ***Rathaus** (visitors apply at the custodian's room, in the groundfloor on the right), built in the middle of the 14th cent., a noble monument of the prosperous age of Charles IV. and the other Luxemburg monarchs. The florid enrichments of the oriel windows and gables, and the rich decorations of the interior belong, however, to the late-Gothic period (end of 15th and beginning of 16th cent.). The building was extensively restored in 1885-88. The finest apartment is the **Fürstensaal* (now the council-hall), with handsome vaulting, where from the 15th cent. downwards meetings of the Silesian princes and estates were generally held. It has been appropriately restored and adorned with portraits of princes and burgomasters. — Below the Rathaus is the

Schweidnitzer Keller (see p. 184; entered from the S. side), with remarkably fine vaulting.

In the W. part of the Ring rise the equestrian **Statue of Frederick the Great* (Pl. D, 4), in bronze, erected in 1842, and the equestrian *Statue of Frederick William III.* (Pl. D, 5), erected in 1861, both by Kiss (1802-65), a Silesian by birth.

The *Stadthaus*, to the W. of the Rathaus, was completed in 1862 from Stüler's designs.

The neighbouring Blücher-Platz is embellished with a bronze **Statue of Blücher* (Pl. C, 5), by Rauch (1827). On the S. side of the Platz is the handsome *Alte Börse*, now occupied by municipal offices. — The Königs-Platz (Pl. B, 4), to the W. of the Blücher-Platz, contains a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by Breuer (1900). — In the Ross-Markt (Pl. C, 5) stands the **Municipal Savings Bank,** containing the *Municipal Library* (150,000 vols. and over 3000 MSS.) and the *Civic Archives* (both open free daily, 9-2, in winter also in the afternoon, except Sat.).

The Protestant **Church of St. Elizabeth* (Pl. C, D, 4), to the N.W. of the Ring, founded about 1245 and restored in 1890-93, has a tower 300 ft. in height (1452-56) and three choirs (sacristan, An der Elisabeth-Kirche, No. 1).

Interior. To the right and left of the high-altar are portraits of Luther and Melanchthon by *Cranach*. Font cast in bronze (end of 15th cent.); fine late-Gothic stone ciborium of 1456, and late-Gothic choir-stalls. Some of the chapels contain good wood-carving and winged altars (in the third chapel to the N. of the W. entrance is a Lady Altar of the 15th century). The finest of the interesting old tombstones of patrician families are those of the 'Rentmeister' Rybisch (d. 1534) at the end of the S. aisle, and of the physician Crato von Craftheim (d. 1585), with a fine alabaster relief, in the N. aisle (second pillar from the altar).

The Protestant **Mary Magdalen Church** (Pl. D, 5), to the E. of the Ring, dates from the same early period. The late-Romanesque S. portal, one of the finest pieces of architecture in the city though unfortunately much damaged, was transferred hither from the monastery of St. Vincent in 1529. The two towers are connected by an arch. The church, restored in 1888-90, contains a curious iron spiral staircase (ascending from the altar; 1576), a ciborium of the 15th, and inlaid stalls of the 16th cent. (sacristan, Predigergasse 3).

The parsonage, opposite the S.E. side of the church, contains an oriel window of 1496. Below is the so-called *Dompnig Column*, with sculptures of 1491, erroneously connected with Burgomaster Heinz Dompnig, who was executed in 1490.

The Albrecht-Strasse (Pl. D, E, 4, 5), which is terminated by the fine pediment of *St. Adalbert's Church* (13-14th cent.), contains the *Ober-Praesidium* (left; No. 32), originally a palace of Prince Hatzfeld (18th cent.), and the handsome *Post Office* (right).

In the Neumarkt (Pl. E, 4) is a fountain (restored 1874), with a figure of Neptune, familiarly known as 'Gabel-Jürge'. — The *Church of St. Bernhardin* (Pl. E, 4, 5), dates from the 15th century.

At the end of the Schweidnitzer-Strasse (Pl. D, 6, 5) are the *Minorite Church* or *Church of St. Dorothea* (of 1351), the *Theatre* (Pl. C, D, 6), and the *Military Headquarters*. An *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. D, 6), by Behrens, was erected in 1896 a little to the S.E. of the last. — The *Exerzier-Platz* (Pl. C, 5, 6) is bounded by the *Royal Palace* (Pl. C, 5) and the Industrial Museum.

The **Silesian Museum of Industrial Art and Antiquities** (Pl. C, 5) occupies the old Ständehaus or Hall of the Estates (adm. daily, except Mon., 10-2, Sun. 11-2, free; entr. in Graupen-Str.).

Court and Garden. Architectural fragments (16-17th cent.) and sculptures. — Basement. Prehistoric relics, including a fine series found at Sakrau, near Breslau. — Ground Floor. Guild insignia, costumes. Silesian peasant's room. Weapons and patriotic relics. Musical instruments. Coins and seals (shown on application only). — First Floor. Ecclesiastical furniture (°Altar of St. Barbara, 1447; altar of St. Stanislaus, 1508). Objects of mediæval art (°St. Dorothea reliquary; Hedwig goblets; embroidered casula); furniture and house-gear of the 16th cent.; ceramic, metal-work, and glass collection. — Second Floor. Modern industrial art; periodic exhibitions.

Opposite the museum rises the *Neue Börse* (Pl. C, 5), or *New Exchange*, built in the Gothic style by Lüdecke (1864-67).

Beyond the Stadtgraben rises the *Synagogue* (Pl. C, 6), a brick building in the Oriental style, designed by Oppler.

A little to the W. is the ***Museum of Fine Arts** (Pl. C, 6), a brick building with an Ionic portico and a lofty dome, erected in 1875-80 from *Rathey's* design. In front of the exterior staircase is an *Equestrian Statue of Emp. Frederick III.*, by Brütt (1901). Adm. free, daily except Mon. and holidays, 10-2, Sun. 11-14.

First Floor. In the vestibule are bronze statues of Michael Angelo and Dürer, by *R. Härtel*. To the left of the vestibule is the Permanent Collection of the Silesian Art Union, with which is incorporated the Lichtenberg Picture Gallery (see p. 185); to the right that of Engravings (30,000 plates; incl. examples of *Rembrandt* and *Dürer*), with photographs, a few modern etchings, and an extensive library.

The handsome staircase (Collection of Casts to the right, down the steps), above which rises the dome (both decorated with allegorical scenes by *Schaller* and *Prell*), ascends hence to the —

Second Floor, which is devoted to the Picture Gallery (printed catalogue 1 *M*). Room I. 862. *Schönleber*, Morning in the Venice lagoons; *Von Angeli*, 674. Moltke, 790. Empress Frederick, 791. Emp. Frederick; 830. *Steffeck*, Queen Louisa and her sons; 789. *Scholtz*, Muster of the volunteers; 794. *Camphausen*, Silesian army crossing the Rhine at Caub in 1814; 665. *O. Begas*, Frederick the Great in the chapel at Charlottenburg; 667. *Lenbach*, Bismarck; 869. *Marr*, Going to the church; 912. *Alma Tadema*, Spring-blossoms. — Room II. 851. *Wenglein*, The Isar; 929. *Köster*, March evening; 937. *Volkmann*, Evening sun; 936 *Hamacher*, Landscape; 921. *Modersohn*, Storm in the Teufels-Moor; 931. *Kalckreuth*, Beginning of life; 700. *Dressler*, Silvan peace. — Room III. 835. *Gabr. Max*, Mater Dolorosa; 867. *Vautier*, Forsaken; *O. Achenbach*, 895. Italian landscape, 786 Palace of Queen Joanna at Naples; 732. *Kreyher*, Holtei the poet; *Harrach*, 784. Arrest of Luther, 683. Peter denying Christ; 925. *Linke*, View in the Giant Mts.; 827. *K. Becker*, Othello; 940. *Müller-Kurzwelly*, Forest in winter. — Room IV. 876. *Preller*, Diana and Actaeon; *Wölfl*, 689, 793, 745, 746. Architectural pieces in Breslau. — Rooms V, VI, & VII. Older masters, including 12 examples by *Platzer* (1702-60) and 22 by *Willmann* (p. 190). — Room VIII. Two large works by *Wohnlich* and *Hindorf*. — Room XI 770. *Dressler*, Silvan solitude. — Room XIII. 828. *Röchling*, Storming of the castle of

Gaisberg; *Morgenstern*, 909. Winter landscape, 768. Beeches; 838. *Firle*, The house of mourning. — Room IV. 911. *Passini*, Venetian woman; 930. *Erler*, Solitude; 928. *Feuerbach*, Medea. — Room XV. 902. *Von Gebhardt*, Healing of the man with the palsy; 678. *Menzel*. The Silesian Estates vowing fealty; 887. *Defregger*, Peeling apples; 943. *Leibl*, Blind peasant; 839. *Delobbe*, Sea-nymph; 698. *K. von Werner*, King William at the grave of his parents; 756. *Kalckreuth*, Finsteraarhorn; 826. *G. Max*, Tannhäuser. — Room XVI. *Böcklin*, 753. Sanctuary of Hercules, 765. Attack of pirates, 915. Lute-player; 829. *Passini*, Curiosity; 878. *Thoma*, Love's vigil; 860. *Trell*, Flight into Egypt; 916. *Lenbach*, Portrait of Böcklin.

The Tauenzien-Str., to the E., leads to the Tauenzien-Platz (Pl. C, D, 6), which contains the *Tauenzien Monument*, designed by Langhans, the medallion by Schadow, and erected to General Tauenzien (d. 1791), the gallant defender of Breslau in 1760 (p. 186). — To the S.E., in the Garten-Strasse (No. 74), is the handsome new building of the *Landeshaus* or Provincial Diet (Pl. D, 7), and farther on is the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. D, E, 7).

A bronze *Statue of Moltke*, by Uechtritz, was erected in 1899 at the intersection of the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. and the Augusta-Str. (beyond Pl. C, 7); 1½ M. to the S. of this is the *South Park (Südpark)*.

A memorial tablet on the house No. 22 in the Schmiedebrücke, a street running to the N. of the Ring, records that *Baron vom Stein*, the great statesman and reformer of Prussia after its overthrow by Napoleon, resided here at one of the most eventful epochs in the history of Prussia (Feb. and March, 1813). Farther on is the **University** (Pl. D, 3, 4), which was transferred from Frankfort on the Oder to Breslau in 1811, and united with a Jesuit College, the buildings of which it now occupies (1700 students). The large Aula and the small Aula are lavishly adorned. — To the E. of the University is an *Ursuline Convent*, *St. Vincent's Church* (with the tomb of Duke Henry II., p. 212), and the *District Supreme Courts*, formerly a Præmonstratensian abbey, with beautiful cloisters.

Beyond the *Sand-Brücke* (Pl. E, 4), on the Sand-Insel, is the *University Library*, comprising 330,000 vols., 4000 vols. of MSS., and 3200 incunabula; it is established in an old Augustine Abbey (Pl. E, 3; adm. on week-days 9-5, Sat. 9-3). The same building contains the *Archaeological Museum*, with a collection of casts after the antique (open free on Sun. 11-1 & 2-4, Mon. & Thurs. 11-1).

The adjoining **Sand-Kirche** (Pl. E, 3; sacristan, Sand-Str. 6), or *Church of our Lady on the Sand*, erected in the 14-15th cent., is a well-proportioned structure with polygonal apse and fine groined vaulting. Above the door of the sacristy (right aisle) is a relief of the 12th cent. representing the foundation of the original church by Mary, wife of Count Peter Wlast, and her son Swentoslaus.

The **Kreuz-Kirche** (Pl. F, 3; sacristan, Dom-Str. 21), on the right bank of the Oder, a handsome brick edifice consecrated in 1295, contains a large crypt (St. Bartholomew's), and the *Tomb of Duke Henry IV. of Silesia (d. 1290), in painted sandstone, in front of the high-altar.

The ***Cathedral** *of St. John the Baptist* (Pl. F, 3; sacristan, Dom-Str. 9), flanked with two series of chapels, dates in its present form mainly from the 14th century. It has no transept. The W. vestibule dates from the 15th, and the choir from the middle of the 13th cent.; while some relics of the original building of the 12th cent. are visible at the chief portal.

Interior (restored in 1873-75). At the end of the S. aisle is the sumptuously-decorated chapel of *Cardinal Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse*, with the tomb of the founder and a statue of St. Elizabeth, executed by Floretti of Rome in the middle of the 17th century. — The adjacent Chapel of the Virgin contains the °Brass of *Bishop John V.* (d. 1506), cast by P. Vischer of Nuremberg, the bishop in high relief, surrounded by the six patron saints of the country. Marble sarcophagus of *Bishop Poyarell* (d. 1376). Monument of *Duke Christian of Holstein*, who fell in a battle with the Turks at Salankemen in 1691 (reliefs of battles, Turks as Atlantes or supporters). — The adjoining chapel contains the monument of *Count-Palatine Franz Ludwig*, Elector of Mayence and Prince-Bishop of Breslau, with good statues of Moses and Aaron, 1727. Numerous other monuments of bishops and canons, including some good brasses, and several paintings by the prolific *Wiltmann* (1629-1706), who worked in the style of Rembrandt (comp. p. 188). — Above the sacristy (right aisle) is the Treasury containing *Cranach's* celebrated "Madonna under pines". — In the *Chapel of San Carlo Borromeo* is a Madonna painted on parchment, with a gold ground. Opposite, on the wall of the choir, Christ with the disciples at Emmaus, ascribed to *Titian*.

Opposite the cathedral, to the W., is the *Archiepiscopal Residence* (Pl. F, 3, 4), while to the N. lies the little *Church of St. Ægidius*, the oldest edifice in Breslau, in the transition style. In the Göppert-Str. (No. 12) are the *Diocesan Archives* (curious muniment-chest of 1455), and at No. 6 is the **Botanical Garden** (Pl. F, G, 3; open free daily 7-12 & 2-6, for strangers on Sun. also), which contains a good *Botanical Museum* and (in the S.E. part of the garden) a large relief-model, illustrating the formation of coal. — The **Zoological Garden** (adm. 50 pf.; concerts in summer on Sun., Wed., & Frid.; good restaurant), tastefully laid out, lies beyond the barrier, 3/4 M. distant (steamer and tramway, see p. 185).

The Monhaupt-Strasse leads from the Botanical Garden to the N., past the Deaf and Dumb Asylum (Pl. F, 3), to the *Church of St. Michael* (Pl. G, 2), a Gothic brick edifice by Langer, consecrated in 1871, with polychrome interior.

Environs. *Scheitnig*, on the right bank of the Oder, with a park (restaurant) and numerous country-houses (tramway, see p. 185); *Oder-Schlösschen* (restaurant), also on the right bank, 1½ M. from the Zoological Garden; *Wilhelmshafen* (restaurant), 1½ M. farther on (steamer, see p. 185); *Morgenau* (restaurant), on the left bank; *Zedlitz*, opposite the Oder-Schlösschen; *Pöpelwitz*, to the W. of the Nicolai-Tor, with pleasant garden (beautiful oaks): the idyllic *Jungfernsee*, to the S.E. (occasional steamer on Sun.); *Kleinburg*, to the S. (tramway, p. 185), with the *Friedeberg*, etc.

From Breslau a railway (23 M., in 1½ hr.; fares 2 *M* 30, 1 *M* 60 pf.) runs to *Zobten am Berge* (Blauer Hirsch), a favourite summer-resort. A shady but uninteresting road, and a much pleasanter but longer path lead from Zobten (the first in 2, the second in 3 hrs.) to the summit of the ***Zobten** (2215 ft.; inn), the finest point of view in Silesia, with a few fragments of an old castle, destroyed in 1471. Down to 1819 the hill belonged to an Augustine monastery founded here in 1110. Best view from the tower of the church built in 1851 on the site of the old chapel.

34. From Berlin to Görlitz and Zittau.

Railway to (129 M.) *Görlitz* in 3¼-5 hrs. (17 *M* 20, 12 *M* 90, 8 *M* 60 pf.). Thence to (20 M.) *Zittau* in 1 hr. (2 *M* 70, 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 40 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. — 17½ M. *Königs-Wusterhausen*, with a royal shooting-lodge, containing numerous relics of Fred. William I., whose famous 'Tobacco Parliament' ('Tabagie') was held here (see *Baedeker's Berlin*). — 31 M. *Halbe* (Post). — Beyond (37½ M.) *Brand* begins the *Spreewald*, which the line skirts.

48 M. **Lübben** *(Stadt Berlin*, R. 1½-2½ *M*; *Goldener Stern)*, a town with 6800 inhab., surrounded by four arms of the *Spree*, is the best starting-point for a visit to the Lower Spreewald.

The most convenient plan (one day) is to proceed by boat or by carriage to *Schlepzig* (Gottlieb's Inn), thence go on by boat to (2 hrs.) *Gross-Wasserbury* (inn), and walk to the N.W. viâ (2 hrs.) *Wendisch-Buchholz* (Deutsches Haus) to (1¼ hr.) *Halbe* (see above). See *Baedeker's Berlin*.

53½ M. *Lübbenau* (Brauner Hirsch, R. 1¾-2½, D. 1½ *M*), with a château of Count Lynar (branch-line to Kamenz and Arnsdorf, see p. 218). — 62 M. *Vetschau* (Stadt Vetschau, R. 1-2, D. 1½ *M*).

The Spreewald is a wooded and marshy district, about 37 M. in length and ½ 4½ M. in width, intersected by a network of upwards of two hundred branches of the Spree. In natural beauty the *Lower Spreewald* (see above), below Lübben, has the advantage in virtue of its wide expanses of deciduous trees. In the *Upper Spreewald*, to the S.E. of Lübbenau, no woods of any size are to be found except in the N.; the W. is a region of flat pasture-land, while the S.E. (Burg), which is fairly well populated and has nearly all been brought under the plough, has more the general appearance of a well-wooded park. Nursery-gardening, cattle-rearing, and fishing are the principal industries of the Wendish population, which has here retained its original dialect and customs. The women still wear a peculiar costume. The villages of Lehde and Leipe, in the pastoral region, are accessible only by water or, in winter, over the ice. In the district of Burg the widely scattered wooden farm-houses may be reached on foot, but many water-channels have to be crossed by curiously built bridges.

A visit to the Upper Spreewald is both more convenient and more interesting than that to the Lower Spreewald, though in summer the gnats are very troublesome. The usual boating-trip from Lübbenau to *Lehde*, the foresters' houses of *Kannommühle* and *Eiche*, *Leipe*, etc., and back to Lübbenau takes 5 hrs. (fatiguing). An idea of the curious local residential and domestic arrangements may, however, be obtained by a visit to *Lehde* (inn), the 'Venice of the Spreewald'. The church of *Burg* (two inns) is thronged on Sun. mornings by a singularly picturesque congregation. For details, see *Baedeker's Berlin*.

72 M. **Cottbus** *(Kaiser-Adler*, R. 2-2½. B. ¾, D. 1¾ *M*, good; *Goldener Ring*, *Ansorge's Hotel*, both in the market-place; *Stadt Hamburg*, R. 1½-1¾ *M*, near the station; *Weisses Ross*, D. 1¼ *M*, well spoken of; *Rail. Restaurant)*, a busy town on the Spree, with 39,300 inhab., the junction for Dresden (viâ Grossenhain; p. 218) and Guben (see p. 182), contains considerable wool, linen, and yarn factories. The château of *Branitz*, a seat of the late Count Pückler (p. 192), with a fine park and garden, lies 2 M. to the S.E.

95 M. *Spremberg* (Sonne), a cloth-making town with 10,900 inhab. — From (97½ M.) *Weisswasser* (with large glass-works) a branch-line runs to (5 M.) *Muskau* (Rolke), with a beautiful park,

laid out by Prince Pückler (d. 1871), and the small baths of *Hermannsbad*, and thence on to (31 M.) *Sommerfeld* (p. 182).

116½ M. *Horka*, on the line from Kohlfurt to Rosslau, see p. 183.

129 M. **Görlitz.** — **Hotels.** *At the Station:* Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. a; A, 3), R. 2-3½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; Hohenzollern-Hof (Pl. b; A, 3), R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 1¾ *M*; Stadt Dresden (Pl. c; A, 3), R. 1½-2½, D. 1½-2 *M*, well spoken of; Storz (Pl. d; A, 3). — *In the Town:* *Victoria Hotel (Pl. e; B, 2), Post-Platz 20, R. 2-3½, D. 2½, B. 1 *M*; Strauss (Pl. f; B, 2), Marien-Platz 4, R. from 2 *M*, good; Prinz Friedrich Karl (Pl. g; B, 3); König Wilhelm (Pl. h; B, 3).

Restaurants. **Wiener Café*, at the Victoria Hotel; *Habsburger Hof*, at the station; *Kulmbacher Bierhallen*, corner of the Berliner-Str. and Hospital-Str.; *Pechtner*, Obermarkt 18; *Ratskeller*; *Falk*, Demiani-Platz 9; *Barschdorff*, at the Museum; *Weinberghaus* (Pl. A, B, 6), *Blockhaus* (Pl. B, 5), *Aktien-Brauerei* (Pl. B, 5), these three with fine view. — Wine Rooms. *Vohland*, Elisabeth-Str. 41; *Neubauer*, Obermarkt 8, both good. — **Confectioner.** *Handschuh*, Elisabeth-Str. 9.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Post-Platz. — **Theatres.** *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. B, 2), Demiani-Platz (open from Oct. to May); *Wilhelm-Theater* (Pl. 8; B, 2).

Baths. *Freise*, Promenade 13 (Pl. C, 4), with swimming basin; *Hoffmannsche Bade-Anstalt*, Lindenweg (Pl. D, 2, 3). *River Baths*, see Pl. D, 3.

Cabs. From the railway-station to the town, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼ *M* for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers. respectively; with two horses ¾, 1 *M* (2-3 pers.), 1½ *M*; at night (10 to 6 or 7) 25 pf. more. — Per drive in the town, 40, 60, 75 pf., 1 *M* for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; with two horses 60, 75 pf., 1 *M*. — Per hour, 1 *M* 50, 1 *M* 70 pf., 2 *M*, 2 *M* 50 pf.; with two horses 1 *M* 70 pf., 2 *M*, 2 *M* 50 pf. — **Electric Tramways** traverse the main streets (fares 10-20 pf.).

Görlitz (735 ft.) is a busy town with 80,100 inhab. and extensive cloth and machinery factories, situated on the *Neisse*, and on a very ancient commercial route to Poland. Fine Gothic churches, handsome gateways, the Rathaus in the Altstadt, and a number of dwelling-houses in the Renaissance style, dating from the 16th cent. (*e. g.* in the Neisse-Strasse, the Brüder-Strasse, and the Untermarkt), all testify to the ancient importance of the town, while the well-built modern quarters show that it is still prosperous.

Leaving the station (Pl. A, 3, 4) we proceed straight through the Berliner-Strasse to the Post-Platz (Pl. B, 2, 3), with its pretty *Fountain*, where the *District Courts* rise on the left and the *Post Office* on the right. — To the S. lies the Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. B, 3), with a bronze statue of *Field-Marshal Roon* (Pl. 15), by Pfuhl (1895).

Proceeding from the Post-Platz to the N., past the late-Gothic *Frauen-Kirche* (Pl. B, 2; erected in 1449-73), we reach the Marien-Platz (Pl. B, 2), adorned with a *Statue of Burgomaster Demiani* (d. 1846), by Schilling. The adjacent *Frauen-Turm* (Pl. 3) dates from the end of the 15th century. Opposite is the interesting *Museum of Natural History* (Pl. B, 2; adm. in summer on Wed., 2.30-4.30, Sun. 11-1, free; at other times on application to the custodian on the groundfloor).

To the W. of the Marien-Platz is the Demiani-Platz (Pl. B, 2), with the *Theatre* and the *Kaisertrutz* (Pl. 5), a massive bastion of

A
B
C
D
Annenkapelle B2
Böhme's Haus D1
Frauenturm B2
Gewerbeverein B2
Kaisertrutz B2
Nikolaiturm C1
Reichenbacher T. B2
Wilhelmtheater B2
Denkmäler:
9 Böhme D3
10 Denkmal v. 1813 D3
11 Demiani B2
12 Goethe B5
13 Humboldt C3
14 Pz. Fried. Karl B5
15 Roon B3
16 Schiller B4
17 Steudner D3
18 Wilhelm I. B2
Kirchhof
Heil. Grab-K.
Heil. Grab-Str.
Nikolai-K.
Nikolaigraben
Peter- u. Paul-K.
Kaserne
Jäger-Ring
Unter-Markt
Rathsmarkt
Dreifalt-K.
Ober-Markt
Gymn.
Realsch.
Reitbus.
Apostol-K.
Luther-K.
Theat.
Mus.
Marien-
Elisabeth-Str.
Central-Bosp.
Land-Ger.
Frauen-K.
Kauf.-K.
Post
Stadtpark
Loge
Lindenweg
Portikus
Städte-Haus
Bolan. Garten
Reichenberger Brücke
Reichenb. Brücke
Bahnhof
Jakobus-K.
Baugewerbe-Sch.
Friedrich-Platz
Ruhmeshalle
Blockhaus
Steinbrüche
Aktien-Brauerei
Schützenhaus
Bahnhof Moys
Jägerhäuschen
Schießstände
Steinbruch
Moys.
Lauban
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1490, now used as a guard-house and arsenal. Adjacent is a *War Monument* (Pl. 4), with a pedestal bearing the first cannon captured from the French in 1870, which was taken at Weissenburg by soldiers of Görlitz.

In the Obermarkt (Pl. B, 2) a bronze *Monument to Emp. William I.* (Pl. 18), by Pfuhl, was erected in 1893. To the left is the *Trinity Church*, or *Kloster-Kirche*, of 1245; the W. part was consecrated in 1385 and restored in 1868; it contains a carved altar of of 1383 and handsome choir-stalls (sacristan, Kloster-Platz 21).

A short distance hence, in the Untermarkt, which is partly enclosed by arcades, rises the **Rathaus* (Pl. C, 2), of the beginning of the 14th cent. (restored in 1874-75). The tower, with the armorial bearings of Matthew Corvinus, King of Hungary, under whose protection the town had placed itself, was erected in 1509-13. The flight of steps, with a statue of Justice on a richly-sculptured column, the portal, and the adjacent balcony of the year 1537 are fine specimens of the German Renaissance style. In the interior is a panelled room with a fine wooden ceiling (1568). — The Neisse-Strasse leads to the N.E. to the —

**Church of St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. C, 1), erected in 1423-90 and partly rebuilt after a fire in 1691-96, one of the finest late-Gothic edifices in E. Germany (sacristan, Bei der Peters-Kirche 9). The towers (275 ft. high) were completed in 1889-91. The interior has double aisles, borne by 18 slender pillars. The sacristy and the interesting crypt contain ecclesiastical antiquities. — The wooden bridge over the Neisse, to the S.E. of the church, commands a good survey of the old town.

To the W. of the church, in the Jüden-Ring, is the *Antiquarian Museum*, the collections of which are to be transferred to the Ruhmeshalle (see below). At the *Sepulchral Church of the Holy Rood* (Pl. B, 1), to the N.W. of the town, is an imitation of the 'Holy Sepulchre', constructed in 1489 by Burgomaster Emmerich, after repeated pilgrimages to the Holy Land. — The *Cemetery*, to the N.E., contains the grave of the mystic *Jacob Böhme* (1575-1624), a native of the district; in the new part rests *Minna Herzlieb* (d. 1865), the original of Ottilie, in Goethe's 'Elective Affinities'.

The well-kept *Town Park (Pl. C, D, 3) contains monuments to Humboldt, Böhme (Pl. 9) and others, and a botanical garden. An avenue of lime-trees leads from the *Porticus* (Pl. C, 3) to the *Ständehaus* (Pl. C, 3), in the Italian style, and past the *Tivoli* (restaurant) and a *Bust of Schiller* (Pl. 16; B, 4) to the *Blockhaus* (Pl. B, 5). Fine *View from this point of the Neisse Viaduct (p. 194) and of the Iser Mts. and Giant Mts. In front of it is a *Statue of Prince Frederick Charles* (d. 1885), by Ochs. Promenades lead hence along both banks of the Neisse, passing under the railway-viaduct (p. 194) to the pretty *Jägerwäldchen* (Pl. C, 6; restaurant) on the right bank, and past the *Brewery* to the *Weinberge* (Pl. A, B, 6; restaurant). — The new Ruhmeshalle (Pl. D, 4; 1902), on the right bank of the Neisse, contains the Kaiser Friedrich Museum.

Excursions. The **Landskrone* (1394 ft.), a basaltic hill 4½ M. to the S.W., with a castellated inn and a *Bismarck Tower* on the top occupying the site of an ancient robbers' stronghold, commands a fine view (tramway from the Post-Platz). — About 4 M. farther on are the *Jauerniker Berge.* — The Cistercian nunnery of *St. Mariental* in the pretty valley of the *Neisse* lies ½ M. from the (1½ hr.) station of *Russdorf.* — At *Moys* (rail. stat., see below), 2¼ M. to the S.W. of Görlitz, General von Winterfeldt fell in 1757 in a battle against the Austrians.

Görlitz is the junction for Kohlfurt (p. 183) and Dresden (p. 216), for the 'Silesian Mountain Railway' (R. 35), and for a line to Reichenberg (see *Baedeker's Austria*). The Kohlfurt and Silesian lines cross the Neisse-Tal by a *Viaduct* of 34 arches, 520 yds. in length and 115 ft. in height. At *Moys* (see above), just beyond the viaduct, the Silesian Railway (p. 195) diverges to the left. The Zittau line diverges from that to Reichenberg at *Nikrisch* and leads viâ *Ostritz* to (20½ M.) *Zittau.*

Zittau. — **Hotels.** *Reichshof (Pl. a; B, 2), Bahnhof-Str.; Sächsischer Hof (Pl. b; C, 2), in the 'Neustadt' Platz, R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 1¾ *M.*, good; Weisser Engel (Pl. c; B, 3), R. 1½-2, D. 1 *M* 10 pf., well spoken of; Goldene Sonne (Pl. d; B, 3), R. 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 1¼-1¾ *M.*, both in the market-place; Hütter's (Pl. e; B, 1), near the station, well spoken of, R. 2 2½, D. 1¼ *M*; Goldene Weintraube (Pl. f; B, 1), Bahnhof-Str., R. 1½-2½ *M*; Schwarzer Bär (Pl. g; C, 3), Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz, plain but good.

Restaurants. *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus (wine); *Hilbrig*, Bautzener-Str. (wine); *Kleiner Pätz*, in the market-place; *Burg Restaurant*, at the station, with garden and view; *Post*, Bautzener-Str.; in the park of *Weinau* (p. 195).

Baths in the *Stadt-Bad* (Pl. S; A, B, 2), with swimming-bath (closed 12.15-3 p.m.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 2), on the Töpferberg.

Cab from the station to the town for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 75 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M*; luggage up to 55lbs. 20 pf. Carr. & pair to the Oybin 10½ *M* (whole day), to the Lausche 12 *M*, to the Oybin, Jonsdorf, & Lausche 15 *M*.

U. S. Consul, *H. Muench.*

Zittau (800 ft.), a manufacturing town with 32,000 inhab., one of the principal cotton-spinning places in Saxony, is situated in a fertile district on the bank of the *Mandau*, near its confluence with the *Neisse.* — The Bahnhof-Str. leads from the station (Pl. B, 1) to the promenade surrounding the inner town, on the site of the former fortifications. Opposite the *Post Office* (Pl. B, 2) rises the *Johanneum*, containing the gymnasium and the commercial school with a fresco by Dietrich (adm. 30 pf., 2-5 pers. 50 pf.). The Bautzener-Str. leads straight on, past the *Church of St. John* (re-erected in 1834-37) to the market-place, on the E. side of which is the handsome *Rathaus* (Pl. B, 3), of 1840-41. The fountain in the market-place dates from 1585. From the Rathaus-Platz behind the Rathaus, we follow the Bruder-Str. to the church of *SS. Peter and Paul* (Pl. B, 2; 12th cent., restored in 1882), part of which is fitted up as a *Museum of Antiquities* (adm. Wed. & Sat. 2-4). — In the Ottocar-Platz, to the N.E. of the church, is a bronze *Statue of Bismarck* (Pl. 2, C, 2), a little to the S. of which is

ZITTAU
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1 Amtshauptmannschaft C 2
2 Baugewerken-Schule B 2
3 Dreifaltigkeits-K. A 2
4 Haber-Kohl-Denkmal B 2
5 Kreuz-Kirche C 2
6 Lazarett BC 3
7 Marschner-Denkmal C 3
8 Stadtbad AB 3
9 Theater B 3
Bahnhof
Kathol. Kirche
Johanneum
Post
Mus. Petri-Pauli
Hospital St. Jakob
Johannis-K.
Rathaus
Amts-gericht
Frauen-Kirchhof
Städt. Krankenhaus
Luther-Pl.
Bismarck-Säule
Haltepunkte
Städt. Schlachthof
Kaiserin-Augusta-Allee
Marstall
Kaserne
Schießhaus Pl.
Hospital
Königes
Mandau-Kaserne
Restaurant Friedhofe
Kalkofenruine
Bad Oybin
Oybin
Alt-Jonsdorf
Neu-Jonsdorf
Amtsberg
Jonsberg
Pferdeberg
Töpfer
Zigarrenberg
Scharfenstein
Brandhöhe
Ptissenberg
Schanzendorf
Johannisstein
Nied.
Lichtenwald
Hain
Lückendorf
Julius-thal
Krombach
Kalkofenberg
Rochwald
Steinberg
Eutenberg
Butterberg
Neu-dorf
Sonnenberg
Tännichtfels
Tännichtgrund
Tännichtbaude
Tännichtstein
Tännichtbaude
Tännichtbaude
Tännichtbaude

Spitzcunnersdorf
Ober-Seifersdf.
Wittgendf.
Türchau
Kindscheidike
Jarkersthal
Rösselshausitz
Schönwalde
WARNSDORF
Haine-walde
Mittel-Herwigsdf.
Reichenau
FRIEDLAND
Vogelhübel
Raspenau
Gr. Schönau
Zittau
Kl. Schönau
Reibersdorf
Markersdf.
Dittersbach
Ornitz
Berns-dorf
Pardisch
Sommerau
Ullersdf.
Ober-Ullersdf.
Lichten-berg
Hohen-wald
Spitzbg.
Mittagsb.
Alt-Wallgersdf.
GROTTAU
Gickelsbg.
Ober-Wittig
Launsche
Pferdeb.
Welzwalde
Buschdf.
Ullersdorf
Lückendorf
Pfaffen-st.
Weisskirchen
Neundf.
Ensiedel
Steinbg.
Voigtsbach
Kromlau
Hochwald
Welsbg.
Trögelsbg.
KRATZAU
Schönborn
Draschnb.
Mergthal
Peters-dorf
Finkendorf
Schafb.
Hahnenast
Gr. Klein-Mermsdorf
Pankratz
Ruppersdf.
Grünbg.
Limberg
Ringelshain
Kalkbg.
Lange Bg.
Christophsgrund
Kleinfriese
Lambg.
Sandbg.
Dreikuppelbg.
REICHENBERG
Kunnersdf.
GABEL
Johnsdorf
Schönbach
Lindenau
Seifersdorf
Moizelskuppe
Rockitz
Maffersdf.
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monument to the composer *Marschner* (1795-1861; Pl. 7; C, 3), a native of Zittau. The *Cemetery* (Frauen-Kirchhof), farther to the E., affords a good survey of the Zittau mountains and the great *Neisse Viaduct* of the Reichenberg railway, 1/2 M. long and 72 ft. above the stream. About 3/4 M. to the N. of the cemetery lies the park of *Weinau* (restaurant).

From Zittau to the Oybin, 7 1/2 M., narrow-gauge railway in about 1 hr. (fares 1 *M* or 65 pf., return 1 *M* 35 or 85 pf.). — At *Bertsdorf* a branch diverges to (8 M.) *Jonsdorf*. — From *Oybin* (Engelmann, R. 1 1/2-2 *M*; Kretscham; restaurant opposite the station, with beds), the terminus, good paths ascend to the castle in about 20 minutes. The *Oybin (1680 ft.) is a wooded sandstone rock, in shape resembling a bee-hive, crowned with the highly picturesque ruins of a monastery and a castle, curiously combined. The castle, a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed by Emp. Charles IV., who founded the monastery on its site in 1369. The latter was deserted in 1546 by the Celestine monks who occupied it, and was destroyed by fire and a landslip in 1577 and 1681. A small *Museum* of Oybin antiquities occupies the former hall of the castle (adm. 25 pf.). The church of 1384, with its lofty Gothic arches, some of which show remains of beautiful tracery, is the best-preserved part of the monastery. Good view of Zittau. Ancient tombstones in the churchyard. *Inn* adjacent.

The *Hochwald (2465 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. to the S. of Oybin station, a height easily ascended, is another good point of view (inn at the top).

Near the station of *Jonsdorf* (see above) a guide-post indicates the route to the (1/4 hr.) Nonnenfelsen Inn (good). We ascend the road through wood and (10 min.) bend to the left (finger-post to 'Nonnenklunzen') to the (6 min.) *Nonnenklunzen* or *Nonnenfelsen* (1/4 hr.) on the right. Returning to the road, we follow it to the left to the (1/2 hr.) *Gasthof zur Wache*, on the frontier between Bohemia and Saxony. Thence a footpath on the Saxon side ascends in 3/4 hr. to the summit of the Lausche. The *Lausche (2610 ft.) is the highest point of the range of hills which separates Upper Lusatia from Bohemia. It commands an extensive and magnificent prospect.

From the Lausche to the Oybin, 3 hrs. From the (25 min.) Wache Inn (see above) we follow the road to the (40 min.) Nonnenfelsen Inn (see above). Thence (after enquiring the way) we proceed (2 min.) to the left, cross the road, and traverse the wood (finger-post) to (1 hr.) the forester's house at *Hain*, whence we reach the Oybin in 1/2 hr.

35. From Görlitz to Glatz.

109 M. Railway in 5-6 hrs. (fares 13 *M* 70, 10 *M* 30, 7 *M* 90 pf.). This is the most direct route from Berlin to the Giant Mountains.

Görlitz, see p. 192. — 1 1/4 M. *Moys* (p. 194).

15 1/2 M. **Lauban** *(Deutscher Hof; Bär; Hirsch)*, junction for a line to Kohlfurt (p. 183), has a small church (Frauen-Kirche) of 1475 (restored in 1888) and a Rathaus of 1541. Pop. 13,800. The *Steinberg*, 1/4 hr. to the S. (restaurant), commands a fine view of the Iser and Giant Mountains.

25 M. **Greiffenberg** *(Fischer's; Zur Burg)*, a quaint little town of 3300 inhabitants. About 2 M. to the S. rises the ruin of *Greiffenstein* (1390 ft.), on a wooded hill, a fine point of view.

Railway from Greiffenberg, in 1/2 hr., viâ *Neundorf* and *Birkicht*, to (5 1/2 M.) the small town of **Friedeberg** (pop. 2600; *Schwarzer Adler*, R. 2 *M*), on the *Queis*. Diligences ply hence (1 1/4 hr.; fare 80 pf.) to (5 M.) —

Flinsberg (1725 ft.; **Curhaus*, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 2 1/2 *M*; *Berliner Hof*; *Rübezahl*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), a long village (2000 inhab.) in the *Queistal*,

with mineral baths. To the S. rise the **Iser Mountains** *(Iser-Gebirge)*, the N.W. prolongation of the Giant Mts. (p. 197), of which the highest points are the *Heufuder* (3630 ft.) and the *Tafelfichte* (3685 ft.), reached in 2 and 2½ hrs. respectively from Flinsberg and both commanding fine views. At the foot of the latter lies *Bad Schwarzbach*, 2¼ M. from Flinsberg. The *Hochstein* (p. 201) may be reached from Flinsberg in 3½ hrs. by ascending the wooded Queistal. — A footpath leads from Flinsberg to the W. in 3½ hrs. to the small baths of *Liebwerda*.

Another branch-line runs from Greiffenberg to (14½ M.) *Löwenberg* (pop. 5300; Hôtel du Roi; Goldene Löwe), one of the oldest towns in Silesia, and to (31 M.) *Goldberg*.

A view of the Giant Mts. to the right is gradually disclosed. About 2½ M. from (42 M.) *Reibnitz* are the baths of *Berthelsdorf*, in the valley of the *Kemnitz*. — The *Bober* is crossed twice.

48½ M. **Hirschberg** (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 198. Railways to *Warmbrunn* and *Petersdorf* (p. 199); to *Schmiedeberg* (p. 201).

The most picturesque part of the journey is between Hirschberg and Merzdorf (seats should be taken to the right). 56 M. *Jannowitz* (Kluger's Inn), a summer-resort (direct route to the Bolzenschloss, 1 hr. to the S.; see p. 201). — 61 M. *Merzdorf*.

The *Bober* is crossed several times. — 65 M. **Ruhbank** (1440 ft.).

From Ruhbank to Liebau, 10 M., railway in ½ hr. (1 *M* 30, 1 *M*, 70 pf.) viâ (2½ M.) **Landeshut** (*Rabe*, R. 1¾-4 *M*, good; *Drei Berge*), a town with 8200 inhab., on the *Bober*. In the Ring rises a statue of *Count Stollberg* (d. 1872), once Governor of Silesia, by Pfuhl. About 3 M. to the S.E. is the former Cistercian abbey of *Grüssau*, with an interesting church. — 10 M. **Liebau** *(Rail. Restaurant; Kyffhäuser; Schmidt's)*, with 4600 inhab., is the seat of the Austrian custom-house. — Beyond Liebau the line crosses the Austrian frontier and proceeds viâ (10½ M.) *Parschnitz* and (28½ M.) *Starkotsch* to (31½ M.) *Königgrätz*; see *Baedeker's Austria*. — Branch-line from Parschnitz viâ *Trautenau* (pop. 15,300; Union; Weisses Ross) to (10 M.) *Freiheit*, and diligence thence to (1½ M.) **Johannisbad** (2065 ft.; *Curhaus; Deutsches Haus*, R. from 1¾, pens. 10 *M*; *Johannisbad; Stadt Breslau; Stern; Austria*), a pleasant little watering-place in the valley of the *Aupa*, much visited as a health-resort. Ascent of the *Schneekoppe*, see p. 204.

Our line ascends the valley of the *Lässig*. — 68 M. *Wittgendorf*; 73 M. *Gottesberg* (1900 ft.), the highest town in Silesia. — 74 M. **Fellhammer** (1800 ft.); passengers for Salzbrunn (p. 208) or Schlesisch-Friedland (p. 209) change carriages here. — Tunnel.

77 M. **Dittersbach** (1665 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant*, fine view), junction for the line to Waldenburg, Altwasser, and Nieder-Salzbrunn (p. 208). To (7½ M.) *Görbersdorf* (p. 209), viâ *Langwaltersdorf*, a drive of 1½ hr. — The train then passes the ruin of *Neuhaus*, and penetrates the *Ochsenkopf* (2545 ft.) by a tunnel 1 M. long.

81 M. **Charlottenbrunn** *(Cur-Hôtel; Deutsches Haus*, D. 1½ *M*; *Restaurant Grundhof)*, a watering-place situated 1½ M. from the station (omn. 30 pf.), in a depression of the *Weistritz-Tal*, with weak alkaline springs and attractive promenades. Excursion to *Kynau* and the *Schlesier-Tal*, see p. 213.

The train now passes through a tunnel. 83 M. *Wüste-Giersdorf* (Bethge's), a long village in the Weistritz valley with a weaving industry.

Engl. Miles.
1:200.000
Kilometer
Lauban
Schmiedels-B.
Antonswald
Ludwigsdf.
Seifershau
Kennitz-B.
Kemnitzbach
Krommenau
Stein-B.
Gotschdorf
Kieferbusch
Wolf-B.
Voigtsdorf
Geyolds-Bde.
Geiers-B.
Ludwigs-Bde.
Kobelstock
Kl. Zacken
Zackenkamm
Nickel-B.
Biber-St.
Kaiserswaldau
Heidelberg
Wernersdf.
Warmbr
Hoher Iserkamm
Hartenberg
Mollkefels
Hochstein
Hutt.
Petersdorf
Hermsdorf
Rote Floss-Felsen
Gr. Zacken
Hasenkippen
Weber-B.
Zollhs.
Martinsels-Bde.
Zackelfall
Kiesewald
Breiter B.
Eigenten-dorf
Brunnen-B.
Prinzen-B.
Tumm-St.
Alfreds-Bde.
Mummel-B.
Pferdekopf-St.
Reitträger
Jaksche-B.
Sauer-St.
Quarz-St.
Kordian-St.
Gr. Sturmhaube
Dürre-Haide
Rabenhäuser
Tafelfall
Hohes Rad
Mummelfall
Ehrlich-Bde.
Davids-Bde.
Kl. Sturmhaube
Seitenbach
Kohle-B.
Kronosch
Kesselkoppe
Kessel-Bde.
Schüssel-B.
Ziegenrücken
Ob. Rochlitz
Schüsselbach
Koschelkamm
Spindelmühle
Preisel-B.
Wachstein
Brunn-B.
Arnsteiner Gebirge
Heuschober
Franzenthal
Ob. Duschnitz
Dreistein
Finsterstein
Platten-B.
Jammerthal
Wojtesitz
Kobila
Wittkowitz
Klause-B.
Neud. Duschnitz
Johannes-B.
Heidel-B.
Hückelsdf.
Pommerndorf
Krzlitz
Ponikla
Ober Stepanitz
Wachur
Niederhof
Ob. Hohenelbe
Ob. Langenau
Starkenbach
Wartha
Prausnitz
Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Bahn u. Hohenelbe

Goldberg
SCHMIEDEBERG
Erzgebirge
Seiffersdorf
Strecken-bach
Rudel-stadt
Kupfer-berg
Fischbach
Erdmanns-dorf
Bärn-dorf
Buchwald
Neudorf
Rolmau
Ober-Schreiben-dorf
Ober-Haselbach
Nieder-Haselbach
Dittersbach
Weissbach
Alt-Weissbach
Forst-Okrainm
Arnsberg
Petzelsdf.
Hartau
Michels-dorf
Hermsdorf
Oppau
Tschopsdorf
Dittersbach
Kunzendf.
Kapellen-B.
Schwarzwasser
Hilden-B.
Lampers-dorf
SCHATZLAR
Brettgrund
Bernsdorf
Marschen-dorf
Dunkelthal
Forst-B.
Rehorn
Oberhausen
Horschbusch
Quelle
Ruine Kreiheit
2 Kilom.

A pleasant walk may be taken from Nieder-Wüste-Giersdorf to *Ober-Tannhausen* and *Donnerau*, and through the depression between the *Langenberg* (wide panorama from the trigonometrical survey-station) and the *Hornberg* to the (1½ hr.) **Hornschloss* (2820 ft.), a robbers' keep, destroyed in 1497, whence an extensive view is enjoyed. Descent viâ the (1½ hr.) Vordermühle Inn in the *Reimsbach-Tal* to (¾ hr.) Charlottenbrunn (p. 196).

The train threads a tunnel, and, beyond (90 M.) *Ludwigsdorf* (7½ M. to the S. of the Hohe Eule, p. 213), skirts the E. slope of the *Spitzberg*, and crosses the *Hausdorfer* and the *Galgengrund Viaduct*.

96 M. **Neurode** (1265 ft.; *Kaiserhof*, R. 1½-2½ *M*; *Wildenhof*), a town with 7300 inhab., in the valley of the *Walditz*. The (2 M.) *St. Anna Chapel* (2000 ft.), on a hill to the S. of the town, commands a beautiful view. — 100 M. *Mittelsteine* (Scholz); branch to Halbstadt viâ Braunau, see p. 209.

The train follows the valley of the *Steine*, finally crosses the *Glatzer Neisse*, and reaches (109 M.) **Glatz**, see p. 210.

36. The Giant Mountains.

(Riesen-Gebirge.)

Plan. The most interesting points among the Giant Mts. may be visited in five or six days. *Hirschberg* (see p. 198) is the most convenient starting-point. — 1st Day. Hirschberg and environs (Cavalierberg, Helikon, Bober-Tal, etc.) 4 hrs.; train in the afternoon to Zillertal-Erdmannsdorf in ½ hr., walk by Stonsdorf, the Heinrichsburg, and the Weibrichsberg to Warmbrunn 2½-3 hrs., in all 7½ hrs. — 2nd Day. Hermsdorf ¾ hr., Kynast ¾, across the Herdberg to Agnetendorf ¾-1, to Bismarck-Höhe ¾ hr., and thence either to Petersdorf 1 hr., Schreiberhau (railway under construction; with digression to the Kochelfall and perhaps the Zackelfall), and Josephinen-Hütte 3½ hrs.; or direct to Schreiberhau (with digression to the Kochelfall) and Josephinen-Hütte 3 hrs., in all 8 or 7¼ hrs. — 3rd Day. Zackelfall and Neue Schlesische Baude 1¾, Elbfall 1½, Kesselkoppe 1¾, Schneegruben-Baude ¾, Peter-Baude 1½, Riesen-Baude 3, Koppe ½ hr., in all about 11 hrs. Those whose time permits should devote two days to this part of the journey. — 4th or 5th Day. Descend to the Hampel-Baude 1½, Kirche Wang 1½, Kräbersteine 1, Arnsdorf ½, Schmiedeberg 1 hr. — 5th or 6th Day. Friesensteine 1½, Fischbach 1, Falkenstein or Forstberg 1, Jannowitz 1 hr. — The Bohemian side may be included by the following arrangement: 3rd Day. From the Neue Schlesische Baude direct to the Schneegruben-Baude 1½, descend thence to the Elbfall ¾, to the Kesselkoppe and back 1¾, along the Elbseifen to Spindelmühl 2, and ascend either to the Peter-Baude 1½, or by the Leier-Baude to the Spindler-Baude 1½ hr. — 4th Day. To the Koppe 3¾ or 3¼ hrs.; descend in the afternoon through the Riesengrund and the Aupa-Tal to Johannisbad 5 hrs. (carriages may be hired at Petzerkretscham). — 5th Day. Return to the Kreuzschenke und ascend the valley of the Kleine Aupa to Klein-Aupa (carriage in 2 hrs.), Grenz-Bauden 1½, Krummhübel 1½-2, and Kirche Wang 1 hr. — 6th Day. Viâ Arnsdorf to Schmiedeberg 2½, to Jannowitz (see p. 196) 4½ hrs. — A visit from Schmiedeberg to the Adersbach and Weckelsdorf rocks (see p. 206) may be combined with the above tours.

Inns generally good; those among the mountains, called 'Bauden', are almost all constructed of wood. Charges at the best inns: R. from 2, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*. In the height of summer visitors to the Koppenhaus, the Prinz Heinrich-Baude, and the Schneegruben-Baude should engage rooms in advance by means of a reply-paid telegram. Wine on the Austrian side is generally good.

Carriages. With one horse, half-day 6, whole day 10 *M*; with two horses, half-day 8, whole day 15 *M*. — Horse with attendant, 9 *M* per day and fee, with allowance for return-journey. — Chair Porters, 6 *M* per day. — Porters (guides) charge 3-5 *M* per day, besides which it is usual (though not incumbent) to give them their food.

The Paths are provided with finger-posts and kept in excellent condition by the Prussian and Austrian '*Riesengebirgs-Vereine*'. Guides are scarcely necessary, though sudden fogs may occasion some embarrassment; in winter however they are advisable. *Straube's Wegekarte vom Riesen-Gebirge* (1:150,000; 30 pf.) will be found useful. — The fee for 'turning on' a waterfall is usually 10-15 pf. For the Austrian side it is advantageous to change one's money before crossing the frontier. The traveller should provide himself at the outset with a considerable supply of small coins.

Sleighing (*Hörnerschlittenfahrt*), a species of 'tobogganing' or 'coasting' on a large scale, is a favourite winter-pastime at Hermsdorf (p. 200), Agnetendorf (p. 200), Schreiberhau (p. 200), Schmiedeberg (p. 201), and Krummhübel (p. 202).

The **Giant Mountains** form part of the great Sudetic mountain-system (Ger. *Sudeten*), which extends from the sources of the Oder and the Carpathians towards the N.W. for a distance of 180 M. The *Riesenkamm*, or Giant Range, strictly so called, which rises somewhat abruptly on the Silesian, and gradually on the Bohemian side, stretching from the sources of the Bober on the E. to those of the Queis and Zacken on the W., is 23 M. in length, and attains an average height of 4000 ft. The principal heights are the *Schneekoppe* (5260 ft.), the *Brunnenberg* (5120 ft.), the *Hohe Rad* (4950 ft.), the *Silberkamm* (4810 ft.), the *Grosse* and *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4670 and 4710 ft.), the *Kesselkoppe* (4705 ft.), the *Korkonosch* (4655 ft.), the *Schwarze Koppe* (4630 ft.), and the *Reifträger* (4465 ft.). The geological formation of the Giant Mts. consists mainly of granite, but in the S. part of the range gneiss and slate enter largely into its composition. The lower slopes are clothed with silver firs, pines, larches, and beeches, but at a height of about 3500 ft. the forest zone of the Giant Mts. terminates and the region of the dwarf pine (pinus pumilio) begins. This in its turn soon gives place to gentians, hawkweed (hieracium), Icelandic moss, 'devil's beard' (anemone alpina), violet-moss (byssus jolithus), and other Alpine plants. Alpine roses and edelweiss have been planted on the Schneekoppe, and promise to flourish in their new habitat. No other mountainous region in Germany is so Alpine in character as the Riesen-Gebirge.

a. From Hirschberg to Schreiberhau.

Local Railway from Hirschberg viâ *Warmbrunn* and *Hermsdorf* to *Schreiberhau*, 20 M., in 1½ hr. The line goes on viâ *Josephinenhütte* and *Neuwelt* to *Grünthal* in Austria. — Electric Tramway from Hirschberg to *Warmbrunn* in 40 min. (25 pf.) and thence in 15 min. to *Hermsdorf* (15 pf.). — Distances. From Hirschberg to Warmbrunn 3½ M., Warmbrunn to Hermsdorf 2¼ M., ascent of the Kynast 1 hr., Hermsdorf to the Josephinen-Hütte 12 M., Hermsdorf to Schmiedeberg 9 M., Warmbrunn to Schmiedeberg 9 M.

Hirschberg. — **Hotels.** Preussischer Hof, R. 2-4, B. ¾, D. 2, pens. 6 *M*; Fiedler's Hotel, R. 2-2½, D. 1¾, pens. 5 *M*, both in the Anlagen; Drei Berge, Bahnhof-Str., R. 1½ 2½, D. 1½ *M*, good; Weisses Ross, Deutsches Haus, in the market-place; Schwan. — **Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½ *M*.

Hirschberg (1120 ft.), a station on the 'Silesian Mountain Railway' (p. 196), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the *Bober* and *Zacken*, is an old town with 17,900 inhabitants. In the Bahnhof-Strasse near the station are the *Protestant Church of the Holy Cross* (curious echo) and the *Riesengebirgs-Museum* (open on Sun., 11-12, and Thurs., 10-12). The Gothic *Roman Catholic Church*

dates from the 14th century. The *Ring*, or market, is enclosed by arcades. To the S. of the town are pretty promenades, with numerous villas, extending to the **Cavalierberg* (1350 ft.; restaurants).

Among the pleasant points for walks from Hirschberg are the (1/2 hr.) *Schanzen* (1360 ft.); the (3/4 hr.) *Friedrichshöhe* (*View); the **Hausberg* (1225 ft.; restaurant); and the *Helikon* (1370 ft.; view), crowned with a small Doric temple. — A walk up the wild **Bober-Tal**, or *Sattler Ruvine*, on the left bank, will also repay the traveller. The finest point, about 4 M. from Hirschberg, is styled the *Welt Ende*.

From Hirschberg to Hermsdorf (railway and tramway, see p. 198). — The railway crosses the Bober, and ascends on the left bank of the *Zacken*, passing *Rosenau*, *Kunersdorf*, and *Herischdorf*.

5 1/4 M. **Warmbrunn.** — **Hotels.** *Hôtel de Prusse, R. 1 1/2-3, D. 1 3/4-2 1/4, pens. 4-7 1/2 *M*; *Schwarzer Adler; Schneekoppe; Rosengarten; Victoria, with chalybeate baths; Preussische Krone (hôtel garni), R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 *M*. Numerous *Lodging Houses* (*e.g.*, the Leopolds-Bad, R. 2-5 *M*). *Private Lodgings* 6-30 *M* per week and upwards. — *Cursaal*, with restaurant (D. 1 1/2 *M*), café, and reading-room.

Omnibus daily in summer to Giersdorf and Seidorf (60 pf.).

Warmbrunn (1130 ft.), a pleasant watering-place with 4050 inhab., visited by 5000 patients annually, lies in a fertile district on both banks of the Zacken, near the N. slopes of the Giant Mts. The thermal springs (95-104° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and beneficial in cases of gout and skin-disease, have been known since the end of the 12th century. Since 1401 the place has been the property of the Counts Schaffgotsch, whose handsome *Schloss* was erected in 1784-89. The *Probstei* contains their library of 70,000 vols. and a fine collection of coins, weapons, and minerals (shown on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. at 10, 11, and 3; 20 pf.). The *Promenades* extend to (1/3 M.) Herischdorf (see above), and are flanked with the *Theatre*, the *Cursaal*, the '*Gallerie*', and numerous shops (cut glass and polished stones, etc.). The *Scholzenberg* (142 ft.; inn), 1/2 hr. to the E., the *Weihrichsberg* (1160 ft.), 1/4 hr. to the S.E., and the *Weinberg*, 1/2 hr. to the S., are fine points of view (restaurants).

Stonsdorf (1245 ft.; *Brauerei*, unpretending), 3 M. to the S.E. of Warmbrunn, a village with a château of Prince Reuss, lies at the base of the granite *Prudelberg* (1585 ft.; crowned with a Bismarck Monument) which may be ascended in 20 minutes. On the *Stangenberg* (1665 ft.), a pine-clad hill, 3/4 hr. to the S.W. of Stonsdorf, rises the **Heinrichsburg*, a shooting-lodge with a tower (10 pf.) commanding an admirable view. At the foot of the Stangenberg on the W. lies the hamlet of *Märzdorf*, 3 M. from Warmbrunn.

About 1 1/2 M. to the S.W. of Märzdorf lies **Giersdorf** (1050-1300 ft.; *Zum Hohlen Stein*. R. 1-1 1/2 *M*, *Zur Schneekoppe*. in the upper village; *Dämmler*, *Ramsch*, in the lower). 2 M. from Warmbrunn; almost adjoining it is the straggling village of Hain (*Rother*, R. 1 1/2 *M*; *Wilhelmshöhe*). Ascent of the Schneekoppe, see p. 204. — About 3/4 M. above Hain is the picturesquely situated *Hain Fall*, 1/2 M. to the right of which is the *Goldene Aussicht Inn*. Still farther up are the remarkable cliff-formations known as the *Thumpschütte* (1 hr. from the Goldene Aussicht). — *Kynwasser* (Rübezahl), with a mineral spring, lies 1 M. to the N.W. of Giersdorf; *Saalberg* (inn), 1 1/2 M. to the S.W.

Seidorf (1200 ft.; *Zur Schneekoppe*; *Brewery*), where the roads from Warmbrunn and Hermsdorf unite, 3 3/4 M. from each of these places and

5¼ M. from Schmiedeberg, lies 2 M. to the S.E. of Giersdorf, and is one of the starting-points for the Koppe (p. 203). From Seidorf we reach (on the S.) the *St. Anna-Capelle* (2190 ft.), built in 1481 and restored in 1719, in 1 hr.; near it is a forester's house affording refreshments. Just beyond the latter is a narrow forest-path, leading to the (1 M.) *Kräbersteine* (2380 ft.), on the N.W. slope of the *Kräberberg;* the top of the last rock is made accessible by steps.

7¾ M. **Hermsdorf.** — Hotels. Tietze's, R. 2½ *M;* Verein, R. 1½-3, D. 2, pens. from 4½ *M*, both well spoken of; Deutsche Krone; Zum Kynast; Goldener Stern. — Fixed tariff for *Guides, Chair Porters*, and *Saddle Horses.* — *Sleighing* (p. 198): to the Peter-Baude and back, 7½ *M.*

Hermsdorf (1310 ft.), a beautifully-situated village with a château of Count Schaffgotsch, is an admirable starting-point for excursions. On a wooded height above it rises the ruin of ***Kynast** (2030 ft.), owned by the Schaffgotsch family since 1393, and destroyed by lightning in 1675. A legend of this castle forms the subject of a well-known ballad of Körner (commemorated by a medallion). Beautiful view of the Hirschberg valley from the tower (10 pf.; gun-shot, to awaken the sevenfold echo, 50 pf.). As the carriage-road (1 hr.) is destitute of shade, the ascent to the castle is best made by the path which leads to the left from the upper part of the village and mounts on the N. side of the hill (¾ hr.; guide unnecessary). We descend to the **Höllengrund*, which separates the Kynast from the *Heerdberg* (2165 ft.; ascent ¾ hr.) towards the S. A pleasant path leads through the woods round the Heerdberg to *Agnetendorf* (see below) in ¾ hr.

Near *Wernersdorf* (Zum Freundlichen Hain), 2¼ M. to the W. of Hermsdorf, are the **Biberstein**e, an imposing group of rocks. Fine view from the *Grosse Biberstein* (125 ft.; evening-light best).

From **Agnetendorf** (*Beyer*, R. 1½-2, D. 1½-2, pens. from 4 *M; Deutscher Kaiser*, good), situated in a pleasant valley, 2¼ M. to the S. of Hermsdorf, the **Bismarck-Höhe* (2230 ft.; inn), an excellent point of view, may be reached in ¾ hr.

11 M. **Petersdorf** (1180-1300 ft.; *Silesia*, at the rail. station, R. 1-2, pens. 4-5 *M; Kronprinz; Deutscher Kaiser; Goldner Stern*, with a garden and baths, R. 1¼-2, D. 1¼-1¾ *M*, well spoken of; *Zum Kochelfall*, at the end of the village), a long village on the *Zacken*, with glass-works, is another summer-resort. Fine view from the *Moltkefels* (800 ft.; ½ hr.; restaurant).

The railway to Schreiberhau ascends the valley of the *Kleine Zacken* in long windings and, skirting the Moltkefels (see above), reaches (20 M.) *Schreiberhau* (see below). Walkers cross to the right bank of the Große Zacken at the W. end of Petersdorf and follow the forest-path for nearly an hour. About ¼ M. beyond the *Luisenfels Inn* a path to the left leads to the (5 min.) *Kochelfall*, a cascade 39 ft. in height (unpretending inn). The straggling village of **Schreiberhau** (4000 inhab.) is the highest in Silesia (2060 ft.). Numerous inns and lodging-houses: **Lindenhof*, R. 1½-5, D. 1½-2, pens. 5-7 *M; *Reifträger*, R. 1½-4, pens. 4-4½ *M*; *Klose; König's; Zackenfall; Hochstein; Josephinen-Hütte*, near the glass-works, R. 1-2½, D. 1½ *M*. The Josephinen-Hütte (rail. station, 2 M. from Schreiber-

hau), the largest of the Silesian glass-houses, belongs to Count Schaffgotsch. Near it are a *Monument to Emp. William I.* and the *Sagenhalle Rübezahl's*, with 8 paintings from the legend of 'Number Nip'.

The narrow ***Zackelklamm**, wedged in between steep rocks, and the *Zackelfall*, a fall of the *Zackerle*, 85 ft. in height, framed in beautiful forest-scenery, 1 M. to the S. of the Josephinen-Hütte, are reached by a good path (blue and red marks). The best view of the fall, which is one of the finest in the Giant Mts., is obtained from beneath (restaurant, with beds). Route to the Neue Schlesische Baude, see p. 202.

To the N.W. of the Josephinen-Hütte rises the **Hochstein** (3540 ft.), ascended in 1½ hr., an excellent point of view (rustic inn).

Beyond the Josephinen Hutte the railway ascends to a height of 2460 ft., crosses the Austrian frontier, and leads viâ *Neuwelt* (8 M. from Schreiberhau; Rubezahl Inn) to (12½ M.) *Grünthal*. — A pleasant walk through wood leads from Neuwelt to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Elbfall-Baude* (p. 203) viâ the (25 min.) *Mummel Fall* (rfmts.) and the *Pantsche Fall* (p. 203). About ½ hr. beyond the Mummel Fall, at the mouth of the *Luboch*, a green-marked path leads to the left to (1½ hr.) the *Vosseker-Baude* (p. 202).

b. From Hirschberg to Schmiedeberg and Krummhübel.

Local Railway from Hirschberg viâ Zillertal either to (9½ M.) *Schmiedeberg* in 50 min. (90, 60 pf.) or to (10½ M.) *Krummhübel* in 1 hr. (1 *M* 40 pf., 1 *M*).

Hirschberg, see p. 198. — Beyond (3½ M.) *Lomnitz* we obtain a fine view of the mountains (right). — 6 M. *Zillerthal-Erdmannsdorf*. Zillerthal (hotel), founded in 1837 by Protestant emigrants from the Ziller-Thal in Tyrol, contains a large flax-spinning mill. To Krummhübel, see p. 202. — Zillerthal is the station for **Erdmannsdorf** (1260 ft.; *Schweizerhaus; Schmidt*), a village ¾ M. to the N., with a royal château and park, formerly belonging to General Gneisenau, and a church designed by Schinkel.

From Erdmannsdorf walkers may reach Schmiedeberg in 1½ hr. by the direct route viâ (¾ hr.) *Buchwald* (see below), or in 3 hrs. viâ the (1½ hr.) long village of **Fischbach** (1225 ft.; *Forelle; Kindler*, R. 1-1½ *M*), which possesses a fine old château, founded in the 14th cent., completed in the 16th, and subsequently restored (visitors admitted; 50 pf.).

To the N. of Fischbach rise the **Falkenberge**, of which both the most southerly, the *Falkenberg* (2125 ft.; reached in 1 hr. from Fischbach), and the *Forstberg* (2105 ft.) to the N., are excellent points of view. To the S.E. of Fischbach rises the (1½ hr.) **Mariannenfels** (2230 ft.), a huge group of rocks on the crest of the Fischbacher Gebirge, commanding a fine panorama. On the S. side of the rocks is a gigantic lion in iron, after Rauch.

From Fischbach or the Mariannenfels we may proceed to the (2 hrs.) **Bolzenschloss* (1840 ft.; inn); the imposing ruins of the old castle, destroyed by the Swedes in 1643, command an admirable view.

9½ M. **Schmiedeberg** (1470 ft.; *Goldner Stern*, R. 1¾, B. ¾, D. 1¼, pens. from 4 *M*, *Preussischer Hof*, with garden, R. 1½-2½ *M*, both well spoken of; *Schreiber; Schwarzes Ross*), an old town with 5200 inhab., stretching for a considerable distance up the valley of the *Eglitz*. Mining for magnetic iron-ore is carried on, and there are manufactories of carpets, wax-cloth, and other articles. Sleighing to and from the Grenz-Bauden (ascent 2 hrs., descent 10-20 min.), 6 *M*.

At the village of *Buchwald* (Brauerei), 2½ M. to the N., is a château, surrounded by an extensive park to which visitors are admitted.

An admirable prospect is obtained from the '*Buche*' (inn), 1½ M. to the N.E. of Schmiedeberg, on the old road to Landeshut. A path diverging to the left from this road, ¾ M. farther on, leads to (2½ M.) the **Friesensteine** (3260 ft.), which also command a fine view. On the second group of rocks is a circular hollow, once perhaps used for pagan sacrificial rites. A path (green marks) leads hence to (3½ hrs.) Jannowitz (p. 196).

Ascent of the *Schneekoppe* from Schmiedeberg, see p. 204.

The Light Railway from Zillerthal to Krummhübel crosses the *Lomnitz*. 2½ M. *Arnsdorf* (Neumann; Brauerei) is a long village with a château of the 17th cent. and a monument to Emp. Frederick III. A road leads hence via *Steinseifen* (Kaiser-Friedrich-Baude) to (1¼ hr.) Schmiedeberg (p. 201). — 3½ M. *Birkigt.*

4½ M. **Krummhübel.** — **Hotels.** Augustabad; Schneekoppe, R. 2-3, D. 1¾ *M*, good; Berliner Hof; Goldner Frieden, R. from 1½, D. 1¾ *M*, good; Alexandrinenbad, with R. only; Preussischer Hof.

Krummhübel (1700-1970 ft.), a favourite summer-resort, is a good centre for excursions; *e.g.* to the (¼ hr.) Pfaffenberg (p. 204), to the Anna-Capelle and the Kräbersteine (2½-3 hrs.; p. 200), the Kirche Wang (see below; 2 hrs.) etc. — Ascent of the Schneekoppe, see p. 204.

A little to the W. of Krummhübel is the village of **Brückenberg** (3100 ft.; *Waldhaus*, R. 1½, pens. from 4½ *M*; *Rübezahl*; *Schweizerhaus*; *Bad Brückenberg*; *Hôt. Wang*; *Deutscher Kaiser*), the parish-church of which, the **Kirche Wang* (2900 ft.), a good example of the curious Norwegian 'Stavekirker', or timber-churches, was brought by Frederick William IV. in 1844 from its original site at Valders in Norway (sacristan 50 pf.).

c. The Hochgebirge.

Distances. From the Josephinen-Hütte to the (4 M.) Schneegruben-Baude 3 hrs., (10½ M.) Riesen-Baude 4½ hrs., (⅓ M.) Koppe ½ hr.; from Agnetendorf to the (7 M.) Schneegruben-Baude 4 hrs.; from Seidorf to the (11 M.) Riesen-Baude 6 hrs.; from Schmiedeberg to Krummhübel 1½ hr., thence to the (9 M.) Riesen-Baude 3 hrs.; from Schmiedeberg direct to the (14 M.) Koppe 4 hrs.; from Johannisbad to the Koppe 6-7 hrs.; from Hohenelbe to the Koppe 7½-8 hrs.; from the Josephinen-Hütte to (8½ M.) Hohenelbe 6½-7 hrs. — Inns, see p. 197. — Sleighing, see p. 198.

From the Josephinen-Hütte in Schreiberhau (p. 200) to the Koppe, 8-10 hrs. (red and blue way-marks). The path ascends by the (½ hr.) *Zackelfall* (p. 201), crosses a bridge (2335 ft.), and ascends the excellent path to the (¾ hr.) *Neue Schlesische Baude* (3975 ft.; R. 1½-2½, B. ½ *M*), on the crest of the mountain. We may then make a digression of about 20 min. via the *Pferdekopfsteine* (4260 ft.; view) and the E. side of the *Reifträger* (4465 ft.); or we may leave the latter to the left, proceed towards the S.E., and then ascend past some curious groups of rock on the right, called the (20 min.) *Sausteine* and (10 min.) *Quargsteine*, below which, 7 min. to the W., is the *Vosseker-Baude* (comp. p. 201). Farther on we cross the path from the Alte Schlesische Baude to Ober-Rochlitz, and at the finger-post (boundary-stone 112) quit the ridge-path leading to

the right of the *Veilchenstein* to the (1/2 hr.) Schneegruben-Baude, and diverge to the right to the (5 min.) *Elbbrunnen*, one of the sources of the Elbe. Hence we go on towards the S. for 25 min. and turn to the E. (left) to the (1/4 hr.) **Pantsche Fall* (striking view of the Sieben Gründe). The **Elbfall*, about 140 ft. high, is 20 min. farther on (accommodation at the Elbfall-Baude). Hence to Spindelmühl (2 1/2 hrs.), see p. 205.

An easy path leads from the Elbfall-Baude, viâ the Pantsche Fall (see above), to the (3/4 hr.) °**Kesselkoppe** (5705 ft.; °View), turning to the left at the (2 min.) guide-post to the Elbbrunnen. The descent may be made (path with green and red marks) viâ the *Kesselhof-Baude* and *Schüssel-Baude* to (2 1/2 hrs.) Spindelmühl (p. 205).

From the Elbfall we ascend to the N.E. by an excellent path to the (35 min.) **Schneegruben-Baude* (4890 ft.; R. 2-2 1/2, B. 3/4, D. 2 1/2 *M*), lying on the brink of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Schneegrube*, two rocky gullies upwards of 1000 ft. in depth. *View of the Hirschberg Valley, beyond the abyss, and of Silesia as far as the Zobten near Breslau; still finer view from *Rübezahl's Kanzel* ('Number Nip's Pulpit'), a granite rock close behind the Baude.

From the Schneegruben-Baude we proceed to the left, passing the Grosse Schneegrube, to the (1/4 hr.) *Hohe Rad* (4950 ft.), with a mound (16 ft. high) in memory of Emp. William I., and fine view. Steep descent on the E. side in 1/4 hr. (ascent 1/2 hr.), then to the *Grosse Sturmhaube* (4670 ft.), from the saddle below which red-marked paths diverge N. to the Korallensteine and S. to Spindelmühl (p. 205). Passing the *Mannstein* (4609 ft.) and the *Mädelsteine*, we reach in 1 1/4 hr. the *Peter-Baude* (4100 ft.; telegraph-office), commanding an extensive view towards Bohemia. [Descent from the Peter-Baude to the left to Agnetendorf, or to the right to Spindelmühl, 1 1/2 hr.; both paths marked yellow]. We then descend, first to the left and then to the right, into the *Mädelwiese*, a marshy hollow, and reach the (1 1/2 M.) *Spindler-Baude* (3940 ft.), an inn on the W. slope of the *Kleine Sturmhaube* (4710 ft.). [Descent hence to Spindelmühl 1 1/4 hr.] The path on the N. side of the latter leads to the (2 2/3 M.) *Mittagstein*, a granite rock about 40 ft. in height, on the N. slope of the *Lähnberg*, or *Silberkamm* (4810 ft.), commanding a fine view towards Silesia. About 10 min. farther on is the **Prinz-Heinrich-Baude* (4625 ft.; bed 2-2 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 *M*), in a fine situation above the *Grosse Teich* and the *Kleine Teich*. After 1/2 hr. we pass a guide-post (Wiesen-Baude 1/4 hr. to the S.; Hampel-Baude 1/4 hr. to the N.), and cross the *Koppenplan*, clothed with dwarf pines, to the (1 hr.) *Riesen-Baude* (4560 ft.), a small inn (bed 2 *M*) on Bohemian territory at the foot of the barren summit of the Koppe. A path, protected by walls, at the beginning of which a magnificent view is obtained of the Melzergrund to the left and the Riesengrund (p. 205) to the right, ascends hence in numerous windings to the summit of the Schneekoppe (1/2 hr., descent 20 min.).

From Seidorf (p. 199) to the Koppe, 6 hrs. To the Anna-

Capelle (p. 200), 1 hr. In 1 hr. more (green and yellow marks) we reach the *Brot-Baude* (2690 ft.), at the junction of the paths from Arnsdorf and from Hain. The path then leads to the right (S.; green marks) to the (¼ hr.) *Kirche Wang* in *Brückenberg* (p. 202).

By the entrance to the parsonage the green-marked path ascends in 40 min., past *Rübezahl's Kegelbahn* ('Number Nip's Skittle Alley'), where it joins the direct path from Seidorf, to the (¼ hr.) *Schlingel-Baude* (3480 ft.), opposite the stone *Heideschloss-Baude*. Then (red marks) by (10 min.) the outlets of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Teich*, to the (¾ hr.) *Hampel-Baude* (4115 ft.; inn; view). From the Hampel-Baude we ascend to the (½ hr.) *Koppenplan*; thence to the Schneekoppe, see p. 203.

From the Heideschloss-Baude (see above) a blue-marked path leads by the *Hasen-Baude* and the *Drei Steine* (3950 ft.), rocky pinnacles on the crest of the mountain, to (1 hr.) the *Mittagstein* (p. 202).

From Schmiedeberg (p. 201) to the Koppe viâ Krummhübel, 5 hrs. A carriage-road leads to the S.W. from Schmiedeberg, viâ *Steinseifen* (p. 202) and past the *Pfaffenberg* (2060 ft.; on the left), to (1¼ hr.) Krummhübel (p. 202). Thence a pleasant path (yellow marks) ascends through the romantic *Melzergrund* to the (3½ hrs.) Koppe. — From Krummhübel the Koppe may be ascended also in 3-3½ hrs. by the *Gehänge* (somewhat steep; green marks); or by the *Eulengrund* and the *Schwarze Koppe* (3½ hrs.; red and yellow marks); or viâ *Wolfshau* (inn; blue and yellow marks) to the *Forst-Bauden* (rfmts.) and the (blue marks) **Tabakswег* (4 hrs.); or, lastly, viâ *Wang* and the *Schlingel-Baude* (see above), in 3½ hrs. (guide unnecessary; numerous finger-posts).

From Schmiedeberg direct to the Koppe by the Schmiedeberger Kamm, 4 hrs. The path (red and blue marks) ascends to *Ober-Schmiedeberg*, passes the St. Anna-Capelle (p. 200) on a hill to the right, then turns to the right, and ascends, chiefly through wood, to (2 hrs.) the *Grenz-Bauden* (3430 ft.; Hübner, very fair; Goder-Baude), 2 hrs. below the summit and both in Bohemia. Steep ascent (after ¾ hr.) to the *Schwarze Koppe* (4615 ft.), then an almost level stretch for ½ hr., and finally another steep ascent of ¼ hr. to the summit.

From Johannisbad (p. 196) to the Koppe the following are the two best routes. By the first (6-7 hrs.; carriage to Petzer advised, 8-10 *K.*; diligence from Freiheit, 8 M., in 2½ hrs., 2 *K.* 10 *h.*) pedestrians ascend the N. slope of the valley, past the finger-post and the Waldhaus, to the village of *Schwarzenberg*, and then ascend the slope to the right (blue and yellow way-marks) under the *Bluestein* (3120 ft.) to (3½ M.) Dunkelthal (see below). The carriage-road leads viâ *Freiheit* (p. 196) to the long village of *Marschendorf* (Brauhof; Justmuhle) in the valley of the *Aupa*. At the Schloss-Brauerei the road forks, the right branch leading to *Alexandorf* and the *Grenz-Bauden* (see above). Our road leads to the left, ascending the valley of the Aupa to (1½ M.) *Dunkelthal*. Beyond a large glass-house it enters a more sombre part of the valley (to the S. the *Aichelberg*, a small modern tower). 1½ M. *Krewsschenke* (route to Klein-Aupa, see p. 205). The road proceeds to the left to (1½ M.) *Gross-Aupa* (Preller), a village consisting of huts scattered over the hillside. In ½ hr. more we reach *Petzer* (Petzer-

kretscham; Petzer, R. $1^1/_4$-$1^3/_4$ *K.*), the highest part of Gross-Aupa, where the road terminates. (A little above diverges the road leading across the Geiergucke to Spindelmühl; see below) Then a steep ascent (yellow marks) leads to the right through the grand °*Riesengrund* or *Aupagrund*. The Aupa, pouring over the cliff to the N. in divided and scanty runlets, here forms the so-called *Aupa Fall*. In 2 hrs. from Petzer we reach the *Riesen-Baude* (4570 ft.); thence to the Koppe, see p. 203.

[At the Kreuzschenke (see p. 204) a road diverges to the right and leads through the pretty valley of the Kleine Aupa to ($3^1/_2$ M.) *Klein-Aupa* (Zur Mohrmühle, unpretending; carr. to this point in 2 hrs., 5 *M* and fee) and ($1^1/_2$ hr.; blue way-marks) the Grenz-Bauden (p. 204).]

The second route (7 hrs.) ascends in 2 hrs. by the *Prellogg-Weg* (red and yellow marks), viâ the *Zinnecker-Bauden*, *Ochsen-Bauden*, and °*Schwarzschlag-Bauden* to the °*Schwarze Berg* (4130 ft.), commanding fine views of the mountains and the Bohemian plain. We then descend (yellow, and then blue marks) to the ($4^1/_2$ M.) *Bohnenwies-Baude*, pass the *Töpfer-Baude* and the *Fuchs-Baude*, and follow the long ridge of the ($7^1/_2$ M.) °*Fuchsberg*, which affords an admirable view of the Riesengrund and the precipitous S.W. side of the Koppe. Thence to the right at the (1 M.) *Hof-Baude* (red marks) by the (2 M.) °*Geiergucke* (descent through the *Lange Grund* to *Spindelmühl*, see below) and the *Brunnenberg* to the ($1^1/_2$ M.) *Wiesen-Baude* and the *Riesen-Baude* (4 hrs.); thence to the top, see p. 203.

The ***Schneekoppe**, or **Riesenkoppe** (5260 ft.), the highest mountain in N. and Central Germany, is a blunted cone of granite. The chapel on the summit, erected at the end of the 17th cent., stands on the frontier of Bohemia and Silesia. Divine service is performed here once a year (10th Aug.). Close to the chapel is the *Koppenhaus* (bed 2-$2^1/_2$ *M*, B. 60 pf., very fair; travellers are awakened to view the sunrise, which, however, is seldom clear), with post and telegraph office. The *Böhmische Baude*, on the Bohemian side of the Koppe, belongs to the same landlord. A red flag by day or a red light by night indicates that no night-quarters are to be had. Adjacent is a meteorological observatory (no adm.).

View (best towards evening) extensive and picturesque: to the N. the entire Hirschberg Valley; E. Schweidnitz, Zobten, Breslau, Eule, Silberberg, Schneeberg, Heuscheuer; S.W. the Weisse Berg near Prague; W. the Milleschauer near Teplitz; N.W. the Landskrone near Görlitz. To the S.W. we obtain a most imposing view of the *Aupagrund* or *Riesengrund*, descending 2000 ft. almost perpendicularly (see above); to the N. the *Melzergrund* (p. 204).

From the Josephinen-Hütte viâ Spindelmühl to the Wiesen-Baude 7-8 hrs., or to Hohenelbe 8-9 hrs. — To the *Elbfall* 3 hrs., see p. 203. A good path (yellow and green marks) leads to the right from the Elbfall-Baude along the slope of the *Korkonosch* (4655 ft.) into the °*Elbgrund*; on the right rises the *Kesselkoppe* (p. 203). It then turns to the left, skirting the Riesenkamm, which is rent and fissured by the *Sieben Gründe*, and follows the course of the *Elbseifen*. Near the confluence of this stream with the *Weisswasser*, a brook descending from the Sieben Gründe, the path unites with that coming from the Peter-Baude (p. 203) and turns towards the S.W. Here stands the *Mädelsteg-Baude*, with a toll-gate (each pers. 4 pf.). About 1 M. farther on ($2^1/_2$ hrs. from the Elbfall-Baude) lies —

Spindelmühl (2660 ft.; *Hercynia; Wiesenhaus; St. Peter; Deutscher Kaiser; Rübezahl; Marienwarte*, R. 1-2, D. $1^1/_2$-2, pens. 5-7 *M*; *Kaiser von Oesterreich*, pens. from $4^1/_2$ *M*; also *Krone* and *Villa Kraus* in Friedrichstal, on the right bank of the Elbe), a favourite summer-resort (230) visitors). At the

S. end of the village the Elbe is joined by the ***Klausenwasser***, on which, 3/4 M. farther up (red and yellow way-marks), lies the village of *St. Peter*. The route now ascends the S. slope of the *Ziegenrücken* (of which a splendid view is obtained from a point 10 min. to the left) to the right of the *Heuschober* (4290 ft.), passes the (2 hrs.) *Renner-Baude*, and reaches (35 min. more) the *Wiesen-Baude* (4510 ft.; good), whence we follow either the green way-marks E. (in 3/4 hr.), or the (1/4 hr.) red-marked path N. (in 1 1/4 hr.) along the mountain-crest, to the *Riesen-Baude* (see p. 203). — Other routes lead by the (20 min.) Mädelsteg-Baude (p. 205), the **Weisswassergrund* (green marks), or by the lonely but magnificently situated *Leier-Baude* (blue marks), whence a steep ascent reaches the Spindler-Baude (see p. 203) in **1 hr.**

The direct route from Spindelmühl to the Aupa-Tal (5 hrs.; red-and-green marks) descends from the village of *St. Peter* (see above), and then gently ascends the wild and romantic *Lange Grund* to the (2 hrs.) crest of the N. spur of the *Brunnenberg*, which forms the watershed beween the Aupa and the tributaries of the Elbe. The **Geiergucke* (p. 205), at the top, commands a charming view of the Aupa-Tal. To the right is the *Zehgrund*; the path follows its N. slopes to the *Richter-Bauden*, the (1 1/2 hr.) *Petzerkretscham*, and (1/2 hr.; blue marks) Preller's Inn at *Gross-Aupa* (p. 204).

By following the Elbe to the S. from Spindelmühl we reach *Hackelsdorf*, *Oberhohenelbe*, and (3 hrs.) *Hohenelbe;* see *Baedeker's Austria*.

d. Rocks of Adersbach and Weckelsdorf.

From Schmiedeberg (p. 201) a good road leads viâ the *Landeshuter Kamm* (fine retrospects) to (10 M.) *Landeshut*, whence a local railway runs to (9 1/2 M.) *Schömberg*. Carriage from Schömberg to *Adersbach* 6 *M*. — A carriage-and-pair for the whole distance (26 M.) takes 6-7 hrs. (18-20 *M*). — Beyond Schömberg we cross the Bohemian frontier and reach (2 1/2 M.) *Liebenau*. (Pedestrians save an hour by taking the path to the right beside the tavern at the beginning of the village.) Beyond the (2 M.) straggling village of *Merkelsdorf* the road divides, the right branch leading to (2 M.) *Adersbach*, the left to (2 M.) *Weckelsdorf*.

From Friedland (p. 209; carr.-and-pair ca. 10 *M*). The road crosses the Bohemian frontier immediately beyond the town, and unites with that from Schömberg at (3 1/2 M.) *Merkelsdorf* (see above).

From Weckelsdorf (p. 209; carr. 1-4 pers. 1 *K*. 20-3 *K*. 40 *h*.). — The road leads through the (2 M.; omn. 40 *h*.) village and diverges to the left for the Rocks. — Carr. from the station to Adersbach and Weckelsdorf and back 10 *M* and fee.

From Trautenau (p. 196), diligence once daily in 4 hrs. (fare 3 *K*.) viâ (5 M.) *Petersdorf*, (7 M.) *Qualisch*, and (10 M.) *Adersbach*, to (15 M.) *Weckelsdorf*, and thence thrice daily to (2 M.) the station of that name (p. 209; fare 40 *h*.).

***Adersbach Rocks.** — Zur Felsenstadt, at the entrance to the rocks, R. 1 1/2 2 *M*; Kasper's Hotel, unpretending. — Admission 1 *M* or 1 *K*. each person; guide, without whom no one is permitted to enter, 20 *h*. each. Small fees are expected at various points, so that the traveller should be provided with 10 and 20 *h*. pieces. — The temperature among the rocks is much lower than outside.

The *Adersbach Rocks*, resembling those in Saxon Switzerland, are very curious. They once formed a solid mountain of green sandstone, the softer parts and clefts of which have been worn away and widened by the action of water, leaving the more indestructible portions standing. These rocks, thousands in number, several of them 180 ft. high, often assume grotesque shapes, and many of them have been named in accordance with some fanciful resemblance (sugar-loaf, burgomaster, drummer, etc.). The path is often so narrow that

visitors must walk in single file. A silvery brook traverses this labyrinth, issuing in a waterfall 40 ft. high from a little lake, to which a flight of steps ascends. Part of the exploration, which occupies 2-2¾ hrs. in all, is carried out by boat (20 pf. or 20 *h.*). At the egress a sevenfold echo is awakened by trumpet-blasts (20 pf. or 20 *h.*) and shots (40 or 80 pf. or *h.*).

The ***Weckelsdorf Rocks** *(Zum Eisenhammer*, R. 1-2 *M; Zur Felsenstadt)*, adjoining those of Adersbach on the E. (3 M. from the Felsenstadt Inn at Adersbach), are still more imposing. Fees for admission, etc., the same as at the Adersbach Rocks. Here, too, various parts of the chaotic scene have their specific names (cathedral, burial-vault, etc.). The finest point is the grand 'Cathedral', resembling a Gothic structure. Visitors generally return through the Neue Felsenstadt, with the 'Amphitheatre', the 'Anna-Tal', and 'Siberia'. A visit to these rocks occupies 2-2½ hrs. — Weckelsdorf has a station (restaurant) on the Chotzen, Nachod, and Braunau railway (p. 209), 2 M. distant (omn.).

The *Heuscheuer*, see p. 209; carriage from Weckelsdorf to the foot of the Maria Stern in 2-2½ hrs., fare 8-10 *M;* carriage from Adersbach to Carlsberg (p. 209) in 6-7 hrs., fare 20 *M.*

37. From Breslau to Halbstadt viâ Salzbrunn.

62 M. Railway in 3½ hrs. (fares 8 *M* 10, 6 *M* 10, 4 *M* 10 pf.; express 9 *M* 10, 6 *M* 80, 4 *M* 80 pf.). — Best views to the left.

Breslau (Freiburg Station), see p. 184. — 12½ M. *Canth.* At *Krieblowitz*, 3 M. to the S.E., is the mausoleum of Field-Marshal Blücher, who died here in 1819 at the age of 77.

18½ M. *Mettkau.* To the right is the château of *Borganie*, the property of Count Pinto.

30 M. **Königszelt** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction for the *Liegnitz-Frankenstein* railway (R. 39), derives its name ('king's tent') from the fact that Frederick the Great occupied a fortified camp near it, at *Bunzelwitz*, in 1761, during the Seven Years' War.

35 M. **Freiburg** (905 ft.; *Burg*, very fair; *Bear*), a small town (9900 inhab.) with several linen factories, is prettily situated on the hillside. On the opposite bank of the *Polsnitz* lies the straggling village of *Polsnitz.*

*Excursion to Schloss Fürstenstein. We follow the foot-path through the Gründel, along the Polsnitz, pass through the village of Polsnitz, and at the (¼ hr.) cross-roads ascend to the left to the (20 min.) Schloss. Another route leads by the above-mentioned village of Polsnitz to the (2 M.) *Inn zur Neuen Schweizerei*, a few hundred paces beyond which is the **Alte Schweizerei Restaurant*, both very fair.

***Schloss Fürstenstein**, the residence of the Prince of Pless, is charmingly situated on the E. side of the valley of the *Hellabach* or *Polsnitz*, and surrounded by extensive grounds. The château, erected in the Renaissance style in the 17th cent., has been entirely altered and sumptuously fitted up by the present proprietor (visitors usually admitted to the terraces in the prince's absence; tickets at Waldenburg). The tower commands a fine view.

A walk through the valley and back to Freiburg takes ca. 3 hrs. as follows. From the gate of the Schloss we descend to the left through the gardens to (1/4 hr.) the *Alte Schweizerei* (p. 207). Hence we ascend on the left bank of the Hellabach, through the deep and wooded ***Fürstensteiner Grund**, to the (40 min.) **Alte Burg**, a small imitation of a mediæval castle, with interesting old armour, etc. (fee 50 pf.). View from the tower (from the Alte Burg to Nieder-Salzbrunn, see below; 20 min.). We descend to (6 min.) the Hellabach, cross the rustic bridge, and ascend to the (1/4 hr.) *Luisenplatz* (view of the Schloss) and the (5 min.) *Charlottenplatz* (view of the valley). A few paces to the right is the *Mausoleum* and farther on (7 min.) is the *Riesengrab* (*View). — From the mausoleum we reach (3/4 hr.) Freiburg by descending to the left.

The line ascends in a wide circuit. 41 M. *Nieder-Salzbrunn;* hence to the Alte Burg (see above), 1/2 hr.

From Nieder-Salzbrunn to Dittersbach, 8 M., railway in 1/2 hr. (1 *M* 10, 80, 60 pf.) viâ (2 1/2 M.) **Altwasser** (1190 ft.; *Villa Nova; Seifert's*), a busy town with 12,100 inhab. (route by Wilhelmshöhe to Salzbrunn, 1 1/2 hr., see below), and (5 M.) **Waldenburg** (1385 ft.; *Schwarzes Ross*, good; *Löwe*), another manufacturing place with 15,100 inhab., the centre of a coal-mining district. — 8 M. *Dittersbach*, see p. 196.

The Schneekoppe is visible to the right in clear weather.

43 1/2 M. **Bad Salzbrunn.** — **Hotels.** Curhaus, R. 2 1/2-3, B. 1, D. from 1 3/4 *M;* Preussische Krone; Sonne; Deutscher Adler; Schwert, all with restaurants. Numerous *Lodging Houses.*

Baths 80 pf.-1 1/2 *M.* — *Visitors' Tax* 20 *M*, members of a family cheaper. — The station is 1 M. from the village (omn. 30 pf.).

Salzbrunn (1270 ft.), a village belonging to the Prince of Pless, stretches along the valley of the *Salzbach* for nearly 4 1/2 M. Bad Salzbrunn, the watering-place proper, lies quite at the upper end, about 3 M. from the first house. Its saline-alkaline waters were famed early in the 17th cent. for their efficacy in pulmonary and bowel complaints but afterwards fell into disuse. Salzbrunn has, however, regained its vogue (in 1900 there were 6600 patients). The principal drinking spring is the *Oberbrunnen*, which is enclosed by the *Elisenhalle*, in the pretty promenades of *Ober-Salzbrunn* (1335 ft.).

At the upper end of Salzbrunn, near the entrance to the village of *Hartau*, the road to Altwasser diverges to the left (E.). Walkers should take the route by the (2 M.) **Wilhelmshöhe* (1690 ft.; *View from the tower, adm. 10 pf.; inn); descent on the E. side to Altwasser (see above) in 20 min.

The **Zeisburg**, or *Czechhaus*, 1 1/2 hr. to the N.W. of Salzbrunn, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Zeis*. The road to it leads through the estate and village of *Adelsbach*. — To *Fürstenstein* viâ Nieder-Salzbrunn, and back, 4 1/2 hrs., see p. 207. — The **Sattelwald** (2555 ft.; restaurant), with an admirable view of the Silesian Mts., may be ascended in 3 hrs.; descent viâ Wittgendorf (p. 196). The first part of the ascent of the *Hochwald* (2742 ft.; fine view from the tower) is fatiguing.

The continuation of the line affords numerous beautiful views (to the left). Beyond (47 1/2 M.) *Conradstal* it describes a curve which brings it back to the vicinity of Ober-Salzbrunn.

52 1/2 M. **Fellhammer** is the junction for the railway from Kohlfurt to Glatz (p. 196), the first station on which, Gottesberg (p. 196),

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

is visible on the right. — Tunnel. — 58 M. **Schlesisch-Friedland** (1463 ft.; *Weisses Ross*), a well-built little town on the *Steine*, with 4800 inhab. and weaving factories. To *Adersbach*, see p. 206.

Diligence thrice daily (in ¾ hr.; 60 pf.) to (3 M.) **Görbersdorf** (1740 ft. *Seifert*), in a sheltered valley, frequented by consumptive patients (*Dr. Brehmer's Establishment*. R. from 1, board 6½ *M*, visitors' tax 25 *M*; *Dr. Römpler's*, R. 10-30 per week, board 42 *M*; visitors' tax 20 *M*; and others).

The Austrian frontier is now crossed. At (62 M.) **Halbstadt** (**Rail. Restaurant; Hôtel Meyer*) baggage is examined by the custom-house officers. Comp. *Baedeker's Austria*.

From Halbstadt to Nachod, 20 M., railway in 53 min. (fares 2 *K.* 68, 1 *K.* 87, 89 *h.*). — 5½ M. **Weckelsdorf** (*Rail. Restaurant*, very fair, with beds); hence to the Adersbach Rocks see p. 206. — 11 M. *Politz*; a route leads hence viâ Machau, Melden, and Nausenei to (3 hrs.) Carlsberg (see below).

21 M. **Nachod** (*Goldenes Lamm*, R. 2-3 *K.*; *Rail. Restaurant*), with a château once belonging to the Piccolomini family. From Nachod to *Lewin*, *Reinerz*, and *Glatz*, see p. 212; to *Cudowa*, see below. Comp. *Baedeker's Austria*.

From Halbstadt to Braunau and Mittelsteine, 15 M., railway in 1-1½ hr. (fares 2 *K.* 40, 1 *K.* 60, 80 *h.*). — 5½ M. **Braunau** (1329 ft.; *Keibl zur Traube*; *Leo*; *Jarosch*, all good), a small town of 7000 inhab. in an open valley, with a handsome Benedictine abbey. The church, built in 1683, contains numerous frescoes and a few good altar-pieces. — 15 M. *Mittelsteine*, see p. 197.

From Braunau to the Heuscheuer viâ the Stern, 5-6 hrs. About 3 M. to the W. of Braunau is the village of *Weckersdorf*, from the W. end of which (guide-post) a route, leading past the Amerika Inn, ascends to the (¾ hr.) *Marien-Capelle* on the top of the *Stern* (2210 ft.; restaurant), which commands a fine view. About 1 M. from this point are the *Weckersdorf Rocks*, a 'Felsenstadt' resembling those of Adersbach and Weckelsdorf. A visit (with guide, 1 *K.*) to this labyrinth occupies nearly 2 hrs. — From the Stern a route leads to the (3 hrs.) *Heuscheuer* (see below), viâ (20 min.) *Groß-Labney*, 1/4 hr. *Dürrengrund*, ¾ hr. *Bielai*, 1/4 hr. *Melden*, ½ hr. *Nausenei*, and (½ hr.) *Passendorf*.

From Braunau to Nachod, a drive of 6 hrs. (22 M.; carr. with one horse to Carlsberg about 12, to Cudowa about 18 *M*; carriages are not always to be had at Carlsberg). The road crosses the Prussian frontier near *Scheibau*, and soon reaches (6 M.) **Wünschelburg** (1270 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Nitzsche*), a small town with 2100 inhab. on the *Kaltwasser*, near *Albendorf*, a resort of pilgrims. — The road to the Heuscheuer turns off to the W. a little short of Wünschelburg, skirts the mountain to the right, and gradually ascends to (2 hrs.) *Carlsberg* (2296 ft.; Post; Stiebler), on the S. side of the Grosse Heuscheuer (thence to the top ½-¾ hr.).

The ***Heuscheuer** (2985 ft.; *Schweizerhaus*; comp. Map, p. 211) rises about 500 ft. above the lofty plain. The grotesque rock-formations here have various whimsical names (walk through them, with guide, without whom visitors are not allowed to enter, ½-1 hr.; fee, ½-1 *M*). Fine view from the *Tafelstein*. The highest point is the *Grossvaterstuhl* (3020 ft.), a seat hollowed out in a small rocking stone. *View from the adjacent belvedere.

Beyond Carlsberg the road descends rapidly to (7½ M.) **Cudowa** (1270 ft.; *Cur-Hôtel*, pens. 5-10 *M*; *Goldener Stern*), a pretty and well-equipped little spa (3700 visitors), with strong alkaline springs, containing arsenic, used principally for bathing ('champagne baths') but also for drinking. There are several good points of view in the vicinity.

The road from Cudowa to (4½ M.) *Nachod* (see above) joins that from Glatz at (¾ M.) the village of *Sackisch* (p. 212).

38. From Breslau to Glatz and Mittelwalde.

Railway to *Glatz*, 58 M., in 2½ hrs. (fares 7 *M* 60, 5 *M* 70, 3 *M* 80 pf.); to *Mittelwalde*, 81 M., in 3¾ hrs. (10 *M* 40, 7 *M* 80, 5 *M* 20 pf.). No express trains. Best views to the right.

Breslau, see p. 184. — 23 M. *Strehlen* (Fürst Blücher), with 8900 inhab., on the *Ohlau*, which the train ascends.

45 M. **Camenz** (*Rail. Restaurant; Schwarzer Adler*, R. 1½-2 *M*), on the Neisse, the junction for the line between Liegnitz and Neisse (R. 39). Camenz once possessed a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1249 and suppressed in 1810. An inscription in the choir of the church records a tradition that Frederick the Great escaped capture by the hostile Croatians here in 1745 by assuming the garb of a monk.

On the neighbouring *Hartaberg* rises the imposing modern Gothic château of Prince Albert of Prussia; in the park behind it fountains play on Sun. and Thurs. from 3 to 5 p.m. — A light railway runs from Camenz to (7½ M.) *Reichenstein* (Post), with its arsenic mines, whence a road leads to (12 M.) *Bad Landeck* (see p. 211). Pedestrians should choose the route through the *Schlacken-Tal* and past the *Rosenkranz Chapel* (tavern), a walk of 5 hrs.

52 M. **Wartha** (850 ft.; *Sonne; Goldener Stern*), a small town (1200 inhab.). A steep path ascends to the *Chapel of St. Anna* on the *Warthaberg* (1840 ft.), which attracts numerous pilgrims (*View). Near the town the Neisse forces its passage through a rocky pass, formed by the spurs of the Schneeberg and Eulen-Gebirge. Tunnel.

58 M. **Glatz** (843 ft.; *Kaiserhof*, R. 2-3, D. 1½ *M*; *Weisses Lamm*, well spoken of; *Stadt Rom; Stadtbahnhof; Neu-Breslau; Rail. Restaurant*, good), a strongly-fortified town on the Neisse, with 14,900 inhab., is commanded by the conspicuous keep of the old castle, 300 ft. above it (tickets of admission at the commandant's office, in the Ring, 50 pf.). — Excursion to the Glatzer Gebirge, see p. 211. — From Glatz to Kohlfurt, see R. 32.

70 M. **Habelschwerdt** (1200 ft.; *Drei Karpfen*, R. 1½-2½, B. ½, D. 1¼ *M*, good; *Deutsches Haus*, similar charges), a district-town with 6100 inhab., pleasantly situated on the Neisse, 1 M. from the station. The *Chapel of St. Florian*, ¾ M. distant, affords a fine view; another admirable point of view is the **Dohlenberg* (1910 ft.), 4 M. to the W., beyond the *Weistritz* and the (2½ M.) *Wüstung* (inn). — Omnibus to Wölfelsgrund (p. 211).

73 M. *Langenau*, ¾ M. from the pleasant little **Bad Langenau** (1170 ft.; *Curhaus; Annahof; Jägerhof*), with chalybeate and mud baths. There are several good points of view in the neighbourhood.

81 M. **Mittelwalde** (1310 ft.; *Goldener Stern*, R. 1½-3 *M*), the Prussian frontier-station, picturesquely situated. The Austrian N.W. Railway runs hence to (56 M.; in 4 hrs.) *Königgrätz*, etc. Pleasant excursions may be taken to **Burg Littitz, Pottenstein, Grulich*, the *Schwedenschanze*, etc.

Cenér. Inst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
REICHENSTEIN
GLATZ
Eisersdorf
Ullersdorf
Kunzendorf
Raiersdorf
LANDECK
Schönau
Neudorf
Schönfeld
Kühberge
Winkeldorf
Konradswalde
Schreckendorf
Seitenberg
Kieslingswalde
Wölfelsdorf
Wölfelsgrund
Langenau
Ebersdorf
Neudorf
Großer Schneeberg
Kleiner Schneeberg
Urnitz
Urnitzberg
Mittelberg
Ottenstein
Heuberg
Weißwasser
Martinsberg
Johannisberg
Wilhelmsthal
Rammitz
Spitzigberg
Urichkoppe
Follmersdorf
Heinrichswalde
Heinzendorf
Ober-Hannsdorf
Nieder-Hannsdorf
Marxdorf
Droschkau
Schatzlarer Koppe
Richtersgrund
Leuthen
Thalheim
Ober-Thalheim
Alt-Waltersdorf
Neu-Waltersdorf
Olbersdorf
Compersdorf
Tschirnhaus
Wolfsberg
Kreuzberg
Schindelberg
Mühlberg
Schwarzeberg
Glückgrund
Mückengrund
Wolfsgrund
Neuhäuser
Schwarzer See
Teufelsgrund
Steinberg
Zopfen
Rosenkranz
Heidelberg
Wagnerstein
Voigtsberg
Oberschaun
Laitzenberg
Spieglitz
Michaelsthal
Neudeck
Josefsthal
Jachel-B.
Targraben
Bucklings B.
Schmeer-B.
Gr. Jauers-B.
Jauers-B.
Kahle B.
Hohlbg.
Heidel-B.
Wagner-St.
Heidelbg.
Schaltasterkoppe
Fischerkoppe
Wolfs-K.
Ob. Baumnitz
Peters-B.
Harte-B.
Kolbe-B.
Lerchenfeld
Blauer B.
Neustift
Viehwiesen
Ob. Mühl B.
Frosch-graben
Gulgen-B.
Stehlgrund
Dürre-B.
Kapelle B.
Hendl
Schindler-B.
Johannisberg
Schwarze-B.
Die Kolle
Mühl-B.
Fluß
Riemer K.
Mittel-B.
Großer Schneeberg
Saw-B.
Lauterbacher Felsen
Kilom. 1:200000
Engl. M.

The Glatzer Gebirge.

The finest points among the Glatzer Gebirge, or Glatz Mts., may all be visited from Glatz within two days. — 1st Day. By railway to *Landeck* and *Seitenberg;* walk through the *Klessengrund* and ascend the *Schneeberg*, spending the night at the Schweizerei or the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Turm. 2nd Day. Walk to the *Wölfelsfall* and *Mariaschnee* and thence viâ *Wölfelsdorf* to *Habelschwerdt* or *Bad Langenau.* — Guides may be dispensed with. Porter, 3-4 *M* per day, or 2 *M* and food.

Railway from Glatz to Seitenberg, 20 M., in 2 hrs. (fares 1 *M* 90, 1 *M* 30 pf.). — 8 M. *Ullersdorf* (Winkler; Heimann), with a château of Count Magnis and a large flax-spinning factory. Beside the road is a cast-iron obelisk, 82 ft. high, erected to Queen Louisa in 1802. — 15½ M. **Landeck** (1480 ft.; *Blauer Hirsch; Deutscher Kaiser*), a town with 3500 inhab., on the *Biele*. About ½ M. to the S.E. lie the **Baths of Landeck** (1530 ft.; *Schlössel; Düppeler Hof; Mercur; Krone; Weisser Löwe; Luisenhof;* visitors' tax 15-25 *M*), with warm sulphureous springs (68-84°), known as early as the 13th cent., and used both internally and externally (4500 patients yearly). Beautiful shady grounds.

Among the walks may be mentioned the *Marienhöhe* (10 min.); the *Waldtempel* (10 min.), amidst beautiful pines (restaurant); ½ hr. to the S. the *Schollenstein* (1770 ft.); farther off, the *Hohenzollerfels* (2165 ft.; ¾ hr.), with fine view; still more extensive view from the *Dreiecker* (2526 ft.; 1 hr.), stretching to the Giant Mts.; the ruin of *Karpenstein* (2570 ft.; 1 hr.), with tower; view of Landeck from the *Galgenberg* (¼ hr.), and still finer from the *Ueberschaar*, a basaltic rock, ¾ hr. to the N.E. — A pleasant drive from Landeck viâ *Seitenberg* to the (9 M.) rustic inn on the *Puhu* (2950 ft.), and thence straight on to (2¼ M.) a marble guide-post, showing the route straight on to Mariaschnee, and to the left to (3 M.) the *Wölfelsgrund* (see below; carr. with two horses 18 *M*).

17½ M. *Olbersdorf*, with a hydropathic. — 20 M. *Seitenberg* (Nassauer Hof), with a fish-breeding establishment.

From Seitenberg we may walk on to *Altmohrau*, and bearing to the right (S.W.), through the *Klessengrund* to the (4 hrs.) *Schweizerei* (3995 ft.; fair inn), beyond which we reach the top of the **Schneeberg**. On the summit (4660 ft.) stands the *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Turm* (100 ft. high; restaurant with rooms), affording a view of the basin of Glatz, the Silesian plain, the Altvater-Gebirge (to the E.), and the wild valleys of the March and its affluents which rise here towards the south.

About ¼ hr. from the Schweizerei is a finger-post, whence we descend in ½ hr. to the W. to the upper **Wölfelsgrund**; ½ hr. farther down the valley is joined by another valley lying more to the N.; 1½ hr. (from the Schweizerei) the picturesque *Wölfelsfall* (*Inn zur guten Laune, with steps descending to the fall, R. from 10 *M* per week, board 3½ *M* per day; Forelle; omn. to Habelschwerdt 1 *M*), which is precipitated from a height of 80 ft. into a narrow rocky basin, whence it escapes through a deep gorge into the plain.

We may now drive in 1 hr. viâ *Wölfelsdorf* to *Ebersdorf;* pedestrians, however, should make a short circuit (¾ hr.) to the N., in order to visit the conspicuous pilgrimage-chapel of **Mariaschnee*, or 'Spitziger Berg' (2460 ft.; Schöne Aussicht), situated on a

sharp ridge, and commanding a magnificent prospect. Extensive panorama from the 'observatory' 10 min. above the chapel (key kept at the chapel). From the chapel to Habelschwerdt 2½ hrs., to Langenau (p. 210) 3 hrs.; the keeper of the chapel acts as guide if desired.

From Glatz to Nachod (28 M.). Railway to (12½ M.) *Rückers* (1 hr.; fares 1 *M* 20, 80 pf.), diligence thence to (3 M.) *Stadt Reinerz* four times daily in ¾ hr., thence to (5½ M.) *Lewin* twice daily in 1¼ hr., and thence to (7 M.) *Nachod* daily in 1½ hr. — The railway runs viâ (8½ M.) *Alt-Heide* (Curhaus; Tiroler Hof), a small watering-place with chalybeate springs. 12½ M. *Rückers* (Germania).

15½ M. **Reinerz** (*Schwarzer Bär*, R. from 1½, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Deutsches Haus*), a small town of 2900 inhabitants. The Roman Catholic church contains a curious pulpit, representing the whale that swallowed Jonah. Reinerz is connected by an avenue as well as by the road with (1 M.) **Bad Reinerz** (1820 ft.; *Park Hotel*, new, R. 1½-5, D. 1½-2, pens. 5-6 *M*, with dependance; *Germania*, R. 1½-5, D. 1¼-2, pens. from 4 *M*; numerous lodging-houses and restaurants; visitors' tax 20 *M*), a favourite watering-place (1000 visitors), with alkaline springs, which are efficacious in nervous disorders, poverty of blood, and the like. Charming environs. The *Hohe Mense* (2870 ft.), 2½ hrs. to the S., commands an extensive view towards Bohemia; we may return thence viâ *Grunwald* and the *Seefelder*, a high-lying moor.

21 M. (5½ M. from Reinerz) *Lewin* (1380 ft.; Schmidt; Mader; Deutsches Haus). Passing *Gellenau*, *Sackisch* (road to Cudowa and the Heuscheuer, see p. 209), and *Schlanei*, we cross the Austrian frontier. — 28 M. *Nachod* (p. 209

39. From Liegnitz to Königszelt, Neisse, and Kandrzin.

136 M. Railway in 6-8 hrs. (fares 17 *M* 70, 13 *M* 20, 8 *M* 90 pf.).

Liegnitz, see p. 183. The line crosses the Katzbach, and between (4 M.) *Neuhof* and (9½ M.) *Brechelshof* intersects the field of the *Battle of the Katzbach*, in which, on 26th Aug., 1813, Blücher signally defeated the French under Macdonald. Near this spot Duke Henry II. of Liegnitz defeated the heathen Mongolians in 1241, but fell in the battle. His mother St. Hedwig erected a chapel here, round which the monastery of *Wahlstatt*, now a military school, afterwards grew up. — 13 M. *Jauer* (pop. 13,000) is noted for its sausages. — 25 M. *Striegau* (730 ft.; Deutscher Kaiser), a town with 12,900 inhab. and a church of the 13-14th cent., is famous for the victory gained by Frederick the Great over the Austrians and Saxons, commanded by Prince Charles of Lorraine, in 1745; the battle, however, is better known as that of *Hohenfriedberg*, where the Austrians took refuge. On the 'Siegeshöhe' (rfmts.) is a memorial tower.

Branch-line to (12½ M.) **Bolkenhain** (115 ft.; *Burg*; *Schwarzer Adler*), a pleasant little town with 3900 inhab., commanded on the S.W. by the ruins of the *Bolkoburg* (view from the tower). About 2 M. to the N.E. is the interesting ruin of *Schweinhaus*, in the early Renaissance style. The line goes on to (10½ M.) *Merzdorf* (p. 196).

29 M. **Königszelt**, see p. 207. The train skirts the village of *Bunzelwitz* (p. 207) and crosses a long viaduct.

35 M. **Schweidnitz** (*Thamm*, at the station, R. 2-5, B. ¾, D. ¾ *M*, good; *Goldene Krone*, good; *Goldener Scepter*, both in the

market-place, R. 1½-2½, D. 1½ *M*; *Deutsches Haus)*, a town with 28,400 inhab., formerly the capital of a principality of the same name (since 1741 Prussian), is prettily situated on the left bank of the *Weistritz*. In the Wilhelm-Platz, near the station, is the *Post Office*. The tower (328 ft.) of the *Roman Catholic Church* commands an admirable prospect. The *Friedens-Kirche* was completed in 1658. The old fortifications were removed in 1862 and partly converted into promenades. The beer of the place (*Bierhalle*, with garden, in the Wilhelm-Platz) is famous, especially the 'Schwarze Schöps', which was largely exported in the 16th century.

A pleasant excursion (diligence twice daily viâ Kynau to Wüste-Waltersdorf, see below; carr. & pair to Charlottenbrunn 12 *M* and fee) may be taken from Schweidnitz to Jacobsdorf (see below) and then by the high-road to *Weistritz* and (6½ M.) *Breitenhain*. Pedestrians should there quit the road, which leads on to (1½ M.) Kynau, cross the bridge to the left, and follow the pleasant wooded valley of the *Weistritz*, here called the **Schlesier-Tal*. At the *Talmühle*, about 1 M. from the bridge, the *Mühlbach-Tal*, another picturesque dale, opens to the left, while the 'Karetenweg' ascends to the right to the extensive and well preserved ruin of *Kynsburg* (1475 ft.; inn), near *Kynau* (Kynsburg). From Kynau to *Charlottenbrunn* (p. 196), 4½ M., highroad.

Railway to *Zobten* and *Breslau*, see p. 190.

37 M. *Jacobsdorf*. On a hill to the left, close to the line, is a red chapel in which Field-Marshal Moltke (d. 1891) is buried.

47 M. **Reichenbach** *(Schwarzer Adler*, ½ M. from the station, R. 2, B. ½, D. 1¾ *M*; *Goldene Krone)*, a town of 15,100 inhab., is historically interesting as the scene of a victory gained by the Prussians over Daun in 1762.

The **Eulen-Gebirge**, a picturesque mountain-district, may be visited from Reichenbach as follows: by light railway to *Mittel-Peterswaldau* (Krone), with a château of Count Stolberg; thence on foot to (1½ M.) *Steinseifersdorf* (Inn zur Ulbrichshöhe), and through the *Schmiedegrund* to (4½ M.) the *Gasthof zu den Sieben Kurfürsten*, at the highest point (2460 ft.) of the road. We then follow a path (red and white marks) to the left to (1 hr.) the **Hohe Eule* (3325 ft.; adm. to view-tower 15 pf.), the culminating point of the group, and descend in ¾-1 hr. to the manufacturing village of *Wüste-Waltersdorf* (Lehmann's Inn), which lies 7½ M. by high-road (or 4½ M. by forest-path) from *Wüste-Giersdorf* (p. 196).

For Neurode we proceed viâ *Ober-Peterswaldau* to (1½ M.) *Steinkunzendorf* (inns), and to the (¾ hr.) *Hausdorfer Kreuz* (2625 ft.), *Reimskoppe*, *Sonnenkoppe*, **Ascherkoppe*, and the forester's house in the *Tränkegrund*. Thence to *Neurode* (p. 197) in 1¾ hr.

From Reichenbach to Silberberg, 16 M., light railway in 1¼ hr. — 4½ M. *Ober-Langenbielau* (Preussischer Hof; Schwert), the largest village (19,600 inhab.) in Silesia. — 16 M. **Silberberg** *(Prinz von Preussen)* is a small town, with disused fortifications largely hewn in the living rock. — The line is being continued to Mittelsteine (p. 197).

55 M. *Gnadenfrei*, a Moravian colony.

61 M. **Frankenstein** *(Umlauf)*, a small town with 7900 inhab., is situated in the most fertile district in Silesia. The *Schlossberg*, crowned with an extensive ruin, commands a beautiful view of the Eulen-Gebirge and Silberberg.

66 M. **Camenz**, the junction for the Breslau and Glatz railway (R. 38). — The train follows the course of the *Neisse*.

89 M. **Neisse** *(Kaiserhof*, R. $2^1/_2$-$3^1/_2$, B. $^3/_4$, D. $1^3/_4$ *M; Drei Kronen*, R. 2-3 *M; Weisser Schwan)*, a pleasant town, with 24,300 inhab. and a military academy, in a pretty district on the *Neisse*. In the Ring, or market-place, rise the *Rathaus*, with a tower 240 ft. in height, the *Stadthaus*, and the *Kämmerei* (1604, restored in 1890). The Roman Catholic *Church of St. James*, completed in 1430, was restored in 1542 and 1896. The *Kreuz-Kirche*, distinguished by its two towers and ornamented with frescoes, dates from 1715. The *Museum* contains a few antiquities (Sun., 11-12.30). The poet *Joseph von Eichendorff*, who died here in 1857 and is buried in the Jerusalemer-Kirchhof, is commemorated by a monument. Pleasant promenades to the *Davidshöhe* and the *Sellerie* (restaurant), two picturesque view-points.

From Neisse to Oppeln (p. 215), 32 M., railway in $2^3/_4$ hrs. — Branch-line to *Brieg* (29 M., in $1^1/_4$ hr.), see p. 215.

97 M. *Deutsch-Wette*, where a branch-line diverges for *Ziegenhals* (for Troppau and Olmütz; see *Baedeker's Austria*).

107 M. *Neustadt* (Goldenes Kreuz, R. 2 *M*), with 20,100 inhab.; 116 M. *Deutsch-Rasselwitz*, junction for *Leobschütz* and *Ratibor* (p. 215; $31^1/_2$ M. in $1^1/_2$ hr.).

The train crosses the *Hotzenplotz* near (121 M.) **Ober-Glogau** *(Spenner*, R. 2-4 *M; Glück)*, a town of 5600 inhab., with the château of Count Oppersdorff, built in the 13th cent. and containing interesting works of art and antiquities.

133 M. **Cosel** *(Kronprinz)*, a town with 7100 inhab., on the left bank of the Oder, formerly the capital of a duchy and fortified down to 1874. Monument in memory of the defence of the town against the French in 1807. Promenades on the site of the old fortifications.

We now cross the Oder. — 136 M. *Kandrzin*, the junction of the Breslau and Oderberg railway (see R. 40).

40. From Breslau to Oderberg *(Vienna)* and to Beuthen.

Railway to (112 M.) *Oderberg* in 3-5 hrs. (fares 14 *M* 70, 11 *M* 10, 7 *M* 40 pf.; express 16 *M* 50, 12 *M* 30, 8 *M* 60 pf.); to (284 M.) *Vienna* in 9 hrs. (fares 39 *M* 50, 27 *M* 60, 16 *M* 30 pf.). — Railway to (120 M.) *Beuthen* in ca. 5 hrs. (fares 13 *M* 20, 9 *M* 90, 6 *M* 60 pf.).

Breslau, see p. 184. — 16 M. *Ohlau* (pop. 9200; Löwe), a small town on the Oder, with extensive tobacco-fields. Steamboat to Breslau (see p. 185). — To the right, near Brieg, rises the church of *Mollwitz*, where the Austrians were defeated by Frederick the Great in 1741.

26 M. **Brieg** *(Goldenes Lamm*, good; *Reichskrone; Goldener Löwe)*, a town of 24,100 inhabitants, on the Oder. The old **Schloss* of the princes of Brieg was begun under Duke Frederick II. in 1544, and completed by Italian architects in the most tasteful Renaissance style in 1547-86. The finest part of the building is the portal, constructed of sandstone and covered with figures and rich ornamentation. The carriage-approach and the court-yard are

highly interesting in point of architecture. The plain yet picturesque *Rathaus* and the *Gymnasium* or grammar-school also date from the 16th century. The most noteworthy churches are the Prot. *Nicolai-Kirche*, and the Roman Catholic *Hedwigs-Kirche*. — Branch-line to *Neisse* (p. 214).

The Oder is crossed at (51 M.) **Oppeln** (*Form's Hotel*, R. from 2, B. 3/4, D. 2 1/2 *M*; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Central*), the seat of government for Upper Silesia, with 30,100 inhabitants. The only relic of the old *Château* of the Dukes of Silesia is a tower incorporated with the gymnasium. The *New Château*, on an island in the Oder, was founded in the 14th cent., and is now occupied by government officials. The *Adalbert-Capelle* is said to have been founded by Adalbert, Bishop of Prague (995). We are now in Polish-speaking territory. — Branch-lines to *Neisse*, see p. 214; to *Tarnowitz* viâ *Vossowska* (p. 216); to *Beuthen* (p. 216) in 2 1/4 hrs.; to *Namslau* (p. 216) in 2 1/4 hrs.

The main line next skirts the *Annaberg* (with a celebrated pilgrimage-church). — 76 M. **Kandrzin** (*Rail. Restaurant*, good), the junction of the Cosel and Liegnitz line (see p. 214).

From Kandrzin to Cracow, 100 M., railway in 5 hrs. — 23 M. **Gleiwitz** (*Schlesischer Hof*, R. 1 1/2-3, D. 2 *M*; *Schwarzer Adler*: *Goldene Gans*, very fair), an old town with 52,400 inhab. and a fine church. A busy mining and manufacturing district is now traversed. 32 M. *Morgenrot* is the junction for *Tarnowitz* (p. 216). — 40 M. *Kattowitz* (Grand Hôt. Wiener), with 31,700 inhab., is the junction for *Nendza* (see below) and also for *Dzieditz* (p. 216). Beyond (46 M.) *Myslowitz* the train crosses the Austrian frontier. 100 M. *Cracow*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

The Vienna train continues its route towards the S. — 87 M. *Hammer*. — 91 M. *Nendza* (railway to Kattowitz, see above). The train crosses to the left bank of the Oder.

95 M. **Ratibor** (*Prinz von Preussen*, R. 2-3, B. 3/4, D. 2 *M*; *Rahner's*, near the station, R. 2-3, D. 1 1/2 *M*, very fair; *Knittel*, well spoken of), with 25,200 inhab., possesses a handsome courthouse by Schinkel, a beautifully situated château, and a fine Gothic church (13th cent.). Pleasant walk to the (4 M.) *Stadtwald* (view). — Railway to *Deutsch-Rasselwitz* (p. 214).

The train again crosses the Oder, which here forms the boundary between Prussia and Austria, and stops at (112 M.) *Oderberg*, the seat of the Austrian custom-house authorities. — From Oderberg to *Vienna*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

From Breslau to Beuthen (fares, p. 214). — 7 1/2 M. *Hundsfeld*, the junction for *Trebnitz*, with the Hedwigsbad (chalybeate baths); light railway to Breslau. — 8 M. *Sibyllenort*, with a fine château and park of the King of Saxony. — 20 M. **Oels** (*Goldener Adler*, R. 2-4, D. 1 1/2 *M*; *Hirsch*), a pleasant town (pop. 10,600), on the *Oelsa*, once the capital of a principality, which formerly belonged to the Dukes of Brunswick and passed to Prussia in 1884. The *Schloss*, built in the 16-17th cent. and restored in 1894, has

an extensive park. Branch-line to Gnesen (p. 182). — 37 M. *Namslau*, near which is *Minkowsky*, where General Seidlitz died in 1773. — From (59 M.) *Kreuzburg* (pop. 10,200; Fürst Bismarck, R. $1^1/_2$-2 *M*; Stadt Warschau) a railway runs to the N. to *Posen* (p. 180; 125 M. in ca. 5 hrs.), and a loop-line viâ *Vossowska* (p. 215) to Lublinitz. — $90^1/_2$ M. *Lublinitz*. — 111 M. *Tarnowitz* (Glufke's), a mining town with 11,900 inhabitants. — 120 M. **Beuthen** *(Skroch's; Krüger's; Prinz von Preussen*, R. 2-6, D. 2 *M)*, with 51,400 inhab., the capital of a district and centre of the important Upper Silesian mining industry. The line runs on to *Schoppinitz* (for Warsaw) and *Dzieditz* (for Cracow and Vienna), see *Baedeker's Austria*.

41. From Breslau to Dresden.

164 M. Railway. Express in $5^1/_2$ hrs. (fares 24 *M* 50, 18 *M* 20, 12 *M* 80 pf.)

From Breslau to (85 M.) *Kohlfurt* (*Rail. Restaurant, D. $1^1/_2$ *M*), see R. 32.

From Kohlfurt to Sorau, $25^1/_2$ M., railway in $^3/_4$-1 hr. — 20 M. *Hansdorf* is the junction for Glogau (p. 180) and Lissa (p. 182). — $25^1/_2$ M. **Sorau** (*Goldener Stern*, R. 2-2½, B. $^3/_4$ *M*; *Brose*; U.S. consular agent) is an industrial town with 15,900 inhab. and a royal Schloss.

102 M. **Görlitz**, see p. 192. To the left rises the *Landskrone* (p. 194). — 105 M. *Reichenbach*, the last Prussian town.

114 M. **Löbau** (872 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; * Wettiner Hof*), the oldest of the six allied towns of Upper Lusatia (see below), which entered into a league here in 1346, is a busy place with 9600 German inhabitants. The neighbouring country is peopled with Wends, a Slavonic race differing from their German neighbours in language, customs, and dress, and numbering about 130,000 in Upper Lusatia. The town lies at the foot of the *Löbauer Berg* (1420 ft.; inn and view-tower at the top, 660 ft. above the town and 1 hr. from the station).

From Löbau to Zittau, 21 M., railway in $1^1/_4$ hr. (fares 2 *M* 10, 1 *M* 40 pf.; no first class). — 10 M. **Herrnhut** (**Gasthof der Brüder-Gemeinde*, R. $1^1/_2$-$2^1/_2$ *M*), a pleasant little place with 1200 inhab., was founded in 1722 by several families from Moravia who belonged to the Moravian brotherhood ('Herrnhuter'), and had quitted their country on account of their religion. The site was presented to the exiles by Count Zinzendorf (d. 1760), the proprietor. The Moravian meeting-house contains an ethnographical museum (adm. 50 pf.). View from the *Hutberg* (1195 ft.). — At ($13^1/_2$ M.) *Ober-Oderwitz* your line joins that from Bischofswerda and Ebersbach (p. 218). — 21 M. *Zittau*, see p. 194.

About $^3/_4$ M. to the S. of (122 M.) *Pommritz* lies the village of *Hochkirch*, memorable as the scene of one of the bloodiest and most disastrous battles fought by Frederick the Great (14th Oct., 1758).

Marshal Keith, Frederick's well-known general, fell in this battle. He was the son of Lord Keith, and an adherent of the Pretender. After the battle of Sheriffmuir he was branded as a Jacobite, and obliged to quit Great Britain. He afterwards entered the Russian service, in which he greatly distinguished himself, and attained the rank of field-marshal. Having resigned his appointment he repaired to Berlin, where Frederick the Great

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes

nominated him a Prussian marshal and governor of Berlin. In 1776 Sir Robert Keith, British ambassador at Vienna, erected a monument in the church at Hochkirch to the memory of his kinsman, whose remains had been transferred to the garrison church at Berlin in 1759. Comp. 'A Fallen Star', by Charles Lowe.

A favourite point of view is the *Czorneboh (*i.e.* black god; 1817 ft.), a summit in the range which stretches to the S. of Hochkirch, 4½ M. to the S.W. of Pommritz (carr. to *Wuischke*, then on foot in ¾ hr.). At the top are a tower and inn. At the foot of the tower lies a huge block of granite, said to be an altar of the ancient heathen Wends. Fine view of the populous and fertile plain of Upper Lusatia.

129 M. **Bautzen.** — **Hotels.** Weintraube (Pl. a; B, 2), R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 2 *M.*, good; Weisses Ross (Pl. b; B, 3); *Gude* (Pl. c; C, 4), at the station; Krone (Pl. d; C, 2), R. 1½, D. 1¼ *M.* — **Restaurants.** *Ratskeller*, in the Gewandhaus (Pl. B, 2); *Bier-Palast*, corner of Tuchmachergasse and Moltke-Str. (Pl. C, 3); *Fuchsbau*, Hintere Reichen-Str. (Pl. B, 2); *Railway Restaurant*. — Cab from the station, 50 pf.; per hr. 2 *M.* — Post Office (Pl. C, 3), Bismarck-Str.

Bautzen (720 ft.), the busy capital of the Saxon Upper Lusatia (26,000 inhab.), is situated on a height above the *Spree*. In the large *Corn Market* (Pl. B, 3) are situated the *Theatre* and the *Reichen-Turm* (Pl. 11), on the exterior of which is a Monument of Emp. Rudolf II., erected in 1611. Behind the theatre is the clubhouse of the *Macica Serbska*, containing a Wendish museum.

The centre of the old town is occupied by the *Principal Market Place* (Pl. B, 2). To the left is the *Gewandhaus*, a handsome building of 1883 (entr. Innere Lauen-Str.), containing the *Public Library* and the *Stieber Museum*, with antiquities and pictures (Wed. 2-4, 20 pf., at other times 50 pf.; catalogue 20 pf.).

The *Rathaus*, in the Fleischmarkt (Pl. B, 2), contains a fine staircase and portraits of the burgomasters of the last 400 years. The *Church of St. Peter*, also in the Fleischmarkt, built in 1441-54 and restored in 1885, has been used since 1635 by the Roman Catholics and Protestants in common. In front of it is a fountain monument (Pl. 1) to *Elector John George I.* (d. 1656), erected in 1867.

The stone head on the *Nicolai-Pforte* (Pl. 4; B, 2) is said to be a portrait of a town-clerk who tried to betray the town to the Hussites in 1429 and was condemned to be drawn and quartered. Beyond the *Landhaus* (Pl. 3; A, 2), or Hall of the Estates, in the Schloss-Str., rises *Schloss Ortenburg* (Pl. A, 2; 1635), situated on an eminence on the Spree and now containing government-offices. On the tower is a lifesize figure of Matthew Corvinus of Hungary (1483). The chamber of the District Court is embellished with a fine stucco ceiling, with scenes from Lusatian history.

On the left bank of the Spree rises the *Proitschenberg* (Pl. A, 2), a good point of view, where a popular festival is celebrated at Easter. — From Bautzen to *Schandau*, see p. 253.

The valley of the Spree is now crossed by a long viaduct, which affords a fine retrospect of Bautzen. 142 M. *Bischofswerda* (pop. 6600). About 3 M. to the N. lies *Rammenau*, the birthplace of *J. G. Fichte* (in 1762), with a monument to his memory.

From Bischofswerda to Zittau, 40 M., railway in 2½ hrs. (by another route 46½ M., in 3 hrs.). — From (24 M.) *Ebersbach* the Bohemian N. Railway goes on to (11 M.) *Kreibitz*, the junction of the line from *Tetschen* (p. 252). At (28½ M.) *Eibau* the longer route to Zittau viâ *Warnsdorf* (junction for Bodenbach, p. 252) diverges. — At (36 M.) *Scheibe* the two routes reunite. — 40 M. *Zittau*, see p. 194.

151 M. *Arnsdorf.*

From Arnsdorf to Lübbenau, 59 M., railway in 4 hrs. — 15½ M. **Kamenz** (*Goldener Hirsch*, R. 1¾-3, B. ¾ *M*; *Goldener Stern*), with 9700 inhab., was the birthplace of Lessing (in 1729), to whom a colossal bust, by Knauer, was erected near the Wendish church in 1863. The house of his parents is denoted by an inscription. View from the tower on the *Hutberg*, ¾ M. from the town. About 6 M. to the S.E. of Kamenz is the Cistercian monastery of *Marienstern*, founded in 1264, with late-Gothic cloisters and old stained glass. — From Kamenz the train runs on to *Hohenbocka*, *Senftenberg*, *Kalau*, and (59 M.) *Lübbenau* (p. 191).

From Arnsdorf to Pirna (p. 251), 13 M., railway in 40 minutes.

154 M. *Radeberg* (Grüne Tanne), a town with 12,900 inhab. and an old château, 1½ M. to the N. of which, in the midst of fragrant pine-woods, lies the small *Augustusbad*, with a chalybeate spring.

164 M. *Dresden*, see p. 219.

42. From Berlin to Dresden.

a. Viâ Zossen.

112 M. Express in 3 hrs. (fares 16 *M* 30, 12 *M* 20, 8 *M* 50 pf.); ordinary trains in 4½ hrs. (fares 14 *M* 50, 10 *M* 90, 7 *M* 30 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. Departure from the Anhalt Station. — Unimportant stations. — 20½ M. *Zossen;* connected with Berlin by a military railway. — 46½ M. *Uckro*. 4½ M. (light railway) from *Luckau* (Goldener Ring), with 4400 inhab., and a pretty Gothic brick church of the 14th cent., frequently restored. — At (64 M.) *Dobrilugk-Kirchhain* (with an old Cistercian convent-church) the train crosses the Halle-Cottbus-Guben line (p. 289), and at (76 M.) *Elsterwerda* the Kohlfurt-Rosslau line (p. 183). A branch-line also runs from Elsterwerda to Riesa (p. 271). — 88 M. *Grossenhain* (Hôtel de Saxe; Goldene Kugel, R. 1¼-2¼, D. 1¾ *M*), with 12,100 inhab. and important cloth factories, the junction for Frankfort on the Oder (p. 179) and Priestewitz (p. 271). — 97 M. *Weinböhla;* 106 M. *Radebeul* (p. 271). — 109 M. **Dresden** (p. 219), Neustadt Station; the trains go on to the (112 M.) Central Station (p. 219).

b. Viâ Jüterbog-Rödbrau.

119 M. Express in 3¼ hrs.; ordinary trains in 5 hrs. (fares as above)

Berlin, see p. 1. Departure from the Anhalt Station. — At (5½ M.) *Gross-Lichterfelde* the extensive red buildings of the Cadet School (p. 22) are conspicuous to the right. 11 M. *Gross-Beeren*, where, on 23rd Aug., 1813, the Prussians under Bülow defeated a French corps under Oudinot. — 36½ M. *Grüna.*

The Cistercian abbey of **Zinna**, 1 M. to the E., was founded in 1170 and secularised in 1547. The church, a handsome granite edifice dating from about 1216 (key at Berliner-Str. 145), contains brick vaulting of the

15th cent.; the choir has five apses. The secular buildings of the abbey are interesting; the larger dates from the 15th, the smaller from the 14th century. The village of *Zinna* (1600 inhab.; Schwarzer Adler, R. 3/4 1¼ *M*.) was founded in 1764-77 by Frederick the Great, whose statue adorns the market-place.

39½ M. **Jüterbog** *(Herold; Salomon)*, an old town of 7400 inhab., 1½ M. to the E. (tramway). The *Church of St. Nicholas* (sacristan, Mittel-Str. 27) dates from the end of the 14th cent., the tasteful New Sacristy from 1417, and the towers which are connected near the top, were finished in the 16th century. The Old Sacristy is adorned with ceiling-paintings, and contains an altar-piece by L. Cranach the Elder. The *Rathaus*, completed in 1506, contains a room with handsome star-vaulting. The *Abbot's House*, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Zinna (see above), the *Tetzel Chapel*, and the three old gates of the town also merit inspection. The line to Halle and Leipsic diverges here (R. 49).

Dennewitz, 2 M. to the S.W. of Jüterbog, was the scene of a great victory gained by the Prussians under Bulow, on 6th Sept., 1813, over the French under Ney and Oudinot.

69½ M. *Falkenberg*, the junction of the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben line (p. 290).

88 M. *Röderau* (line to Riesa, see p. 271). From (90½ M.) *Langenberg* to (119 M.) **Dresden** (Central Station) this line is identical with that from Leipsic (R. 47a).

43. Dresden.

Arrival. Cab-tickets are handed to travellers on their arrival, as at Berlin (p. 1). *Cab* into the town from any of the stations, see p. 221. *Tramway* between the Neustadt and Central stations (No. 10, see p. 221).

There are four railway-stations at Dresden: 1. Central Station (Pl. D, 7; *Restaurant), for the trains to Berlin, Leipsic, the Saxon Switzerland, Bodenbach, and Prague (upper platform), and for Tharandt, Freiberg, Chemnitz, Görlitz, and Breslau (lower platform). 2. Wettiner Strasse Station, for the loop-line connecting the Central Station with the Neustadt Station. 3. Friedrichstadt Station (Pl. A, 3), for local trains. 4. Neustadt Station (Pl. E, F, 1; *Restaurant), for Leipsic, Berlin, Görlitz, and Breslau. The first three are in the Altstadt, the last in the Neustadt. — *Steamers*, see p. 221.

Hotels (none of them with omnibuses at the station). *In the Altstadt:* *Sendig's Europäischer Hof (Pl. a; E, 6), at the corner of the Prager-Str. and Sidonien-Str., with winter-garden, etc., R. 3-7, B. 1¼, D. (1.30 p.m.) 4, S. 3, pens. from 8 *M*.; *Savoy Hotel (Pl. b; E, 8), Sedan-Str. 7, R. 3-10, similar charges, with garden, baths, etc.; *Grand Union (Pl. c; D, 7), Bismarck-Platz 2, R. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3½, pens. 7-11 *M*.; *Kaiser Wilhelm (Pl. e; D, 7), Wiener-Str. 3, with garden; *Continental (Pl. f; D, 7), Bismarck-Str. 16, with garden, R. 2½-10, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7-10 *M*.; Bristol (Pl. d; E, 7, 8), Bismarck Platz 5, R. 2½-6, B. 1, D. 3½, pens. 6-9 *M*. — Central Hotel, Wiener-Str. 1, R. 2-6, D. 1½-2½, pens. from 6 *M*., well spoken of; Höritzsch (Pl. i; D, 7), Bismarck-Str. 14, R. 2½-5, D. 2 *M*., well spoken of; these all near the Central Station. — *Bellevue (Pl. g; E, 3), Theater-Platz 1, beautifully situated on the Elbe, first class, R. 3½-8, D. (1 p.m.) 4, B. 1¼ *M*., with garden. — *Weber's (Pl. h; D, 4), Ostra-Allée 1, close to the Zwinger, R. 3-9, B. 1¼, D. 3, pens. 7-9 *M*.; Hôt. du Nord (Pl. m; E, 6), Moszinsky-Str. 1, R. from 2½, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 7 *M*., with garden; *Stadt Berlin (Pl. k; E, F, 4), Neumarkt 1, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 3 *M*.; *Stadt Gotha

(Pl. n; E, 4), Schloss-Strasse 11, R. 2-4, B. 1, pens. from 7½ *M*; Goldener Engel (Pl. s; E, 5), Wilsdruffer-Str. 7, R. 1½-4½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 6-9 *M*, well spoken of; *Stadt Rom (Pl. l; F, 4, 5), Neumarkt 10. R. from 2, B. 1 *M*, both in the Neumarkt. — Hôt. de France, Wilsdruffer-Str. 15 (Pl. E, 4, 5), R. 2-4, B. 1, D. 1½-2½ *M*; *Hohenzollern-Hof, Breite-Str. 5, R. 2½-5, D. 2 *M*; Rheinischer Hof, See-Str. and Breite-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 5); Deutsches Haus, Scheffel-Str. (Pl. E, 5), R. 2-3, D. 2 *M*; Impérial, König Johann-Str. 12 (Pl. E, F, 5), R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; Curländer Haus, Dippoldiswalder-Platz 2 (Pl. D, E, 5), R. 1½-3, D. 1½-2 *M*, B. 85 pf., well spoken of; Hôt. Wettin, Deutscher Herold, Sophien-Str. 2, R. 1½-3, D. 1¼, Reichspost, these three near the Zwinger (Pl. D, E, 4); Hospiz Dresden, Zinzendorf-Str. 17; Hôtel Edelweiss, Wettiner-Str. 2, near the Post-Platz; Amalienhof, Amalien-Str. 24 (Pl. F, G, 4, 5); Angermann's Hôtel Garni, Pillnitzer-Str. 54 (Pl. G, 5), R. 1¾-3½ *M*. good; Hauboldt's Hôtel Garni, Judenhof 1 (Pl. E, 4), R. 2-6, B. ¾ *M*; Mahrhold's Hôtel Garni, Maximilians-Allée 5 (Pl. F, 5).

In the Neustadt: *Kronprinz (Pl. o; F, 2, 3), Haupt-Str. 5, R. 2-8, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 6 *M*; Kaiserhof & Stadt Wien (Pl. p; F, 3), by the Augustus Bridge, well spoken of. — Hôtel Royal (Pl. q; E, 1), Anton-Str. 33, opposite the Neustadt Station; Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. r; F, 3), in the market-place; Stadt Coburg, Kaiser-Str. 1 (Pl. E, 2), near the Neustadt Station, R. 1½-3 *M*, no table d'hôte, well spoken of; Drei Goldene Palmzweige, Kaiser Wilhelm-Platz, by the Japanese Palace (Pl. E, 2).

Pensions ('Pensionate', mainly in the English Quarter or See-Vorstadt on the S.E. side of town; terms and length of notice should be arranged in advance). *Görnemann* (5-8 *M*), *Weidemann* (5-8 *M*), *Edelmann* (6-8 *M*), *Kinze* (5-8 *M*), *Becker-Opitz* (5-8 *M*), *Reichel*, *Von Oertzen* (4½-7 *M*), *Von Rabenau* (6-8 *M*), all in the Reichs-Str. (Pl. D, 3; Nos. 1, 2, 4, 9, 13, 22, 26, and 30); *Ilm* (5½-10 *M*), *Concordia*, *Schmalz* (5-8 *M*), all in the Sidonien-Str. (Pl. D, E, 6; Nos. 5, 20, 25); *Petereit* (4-7 *M*), Strehlener-Str. 3; *Kosinski* (4-7 *M*), *Fricke* (4-6 *M*), *Böhm*, *Martin*, Racknitzer-Str. (Pl. E, 6, 7; Nos. 9, 6, 13, and 15); *Frau Oberstleutnant Gäde* (4½-9 *M*), Christian-Str. 39 (Pl. E, 6); *Ackermann*, Bürgerwiese 6 (3-4 *M*); *Fritsche*, Bürgerwiese 20; *Heidepriem*, Schnorr-Str. 25; *Frau Amtsrichter Schneider* (5 *M*), Walpurgis-Str. near the Bürgerwiese; *Rudeloff* (from 4 *M*), Schnorr-Str. 1a (Pl. D, E, 8); *Kersting* (4½-7 *M*), Lindenau-Str. 16 (Pl. D, 7, 8); *Schadewell* (5-6 *M*), Lindenau-Platz 4; *Minameyer* (4-7 *M*), *Von Briesen* (5-10 *M*), Bendemann-Str. 1, and 11 (Pl. C, D, 8); *Rüdiger* (5-7 *M*), Berg-Str. 26 (Pl. D, 7, 8); *Dr. Hübler* (4-7 *M*), Uhland-Str. 15 (Pl. E, 8); *Blech* (5-8 *M*), Ammon-Str. 7 (Pl. C, D, 6); *Donath*, *Mrs. Todd*, *Villa Gori* (4-6 *M*), *Beil* (5-8 *M*), *Simon* (4-7 *M*), *Köth* (4-4½ *M*), all in the Luttichau Str. (Pl. E, 6, 7; Nos. 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, and 28); *Miss Ford*, *Frau Voigt*, *Mrs. Taylor*, Werder-Str. 9, 14 & 22. — In the Neustadt: *Büsché* (4-6 *M*), Hospital-Str. 13. — Ladies' Boarding Schools: *Misses Heinrich & Pressel*, Elias-Platz 4; *Pension Laue-Reicher*, Lindenau-Str. 32.

Restaurants. In the Altstadt: **Belvedere*, on the Brühl Terrace (p. 225; D. (12.30-6) 3 *M*; **Englischer Garten*, Waisenhaus-Str. 29, D. 1¾-2½ *M*; **Stadt Gotha*, see above; *Kneist*, Grosse Brüdergasse 2, good cuisine at both of these; *Kaiser-Palast*, Amalien-Str. 1, D. 1-3 *M*; *Drei Raben*, Marien-Str. 18-20, with garden, D. 1¼ *M*, good; *Redlichhaus*, Amalien-Str. 2, D. 1-1½ *M*; *Hôtel de France*, see above; *Victoria-Haus*, Friedrichs-Allée 2; *Gewerbehaus*, Ostra-Allée 13, near the Zwinger (comp. p. 222); *Angermann* (see above), well spoken of; *Helbig*, by the Augustus Bridge, with view, D. from 1½ *M*; *Zacherlbräu*, König-Johann-Str. 8, well spoken of. — In the Neustadt: *Wiener Garten*, at the Kaiserhof (see above), D. from 1¼ *M*; *Frankenbräu*, Bautzener-Str. 45, D. 1 *M*, well spoken of; *Hein*, Anton-Str. (Pl. F, 1). — **Wine and Luncheon Rooms.** **Europäischer Hof*, see p. 219; **Grell*, Zahnsgasse 2, D. 1¾ *M*; *Tiedemann & Grahl*. See-Str. 9, D 1¾ *M*; **Philharmonie*, Ferdinand-Str. 4, D. 2-3 *M*; *Neues Palais de Saxe*, Neumarkt 9, D. 1¾ *M*; **Schönrock's Nachfolger*, Wilsdruffer-Str. 14, D. 1½-2¼ *M*; *Bodega*, Waisenhaus-Str. 14; *Marchi*, See-Str. 13 (Italian wine).

Cafés and **Confectioners.** *The English Tea Rooms*, Sidonien-Str. 13, near the rail. station (also plain luncheons and cold suppers); *Belvedere* (s

p. 220); *Central Station Café*, Bismarck-Str. 3; *Limberg*, Prager-Str. 10; *Hülfert*, Prager-Str. 48; *Central Theatre Café*, Waisenhaus-Str. 8; *Wiener Café*, Johannes-Allée 7; *Passage*, Moritz-Str. 21; *Moltke*, by the Augustus Bridge; *Residenz*, König-Johann-Str. 26; *Métropole*, *Kreutzkamm*, Altmarkt; *Central*, Schloss-Str. 2; *Adam*, Schloss-Str. 19. — In the Neustadt: *Pollender*, Haupt-Str. 27; *Parsifal*, Kurfürsten-Str. 40.

Cabs. One-horse (*'Droschke'*), per drive within the town, not exceeding 1/4 hr., 50, 60, 80, 90 pf. for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; for 20 min., 60, 70, 90 pf., 1 *M.*; 1/2 hr., 90 pf., 1 *M.*, 1 *M* 20, 1 *M* 40 pf.; 3/4 hr., 1 *M* 20, 1 *M* 40, 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 80 pf.; 1 hr., 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 80 pf., 2 *M.*, 2 *M* 20 pf.; each additional 1/4 hr., 40, 45, 50, 55 pf. extra. In the suburbs, 50 pf. extra in each case; at night (11-7; in winter 11-8) double fares. Small articles free; larger luggage 20 pf., over 56 lbs., 40 pf., over 112 lbs. 80 pf.

Taxameter Cabs. a. For 1-2 pers. 70 pf. for 100 mètres, 10 pf. for each 500 mètres more; 3 pers. 70 pf. per 750 mètres, 10 pf. for each 375 mètres more. — *b.* For 1-3 pers. with over 56lbs. of luggage, or at night, or outside the inner town, 70 pf. per 500 mètres, 10 pf. for each 250 mètres more. — Waiting for 8 min. 70 pf., each 4 min. more 10 pf., per hr. 1½ *M.*

The fare from the railway-stations is in each case 10 pf. more. Bridge-toll 10 pf. (Marien-Brücke free).

'Fiacres', or carriages with two horses, first 1/2 hr. 2-2½, each addit. 1/2 hr. 1½ *M.* — It is advisable, particularly for the longer excursions (1st hr. 5, 2nd hr. 4, 3rd hr. 3 *M.*, each addit. hr. 2 *M*) to make a bargain with the driver beforehand. — *Carriage* for the day, about 18-20 *M* and a fee to the driver.

Trip round the Town (3 hrs.). Four-horse vehicles start from the Schloss-Platz at 10 a.m. daily from May 15th to Oct. 15th; fare 3 *M.* They also run once a week to the Dresdner Haide and to Moritzburg (3-5 hrs.; 3½ *M*).

Electric Tramways. — a. Yellow Cars. 1. From the *Central Station* (Pl. D, 7) to the *Augustus-Brücke* (Pl. E, 3, 4) and *Arsenal* (bey. Pl. G, 1; 27 min.). — 2. From *Strehlen* (bey. Pl. 8) to the *Waldschlosschen* ((bey. Pl. I 1; p. 249; 39 min.); to the *Weisse Hirsch* (p. 250) and *Bühlau*, 28 min. — 3. From the *Post-Platz* (Pl. D, 4) to *Mickten* (bey. Pl. D, 1; 23 min.); to *Radebeul* (p. 271) and *Kötzschenbroda* (p. 271; 28 min.). — 4. From the *Post-Platz* (Pl. D, 4) to *Wölfnitz* (bey. Pl. A, 6; 20 min.). — 5. From the *Post Platz* (Pl. D, 4) to *Plauen* (Pl. A, 8; 17 min.). — 6. From the *Neustadt Station* (Pl. E, 1) to the *Georg-Platz* (Pl. F, 5, 6; 12 min.). — 7. From *Plauen* (Pl. A, 8) to *Blasewitz* (bey. Pl. I 4; p. 250) or *Loschwitz* (p. 250; 45 min.); from Blasewitz to the *Hartmann-Str.* (*Gruna*, 9 min.). — 8. From the *Hamburger-Strasse* (bey. Pl. A, 3) to *Laubegast* (p. 250; 56 min.) — 9 From the *Georg-Platz* (Pl. F, 5, 6) to the *Hecht-Strasse* (26 min.). — b. Red Cars. 10. (Circular line) From the *Central Station* (Pl. D, 7) viâ the Albert-Brücke, the Neustadt Station, the Marien-Brücke, the Wettiner-Str. Station, and back to the Central Station and the *Ackermann Strasse* (bey. Pl. G, 8; 55 min.). 11. From the *Friedrich-Str.* (Pl. B, 2) to *Blasewitz* (bey. Pl. I 5; p. 250; 37 min.). 12. From the *Theater-Platz* (Pl. E, 4) to the *Neumarkt* (Pl. E, F, 4; 29 min.). — 13. From the *Wilde Mann* (bey. Pl. E, 1) to the *Bergkeller* (bey. Pl. D, 8; 48 min.). — 14. From the *Güntz-Platz* (Pl. E, 5) to the *Grenadier-Caserne* (bey. Pl. I. 1; 25 min.). — 15. From the *Albert-Platz* (Pl. F, 2) to the *St. Pauli Cemetery* (bey. Pl. E, 1; 19 min.). — 16. From the *Schloss-Platz* (Pl. E, 4) to *Blasewitz* (bey. Pl. I, 3, p. 250) or *Loschwitz* (p. 250; 27 min.). — 17. From the *Neustadt Station* (Pl. E, 1) to the *Marien-Str.* (Pl. D, 5; 15 min.). — 18. From the *Post-Platz* (Pl. D, 4) to *Plauen* (Pl. A, 8; 19 min.). — 19. From the *Neumarkt* (Pl. E, F, 4) to *Gruna* (bey. Pl. I, 7; 19 min.).

Steamboats. 1. Up the River, starting from the foot of the Brühl Terrace (Pl. F, 4) in the Altstadt and from the Karl-Str. (Pl. H, I, 2) in the Neustadt. In summer to *Loschwitz* and *Blasewitz* 32 times daily; to *Pirna* 13 times daily; to *Wehlen* (for the Bastei), *Rathen*, *Königstein*, and *Schandau* 12 times daily; to *Herrnskretschen* and *Bodenbach* 8 times daily; to *Tetschen* and *Aussig* 5 times (comp. pp. 249-250 and R. 44). — 2. Down the River to *Meissen* (p. 271) 10 times and to *Riesa* (p. 271) 5 times daily, starting from a pier near the Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. E, 3).

Post Office, Postamt 1, in the Post-Platz (Pl. D, 4), open from 7 (in winter 8) a.m. to 8 p.m., on Sundays and holidays 7 (8)-9 and 12-1; poste restante at Marien-Str. 2; parcels are distributed at Annen-Str. 7 (Pl. D, 5). — **Telegraph Offices** at Postamt 1, first floor (open day and night) and the branch post-offices (open by day only).

Baths. **Albertshof*, Sedan-Str. 7, with swimming-bath; **Diana-Bad*, An der Bürgerwiese 22; *Central-Bad*, Wittenberger-Str. 33; *Bad zur Hoffnung*, Falken-Str. 5, with swimming-bath; *Flora-Bad*, Blochmann-Str. 27. In the Neustadt: *Johannes-Bad*, König-Str. 23, with vapour-baths. — *River Baths* above and below the Augustus Bridge.

Theatres. *Royal Opera House* (Pl. E, 4; see p. 228); performances daily beginning at 7 or 7.30 p.m.; closed in July. Ordinary charges: boxes in the first circle 7 *M.*, second boxes 6 *M.*, parquet 4 or 5 *M.* parquet-boxes 5½ *M.* — The *Royal Theatre* (*Schauspielhaus;* Pl. G, 2) in the Neustadt, is for dramas and comedies; charges somewhat lower; daily performances beginning at 7.30 p.m. (closed June-Aug.). Tickets for both obtainable at the Invalidendank (See-Str. 5, Pl. E 5; 10-4, Sun. 10.30-1), and at the box-offices of the theatres (11.30-2 on the day of the performance; for advance booking, 10-11, on Sun. 10.30-11.30, 50 pf. extra). — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. G, 5), 7.30 p.m., for farces and comic opera. — *Central Theater*, *Victoria Salon*, both in the Waisenhaus-Str., Nos. 6 and 26 (Pl. E, 5); these two theatres of varieties.

Concerts in summer in the *Belvedere* (p. 220), *Wiener Garten* (p. 220), *Linke'sche Bad* (Pl. I, 1), the *Waldschlösschen* (p. 241), *Zoological Garden* (p. 217), etc.; in winter at the *Philharmonie* (p. 220) and the *Gewerbehaus* (p. 220).

British Legation: Minister Resident, *Sir A. Condie Stephen, K.C.M.G., C.B.*, Elisen-Str. 5d (office-hour 12-1). British Consul, *H. Palmié*, Altmarkt 10 (11-1); Vice-Consul, *H. J. Stanley*, Elisen-Str. 5d. — **United States Consul General:** *Charles L. Cole*, Lüttichau-Str. 33 (10-1); Vice and Deputy Consul Gen., *Alf. C. Johnson;* Deputy Consul Gen., *P. E. Schilling.*

English Church (*All Saints'*) in the Wiener-Strasse, near the Bohemian Station (p. 247); matins daily, services on Sun. at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 12 midday). Chaplain, *Rev. C. A. Moore, M. A.*, Strehlen, Gustav-Adolf-Str. 6. — **American Church** (*St. John's*) Reichs-Platz 5 (p. 247), services at 11 a.m. & 5.30 p.m.; rector, *Rev. J. F. Butterworth, M. A.*, Reichs-Platz 5. — **Scottish Presbyterian Service:** Bernhard-Str. 2 (p. 247); services at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.; pastor, *Rev. J. Davis-Bowden.*

Bankers (English and American): *Dresdner Bank*, König-Johann-Str. 3; *Deutsche Bank*, Johannes-Allée 12; *Günther & Rudolph*, Scheffel-Str. 1. — English Physicians: Oberstabsarzt *Dr. Kilian*, Bendemann-Str. 1; *Dr. Ch. Eales*, Prager-Str. 48. — American Dentists: *Dr. Jenkins*, Walpurgis-Str. 15; *Dr. W. A. Spring*, Reichs-Str. 38.

Enquiry Office for Strangers (*Verein zur Förderung des Fremdenverkehrs*), in the Central Station (Pl. D, 7). — Reading Room (*Dresdener Lesehalle*), Waisenhaus-Str. 9.

Collections. The royal collections are closed on Easter Day, Whitsunday, Good Friday, 24th Dec., Christmas, and the two Saxon fast-days. The Albertinum and the Zoological Museum are, however, closed only on the fast days, Dec. 24th, and Good Friday. Comp. the *Führer durch die Königlichen Sammlungen zu Dresden* (50 pf.).

**Albertinum* (p. 241) free, daily, except Sat., 9-3; Sun. & holidays 11-3.

Arnold's Picture Exhibition, Wilsdruffer-Str. 1, daily 10-6, Sun. 11-2; 1 *M.*

Arsenal Collection, *Royal* (p. 249), daily in summer, 10-2 (Sun. 11-2); 25 pf.

Art Union (pictures; p. 225), Sun. 11-2, Thurs. 10-1, other days 10 to 4 or 5; 50 pf.

Botanical Garden (p. 247), daily 6-6, Sun. 12-6 (in winter 8-4 and 9-12); free.

Coins, Cabinet of (p. 228), for scientific visitors, Tues. and Frid., 10-1.

Drawings and Engravings (p. 240), open free 10-3 except on Mon.; Sun. and holidays 11-2 (also on Tues. & Frid., 5-7, in winter).

**Grünes Gewölbe* (p. 226), from June 1st to Sept. 30th, on Sun. and holidays 11-2, and week-days 9-2, 1 *M*; during the winter-months on week-days 10-1, by card admitting 1-6 pers., 9 *M*, each additional pers. 1½ *M*. Single visitors will find no difficulty in joining a party at the entrance.

Körner Museum (p. 249), 9-2, Wed. & Sat. 9-1 and 2-5, Sun. & holidays 11-2 (50 pf.).

Library (p. 248), daily, 9-2 and 4-6 (closed on Sat. afternoon). Visitors conducted at 12 noon (50 pf.). Apply at the office on the groundfloor.

Mathematical and Physical Instruments and *Models* (p. 241), open free 9-12 except Sat.; Sun. and holidays 11-1; in winter, daily 9-12, 50 pf. (closed on Sat., Sun., and holidays).

Museum of the Antiquarian Society (p. 247), daily in summer, 10-12.30 and 3-6, on Sun. 11-12.30 and 3-6; free on Sun. and Wed. afternoons, at other times 50 pf. — From 1st Nov. to 30th April application must be made to the Inspector, Marschall-Str. 2; fee 1 *M*.

**Museum, Historical* (p. 242) and *Gallery of Arms* (p. 243) in the Museum Johanneum, Sun. and holidays 11-2 (25 pf.); Sat. 1½ *M*; other days from 1st May to 31st Oct. 9-2, in winter 10-2 (50 pf.). In winter, Gallery of Arms 50 pf. extra.

Museum, of Industrial Art (p. 241), daily, except Mon., 9-2; Sun. 11-1.

Museum Johanneum (p. 242), see the Historical Museum.

Museum, Mineralogical and Prehistoric (p. 241), Sun. and holidays 11-1, Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Frid. 9-1, Wed. 2-4, gratis.

Museum, Municipal (*Stadtmuseum*, p. 241), Mon. and Sun. 11-1 free (in summer also Tues. and Sat. 9-1.30, 50 pf.).

Museum, Zoological and Ethnographical (p. 241), on Sun., Mon., Thurs., and holidays 11-1, Wed. and Sat. 1-3, gratis; closed on Tues. and Frid.

Palace, Royal (p. 226), in summer daily, after 9 a.m., on application to the castellan; 1-3 pers. 1½ *M*.

***Picture Gallery* (p. 229), on Sun. and holidays (with the exception of those mentioned on p. 222), 11-2, and on Tues., Thurs., and Frid., 9-5 (in winter 10-3) gratis; on Wed. and Sat. 9-5 (in winter 10-3), 50 pf.; on Mondays 9-1 (in winter 10-2), 1½ *M*.

Porcelain, Collection of (p. 243), same days, hours, and fees as the Historical Museum (see above; on Sat. 50 pf.).

Schilling Museum (p. 248), Pillnitzer-Str. 63, daily 1 *M*, from 10, Sun. and holidays from 11 a.m.

Silver Room, Royal (p. 228), on week-days, Sat. excepted, 9-1 and 4-6, 2 pers. 1½, 6 pers. 3 *M*.

Zoological Garden (p. 247), daily, 75 pf., Sun. 50 pf. Military Band on Sat. afternoon (at 4, 5, or 6 p.m.).

Principal Attractions (two days). 1st Day. Brühl Terrace (p. 225); Picture Gallery (p. 229); Albertinum (p. 244). In the afternoon cross the Augustus Bridge, traverse the Neustadt to the Albert-Platz, and return by the Carola Bridge; then through the Altstadt to the Grosse Garten (p. 247). Evening at the Opera House. — 2nd Day. Green Vault (p. 226); Museum Johanneum (p. 242). Afternoon: second visit to the Picture Gallery; trip to Loschwitz and Blasewitz (p. 250). — Excursion to the Bastei (p. 254) recommended.

Rapid changes of temperature are not unfrequent at Dresden, especially in summer, when the evenings are often very cool. This remark also applies to Schandau and other places in the valley of the Elbe.

Dresden (370 ft.), the capital of the Kingdom of Saxony, mentioned in history for the first time in 1206, and the residence of the sovereigns since 1485, was greatly extended and embellished by the splendour-loving *Augustus II., the Strong* (p. 224), and rapidly increased during the nineteenth century. Population 476,860 (garrison of 1100 men). The city lies on both banks of the *Elbe*, which separates the Altstadt and Friedrichstadt (S. side) with their suburbs from the Neustadt and Antonstadt, which were

re-erected after a fire in 1685, with their suburbs. The beautiful environs and the magnificent picture-gallery attract numerous visitors, and a considerable English community resides here.

Dresden will probably long retain the designation of the Cradle of Rococo Art, although the expression 'rococo' is now used in a somewhat narrower sense than it formerly was, and no longer applies to the whole of the art of the 18th cent., which embraces both the 'baroque' and the degraded styles. During the reign of Augustus the Strong (1694-1733) Dresden began to occupy a prominent position as a cradle of art, the foundation of the *Zwinger* and the *Invention of Porcelain* (by Böttger, a chemist, in 1709; see p. 244) being the two most important events in its art career. As Augustus the Strong bore some personal resemblance to Louis XIV., so the erection of the Zwinger recalls the palatial edifices built about that period as monuments befitting the glorious reign of the Grand Monarque of France. The era of Louis XIV. loved to be compared with the golden period of Roman culture; and so, too, the Zwinger, of which, however, a very small portion only (the anterior court) was completed, was intended to embrace all the handsomest and most useful features of Roman baths and palaces. The leading object of the rococo art, which to some extent finds an exponent in the style of the Zwinger, appears to have been to invest even the domestic life of monarchs with pomp and splendour, and to unveil to the eyes of the public the privacy of the princely boudoir and cabinet. Thus, in harmony with this tendency, the Zwinger would have afforded an admirable scene for the 'Merceries', or fairs, in the comedies and festivities of which the court would have acted a prominent part in transparent incognito. The porcelain manufacture was particularly well adapted for giving expression to the spirit of the style, as the material was equally suitable for being moulded into elegant, doll-like figures, or into flourishing and fantastic decorations. To this day, indeed, the rococo style may be regarded as the classical style for porcelain moulding. A characteristic of the style, however, was superficiality, and its reign at Dresden was accordingly but brief. About the middle of the 18th century the city again lapsed into its former obscurity, unaffected to any material extent by the artistic labours of *Mengs* or the important archæological researches of *Winckelmann*.

At length, about the beginning of the 19th century, Dresden began to regain a share of its former reputation in the province of art, when the city became the headquarters of the 'Romanticists', who were more given to poetry of conception than technical excellence of execution. The result of their labours has been a series of respectable, but stiff works in somewhat questionable taste. The chief masters of this period were *Runge*, *Friedrich*, *Gerhard von Kügelgen*, and *Matthäi*. An attempt was made to stimulate the progress of native art by the invitation of eminent artists (*Bendemann*, *Hübner*, and *Schnorr*) from Düsseldorf and Munich, but the experiment was only partially successful, and Dresden continues to be inferior to the other chief cradles of art in the sphere of painting. On the other hand, Dresden has made immense strides in the practice of the plastic art. Of this school *Rietschel* (1804-61) was the founder, and he was worthily succeeded by *Johannes Schilling* (b. 1828), the sculptor of the Niederwald Monument, and *Donndorf* (now at Stuttgart). *Ernst Hähnel* (1811-91) is looked upon as the second head of the Dresden school. The realistic school is powerfully represented by *Robert Diez* (b. 1844; p. 247). In the history of architecture Dresden has gradually attained a high reputation from having long been the headquarters of *Gottfried Semper* (1804-79), one of the greatest German architects of the 19th century.

The Altstadt and Neustadt are connected by means of five bridges. The **Old** or **Augustus Bridge** (Pl. E, 3, 4), constructed in the 12-13th cent., widened in 1727-31, and partly blown up by Marshal Davoût on 19th March, 1813, is $\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length, and rests on 16 arches. — About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below it is the **Marien-Brücke** (Pl. D, 2;

250 yds. in length, and borne by 12 arches, completed in 1852. The adjacent **Railway Bridge** was completed in 1901. — Above the Augustus Bridge is the **Queen Carola Bridge** (Pl. F, G, 3, 4), completed in 1895, 356 yds. long and 50 ft. wide, commanding a pleasant view. The bronze groups of figures erected in 1899 at the N. end of the bridge are by Rühm (W.) and Hartmann-Maclean (E.). The large building on the right bank is the Finance Ministry (p. 249). — Farther up is the **Albert Bridge** (Pl. H, 3), opened for traffic in 1877, 345 yds. long and 59 ft. wide. (Pedestrians as well as carriages are expected to keep to the *right* in crossing the bridges).

a. The Bank of the Elbe, the Brühl Terrace, the Theatre, and the Royal Palace.

Several of the chief attractions of Dresden are situated close to the Augustus Bridge, on the left bank of the river. On the E. lies the Brühl Terrace; on the S. are the Royal Palace and the Roman Catholic Court Church, and on the W. are the Museum with the Zwinger, the Monument of King John, and the Opera House.

The ***Brühl Terrace** (Pl. E, F, 4), about $^1/_4$ M. in length, laid out in 1738 by Count Brühl, minister of Augustus III., as a garden for his palace (comp. p. 228), rises above the Elbe and commands a fine view of the river. It is approached from the Schloss-Platz by a broad flight of 41 steps adorned with gilded *Groups of Night, Evening, Noon, and Morning, in sandstone, by *Schilling*. The terrace is planted with trees, and the side next the town is bounded by the new (unfinished) House of the Saxon Diet (p. 228) and the old Academy of Art (now a library), opposite which rises the *Rietschel Monument*, by Schilling (1876).

The new ***Academy of Art**, built in the Italian Renaissance style by *K. Lipsius* in 1890-94, consists of several distinct but connected edifices. The *Academy* proper, next the Elbe, has a colonnaded portico with busts and medallions of artists and poets and other sculptures. Adjoining are a small *Domed Edifice*, with four charming putti, and the *Exhibition Building* of the Saxon Art Union (p. 222). The main cupola is crowned with a gilded statue of Fame, 16 ft. high. — Between the Exhibition Building and the Albertinum is a bronze *Statue of Gottfried Semper*, by Schilling (1891), and nearly opposite is one of *Ludwig Richter*, by Kircheisen (1898). Beyond the latter is the Belvedere Restaurant (p. 220), below which, at the corner of the terrace next to the quay on the river, is the *Maurice Monument*, originally erected in 1554 and removed to this site in 1895. It commemorates the Elector Maurice of Saxony, who fell in a battle with the Margrave of Brandenburg at Sievershausen in 1553 (comp. p. 242), after having resigned his dignity to his brother Augustus, as the relief indicates.

The Roman Catholic **Court Church** (Pl. E, 4), to the W. of the Brühl Terrace, erected in the baroque style in 1739-54 from designs

by *Chiaveri*, and adorned with 78 statues of saints on the parapets and at the entrances, by *Mattielli*, contains an altar-piece by *Raphael Mengs*, representing the Ascension. The tower is 300 ft. high. Beneath the sacristy are the royal burial-vaults. *Church-music on Sun. and festivals at 11 a.m. A covered passage connects this church with the first floor of the palace.

The **Royal Palace** (Pl. E, 4; adm. see p. 223) was founded in 1504-37, and frequently enlarged, notably by Augustus the Strong after a conflagration in 1701. In 1890-1901 extensive alterations under the direction of Dunger and Frölich imparted to it its present Renaissance character. On the N. side, towards the Augustus Bridge, is the *Georgen-Tor*, capped by an equestrian statue of George the Bearded, by Behrens (1901). Above the *Grüne Tor*, opposite the Court Church, rises the loftiest tower in Dresden (331 ft.). The Green Gate leads into the *Great Court*, with interesting staircase-towers at the four corners, and a gallery over the gate (1549-51). This court is entered also by a gateway in the Schloss-Strasse. In the S.W. corner is the Green Vault (see below).

The Interior of the palace is embellished with beautiful frescoes by *Bendemann* (1845). In the Ball Room are scenes from Greek mythology: procession of Bacchus and allegorical figures of poetry, music, dancing, architecture, sculpture, and painting; Marriage of Alexander and Roxana, Nuptials of Thetis, Apollo in the chariot drawn by swans, the three Greek tribes, and Homer. — In the Throne Room, or Banquet Hall, the Four Estates are represented in scenes from the history of Emp. Henry I. (d. 936): Battle of Merseburg (knights), Conversion of the Danish king (ecclesiastics), Foundation of cities (burghers), and Solicitude for the rural population (peasantry). On the frieze, the Occupations and Labours of Life. At the other end of the hall: Lawgivers, ranged on each side of Saxonia: on the left Moses, David, Solomon, Zoroaster, Solon, Alexander, Numa; on the right Constantine, Gregory the Great, Charlemagne, the emperors Henry I., Otho I., Conrad II., Frederick Barbarossa, Rudolph I., and Maximilian I. Above: Justice, Wisdom, Bravery, Moderation. — The Palace Chapel contains a number of good pictures by *Guido Reni*, *Annibale Carracci*, *Raphael Mengs*, and others.

The ***Green Vault** (*Grünes Gewölbe;* entrance, see above; admission, see p. 223), on the groundfloor of the palace, contains one of the most valuable existing collections of curiosities, jewels, trinkets, and small works of art, dating chiefly from the late-Renaissance and rococo eras, but also including numerous fine examples of an earlier period. The German goldsmith's work of the 16th and 17th cent., the enamels of Limoges, and the arts of ivory-carving and crystal-cutting are particularly well represented. Catalogue 50 pf. Director, *Dr. Julius Erbstein.*

I. Room. *Bronzes.* To the right of the entrance: 4. Copy of the Farnese Bull, *Adr. de Vries* (d. 1627); 1. Crucifix, *Giov. da Bologna.* Opposite, Models of equestrian statues of Augustus the Strong (87) and Louis XIV. (67); the former, by *Weinhold* (d. 1732), being the original model of the monument in the Neustadt market-place (p. 243). The tortoise-shell pedestals inlaid with brass are the work of *Charles André Boulle* (1642-1732), the court cabinet-maker of Louis XIV., who has bequeathed his name to this kind of work ('Buhl' work). — II. Room. *Ivory.* To the right, 394. Hunting goblet. To the left, 107. Frigate in full sail, *Jak. Zeller* (1620); 51, 52.

Wings of triptychs (under glass); to the left, above, *40. Shepherd and musician. By the exit-wall: on a glass-case, 131. Fall of the angels, in 142 figures carved out of a single mass of ivory about 1 foot in height; on the next case, 274. Crucifix with the Madonna (18th cent.). — III. Room. In the middle, 249. Magnificent porcelain chimney-piece by *Neuber* (1782). 105. Amber cabinet (17th cent.). Wall A: Limoges enamels, 6. 10. Goblets with handles, 8. Dish with a representation of the Scarlet Woman. Wall C: Amber. Wall D-F: Shell-work; mother-of-pearl casket. 175. Mosaic of mother-of-pearl. Goblets and other vessels made of ostrich-eggs and shells. Wall F: 223, 226. Goblets. Wall E: 185, 189. Nautilus; 106. Pelican; 144. Swan. Florentine table with pietra dura work. — IV. Room, the 'Green Vault', properly so called, owing to the colour of its walls: *Vessels of Gold, Silver, and Crystal.* To the left, 145. Work-box, presented by the Electress of Brandenburg to the Elector Christian I. of Saxony (1590); behind, 5. Wash-hand basin from Augsburg (1714); above, 10. Table service by *Urban Wolff*, 9. Tankard and 11. Ewer, by *Dan. Kellerthaler* (1617). *184. Nuremberg beaker in the shape of a maiden; 18, 19, 26, 27. Goblets by *Wiber* and *Rösner*: by the first window, to the left, 33. Reliquary, 34. Royal font, by *Daniel Kellerthaler* (1615); in the centre, 315. Goblet presented to Luther by the Elector John Frederick (1539); in front of it, 50. Bible of Gustavus Adolphus; to the left, 42. Sacrament chalice, and 41. Goblet of the Archbp. Joh. Gebhard of Cologne (1558-62); to the right. 181. Rock-crystal vessel. In the glass-case by the first window on the right, Drinking-horns and 225 226. Two Arabian glasses; above, 57. Ewer, by *D. Kellerthaler* (1629). By the second window to the left, 106. Private altar, by *Hans Kellerthaler* (1607); to the right, 110. Wall-mirror of the Electress Sophia (1592). Wall C. *115. Jewel-casket by *Jamnitzer* (1508-85), the greatest of the earlier goldsmiths. Wall D. 12, 8, 296, 297. Goblets; 17, 187, Goblets with lids; 181. Ewer (16th cent.); 252. 254. Goblets with lids; *268. Bottle of opalescent glass. — V. Room. *Vessels in Stone and Crystal:* various objects in chalcedony, agate, lapis-lazuli, oriental jasper, and onyx; cups with cameos. To the left, 1. Large antique onyx cameo with portrait of Augustus. By the first window, on the left, 2. Charles II. of England slaying the dragon; on the right. 153. Vase by *J. M. Dinglinger* (1712, the Benvenuto Cellini of Saxony). Between the first two windows, 152. Mary Magdalen, by *Dinglinger*, the largest known enamel upon copper. By the third window, to the right, 12. Onyx vase. 140. Clock ('perpetuum mobile') representing the Tower of Babel, by *Schlottheim* of Augsburg (1602). To the right of the fifth window, Objects in rock-crystal: *188. The Nesen Luther cup; *306. Crystal vase; 163. Jewel-case by *Jamnitzer;* *188. Crystal drinking-glass of Luther; *171. Mirror with frame in the style of *Benvenuto Cellini;* *178. Crucifix. To the right of the exit, Saxon and Chinese vases in serpentine; vases of nephrite or jade. In the middle of the room is a glass-case containing specimens from the royal cabinet of coins. — VI. Corner Room, adorned in the baroque style: *Bric-à-Brac* and *Trinkets* of gold, precious stones, and pearls (from the middle of the 17th to the beginning of the 18th cent.). To the right of the entrance, 2. Clock; to the right of the window, 119. Caryatid by *Dinglinger*. — VII. Room. *Articles in Wood, Dough, Wax, Cherry-Stones*, etc., and the Polish regalia. — VIII. Room, with handsome mural decorations. This room contains *Jewels*, including the Saxon crown jewels and ornaments. In the 1st wall-cabinet are the jewels: green diamond, 48½ carats in weight, set in a hat-clasp shoulder-knot, with a brilliant, 59 carats in weight; valuable chains of different orders, clasps, buckles, studs; ladies' trinkets, including a bow with 662 diamonds; rings (in the 3rd division of the 1st case), including Luther's signet-ring. 1st window, to the left, 377. Diana bathing, to the right, 203. Golden tea-service. 2nd window, to the left, 204. Court of the Grand Mogul Aurungzebe at Delhi, with 132 movable figures (these three all by *J. M. Dinglinger*); to the right, 199. Onyx-plaque, 7 inches high, 4 inches broad, the largest known. In wall-case C are chains of honour; in wall-case D the golden electoral sword. In the centre, 378-380. Three fine silver-gilt groups by *Dinglinger*, representing the dawn, the climax, and the end of human life.

The **Cabinet of Coins**, entered by a door to the left in the passage, was begun by George II. (d. 1680) and considerably extended under Frederick Augustus (d. 1827) and again in 1871. It is particularly rich in mediæval and Saxon coins and medals. Admission, see p. 222.

The **Silber-Kammer**, or *Silver Room*, containing the king's plate, is also on the ground-floor of the palace (adm., see p. 223).

The outside of the old '*Stallgebäude*' in the Augustus-Str., adjoining the palace on the E., was embellished by Walther in 1874 with a cavalcade of the Saxon princes (since 1089) in 'sgraffito'. *Museum Johanneum*, see p. 242. — Opposite, on the site of the former *Brühl Palais*, the new *Ständehaus*, or building for the Saxon Diet, designed by Wallot, is now being erected.

In the Theater-Platz with its promenades, extending to the N.W. of the Palace, are situated the Opera House (see below), the Rom. Cath. Court Church (p. 225), the *Hauptwache*, or *Guard House* (Pl. E, 4), erected from designs by Schinkel in 1831, with a vestibule borne by six Ionic columns, and the Museum (see below). The centre of the square is occupied by an **Equestrian Statue of King John**, by *Schilling*, unveiled in 1889. The pedestal is adorned with a fine frieze. The dates refer to the king's golden wedding (1872) and reign (1854-73); the portrait of Dante and the open book are allusions to his translation of the Divine Comedy.

The ***Opera House** ('*Hoftheater*', Pl. E, 4; see p. 222), a magnificent Renaissance building, richly adorned with sculpture, opened in 1878, was built by *Manfred Semper* after designs by his father *Gottfr. Semper* on the site of the former theatre burned down in 1869. The front of the building, facing the Court Church, projects in a semicircular form. The principal entrance is flanked with statues of Goethe and Schiller, by *Rietschel*, and surmounted by a quadriga in bronze by *Schilling*, representing Dionysus and Ariadne. The ornate upper vestibules and upper foyer are decorated with paintings by Choulant, Preller, and others. The interior can contain 2000 spectators; the dull green ground of the decorations and the dark drop-scene by *Keller* render the effect almost sombre.

To the S. of the theatre rises a bronze *Statue of Karl Maria von Weber*, the composer (d. 1826), by Rietschel (1860).

b. Picture Gallery and Zwinger.

The ***Museum** (Pl. E, 4), a handsome edifice in the Italian style, designed by *Gottfr. Semper*, begun in 1847 and completed in 1854, is considered one of the finest examples of modern architecture. The sculptures on the exterior by *Rietschel* and *Hähnel* indicate the object of the building (mythical, religious, and historical subjects; those on the N. side from the ancient world, those on the S. from the age of Christianity and romance). — In niches on the right and left sides of the principal portal towards the court are statues of Raphael and Michael Angelo, by *Hähnel*. The cornice is adorned

with statues of Giotto, Holbein, Dürer, and Goethe by *Rietschel*, of Dante and Cornelius by *Hähnel*, and others.

The Museum forms the N.E. wing of the ***Zwinger** (Pl. D, E, 4), a building erected by *Pöppelmann*, the architect of Augustus II., in 1711-22, but left unfinished for more than a century. It consists of seven pavilions, connected by a gallery of one story, enclosing an oblong court 128 yds. long and 117 yds. wide. According to the still existing plans of Pöppelmann, the gardens, enclosed by similar galleries, were to have been extended, across the present Theater-Platz, to the Elbe. In some of its features the style of the Zwinger is rococo, but in the main it is a baroque edifice, and one of the most pleasing examples of that style. The original beautiful marble decorations have been preserved in the Mathematical Saloon (p. 241) and in the N.W. pavilion (no admission); the former is also adorned with paintings by *Louis de Silvestre* (1717-23).

In the centre of the Zwinger-Hof is a bronze *Monument of Frederick Augustus I.* (d. 1827), by Rietschel, with allegorical figures. — Best survey of the building from the *Zwinger Wall*, at the N. angle, reached by steps near Weber's statue (p. 228). In the gardens of the Zwinger is a fountain, which plays on Sun. and Wed., 12-1.

The Museum and the Zwinger contain the most important of the Dresden collections. In the *Museum* are the picture-gallery, engravings, and drawings. In the *Zwinger* are some rooms of the picture-gallery, the zoological, ethnographical, and mineralogical museums, and the collection of mathematical and physical instruments.

The ****Picture Gallery** occupies the first and second floors of the Museum (adm., see p. 223). The entrance is in the archway, on the right when approached from the theatre. Director, *Prof. Woermann*. Catalogue, in English, French, or German, 4, small edition 1½ *M*.

The Dresden picture-gallery, which now ranks with the Louvre, Pitti, and Uffizi as one of the finest collections in the world, is essentially the creation of Augustus III. (1733-63), who added to the previously existing royal collection by the purchase of part of the Modena gallery in 1745. The Sistine Madonna from Piacenza (1753), numerous Dutch and Flemish cabinet-pieces, etc., were also added about this period, so that at the time of the death of Augustus III. it had well-nigh attained to its present high rank.

In accordance with the taste prevalent at the time of its foundation, the gallery is somewhat sparingly provided with early works. This is notably the case with the Italian Schools of the 14th and 15th centuries, where the following works are alone remarkable: a Holy Family by *Mantegna* (No. 51), St. Sebastian by *Antonello da Messina* (No. 52), a large Holy Family by *Piero di Cosimo* (No. 20), a characteristic example of *Lorenzo di Credi* (No. 13), several works by *Cima*, and three small pictures by *Jacopo de' Barbari* or *Jacob Walch* (Nos. 57-59), who is interesting as a German member of the Venetian school and also on account of his influence on Dürer.

The great masters of the Golden Period of Italian art are, on the other hand, admirably represented. The radiant magnificence of *Raphael's* Sistine Madonna, in which the most tender beauty is coupled with the charm of the mysterious vision, will forcibly strike every susceptible beholder, and the longer he gazes, the more enthusiastic will be his delight. Raphael's Florentine contemporaries are represented by *Andrea del Sarto's* large and gaily-coloured Sacrifice of Abraham (No. 77) and by two companion-pieces of rare merit by *Franciabigio* and *Ubertini* (Nos. 75, 80). The most noteworthy of the later Florentine works is the portrait of the Duchess Eleanor by *Bronzino* (No. 82).

The Parmesan School, in the works of its great master *Correggio*, is even more richly illustrated here than at Parma itself. The Madonna enthroned (No. 150) is of the master's earlier period, and reveals in its strict composition and luminous colouring the influence of the earlier Ferrarese school. In the Madonna with St. Sebastian (No. 151) and his Holy Night (No. 152; unfortunately retouched), the master of chiaroscuro is seen at his best, while the Madonna and St. George (No. 153) charms by the beauty of its flower-like tinting. The famous little picture of the Magdalen (No. 154) must, however, be pronounced nothing more than a masterly copy, while the so-called Physician of Correggio (No. 155) is probably by a Ferrarese artist. — The School of Ferrara is represented by numerous works of *Dosso Dossi*, *Benvenuto Garofalo* (Nos. 128, 134), and others.

The pictures by the great Venetian Masters rank among the principal treasures of the gallery. *Giorgione* is represented by the fine Sleeping Venus (No. 185), from which the Cupid was obliterated by an early attempt at restoration. *Titian* is studied here to great advantage. The Tribute Money (No. 169), a grand work of his early period, is one of the most nobly-conceived and admirably-executed paintings ever produced. The portrait of his daughter Lavinia (the 'Lady with the fan', No. 170) and that of an unknown personage, formerly supposed to be Aretino (No. 172), are good examples of his later style. *Palma Vecchio's* Venus and the Three Sisters (Nos. 190, 189) are among the finest works of this masterly delineator of ripe Venetian beauty. No other gallery possesses so extensive a collection of the gorgeous masterpieces of *Paolo Veronese* (Nos. 224–227, 230. 236). The close of the great epoch of Venetian art is illustrated by numerous good works by *Tintoretto* and the different members of the *Bassano* family, while the landscapes of *Canale* and his nephew *Bellotto* still reflect a favourable light on Venice at a time when Italian art generally had fallen into sad decadence (18th cent.). — The school of the Academicians and mannerists is represented only too fully for the general character of the collection. The Naturalists are represented by the Card-Sharper of *Caravaggio* (No. 408) and by a series of good works by *Ribera*, among

which the Magdalen (No. 683) boasts a charm very unusual in this master.

The only works of the Spanish School that demand notice are the splendid portrait of an elderly man by *Velazquez* (No. 697), and the charming genre-like Madonna and Child of *Murillo* (No. 705), deservedly a popular favourite. — The French School of the 17th and 18th cent. is represented by a few good works of its leading masters, including two fine landscapes by *Claude Lorrain* (Nos. 730, 731), of magical atmospheric effect, two large pastoral scenes by *Watteau* (Nos. 781, 782), examples of *Nicolas Poussin* and *Gaspard Dughet*, and numerous characteristic portraits.

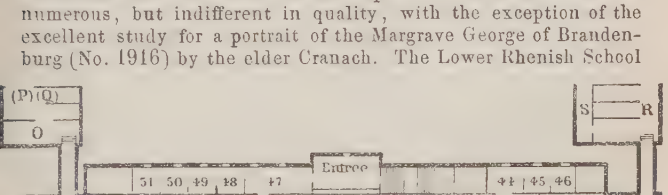
Netherlandish Schools. The masters of the 15th cent. are almost entirely unrepresented, but the gallery possesses one priceless gem of this period in the small altar-piece of *Jan van Eyck* (No. 799). The masters of the 16th cent. are also represented either unfavourably or not at all. The culmination of art in the Netherlands during the 17th cent. is, on the other hand, illustrated by numerous attractive works. *Peter Paul Rubens*, the great master of the Flemish School, may be studied here to great advantage. Some of the most popular of the works catalogued under his name, such as the Portraits of his Sons (No. 986b), the Daughter of Herodias (No. 986), and the Garden of Love (No. 986c), are, indeed, merely admirable school-pieces, but there is no lack of authentic productions from his own hand. Thus the gallery possesses several paintings of his Italian period, including a fine St. Jerome (No. 955). The Boar Hunt (No. 962), a powerful, broadly-handled work, and a series of admirable portraits which seem to be connected with each other belong to his early Netherlandish period, while his latest style is illustrated in the brilliant Bathsheba and in the large 'Quos Ego' (No. 964b), an improvisation of imposing dramatic effect, produced for the entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635. Rubens's famous pupil, *Anthony van Dyck*, is represented by a series of admirable portraits, chiefly of his later English period, and by a St. Jerome (No. 1024), which surpasses, at least in picturesque treatment, that of his master. The Children of Charles I. (No. 1033) is a school-replica. *Jacob Jordaens*, the most Flemish of all Flemish painters, can be studied here better than in any other collection. *Snyders* contributes numerous pieces of still-life. *David Teniers the Elder* and his more famous son are represented by several genuine though not striking works, which, however, yield in interest to the sketchy but powerful little works of *A. Brouwer*. The gallery also boasts of numerous works by the contemporary landscape-painters *Paul Bril*, *Momper*, *Van Uden*, and *Jan Brueghel*, with his followers *Pieter Gysels* and *Pieter Bout*.

Dutch School. The early masters are represented by a few moderate works only. *Frans Hals*, one of the great leaders of the school, also contributes only two or three insignificant portraits,

but those by *Ravesteyn* and *Mierevelt* are more important. *Honthorst*, too, is represented, but not so well as the cognate master *Caesar van Everdingen* (No. 1834). The landscapes of *Van Goyen*, *Vlieger*, and *Mulier (Molyn)* also belong to this period. — *Rembrandt van Rijn*, the great master of chiaroscuro, is represented by several of his finest creations, such as the portrait of his wife Saskia of 1641 (No. 1562), the portrait of himself with his wife on his knee (No. 1559; an earlier work), Samson's Riddle (No. 1560), Manoah's Sacrifice (No. 1563), and the admirable portrait of an old man, dating from 1654 (No. 1567). Rembrandt's school is nowhere better illustrated. His earliest scholar *G. Dou* contributes seventeen pictures of the most varied styles and dates, and *Vermeer* or *Van der Meer* of Delft appears in a group of lifesize half-figures of rare beauty of colouring (No. 1335) and in the charming Love-letter (No. 1336). Scarcely a single one of the masters of low-life pieces is absent: the most prominent is *Adriaen van Ostade*, whose Studio and Village Tavern (Nos. 1397, 1396) are unsurpassed of their kind. The conversation pieces of *Terburg* and *Gabriel Metsu* are numerous and good, while *Frans van Mieris the Elder* contributes no fewer than fourteen works, several of which rank among his masterpieces. — *Jacob van Ruysdael*, one of the greatest of Dutch landscape-painters, is particularly well and fully represented. The Hunt, the Monastery, and the Jewish Cemetery (Nos. 1492, 1494, 1502) are among the most famous works in the whole gallery, but his delicate management of light and space are perhaps seen to still greater advantage in the less pretentious Château Bentheim, the Heath, and the Forest Path (Nos. 1496, 1503, 1500). *Allart van Everdingen's* Norwegian Mountain-lake (No. 1835) is almost as poetical as the finest of Ruysdael's works, and surpasses them in vigour of colouring. *Jan Both*, *Cuyp*, and *Van der Neer*, the great renderers of sunny atmosphere, are neither so happily nor so numerously illustrated, but their followers *H. Saftleven*, *Griffier*, and *J. Moucheron* are represented to excess. — The Dutch animal-painters may also be well studied at Dresden. *Paul Potter* contributes two works (Nos. 1629, 1630), *Adriaen van de Velde* several masterpieces, and *Berchem* thirteen works, one of which (No. 1478) is a little gem. The gallery also contains nearly seventy examples of *Philip Wouverman*, the masterly delineator of cavaliers and battles, many of which are of the highest excellence. — The masters of still-life and painters of poultry are almost all represented, as are also the somewhat affected and over-refined masters of the beginning of the 18th cent., such as the *Van der Werffs* and *W. Mieris*, who inaugurate the decline of the Dutch school into insipidity and conventionalism.

The German School is not so well illustrated in the Dresden Gallery as those of Italy and the Netherlands. The famous Madonna of Burgomaster Meyer (No. 1892), long ascribed to *Holbein*, has been shown by modern criticism to be only an admirable

Netherlandish copy of the original at Darmstadt. On the other hand Holbein's Portrait of the Sieur de Morette (No. 1890) is unquestionably genuine, and of such artistic finish, brilliant colour, and faultless modelling, that it long passed as a masterpiece of Leonardo da Vinci. The fine double portrait of Sir Thomas and John Godsalve (No. 1889) also dates from Holbein's English period. *Dürer's* priceless Crucifixion (No. 1870), a small picture, is purely German in conception, but shows the beneficial influence of the Venetian school in its execution. The winged altar-piece (No. 1869) shows Dürer under the spell of Mantegna, while the portrait of Bernhard van Orley (No. 1871) was painted in 1521 during his tour in the Netherlands. The examples of the two *Cranachs* are numerous, but indifferent in quality, with the exception of the excellent study for a portrait of the Margrave George of Brandenburg (No. 1916) by the elder Cranach. The Lower Rhenish School



is represented by two fine altar-pieces (Nos. 1962, 1963) by the *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, who, although a native of the Netherlands, was the founder of the school of Cologne. — The masters of the 17th cent. are happily represented by three small masterpieces of *Adam Elsheimer* (Nos. 1976-78) and a vigorous family-portrait by *Knupfer*. — The portraits in chalk and *Belotto's* views of Dresden on the groundfloor possess little artistic merit, but afford an instructive insight into the manners of the 18th century.

The Entrance Hall (containing the cloak-room and the ticket office) is adorned with a frieze of stucco, illustrative of the history of painting: on the right that of Italy by *Knauer*, on the left that of Germany and the Netherlands by *Schilling*. To the left are rooms 52-69, with *18th Cent. Paintings*, *Pastels*, and *Miniatures* (comp. p. 240). In a straight direction is the *Collection of Drawings and Engravings* (p. 240); to the right are rooms 39-43 with the *Secondary Italian Masters* (p. 240).

Ascending the staircase to the **First Floor** (Plan, see above), we traverse an Ante-Room hung with large family-portraits (where tickets are given up), a corridor with a number of unimportant Netherlands masters of the 17th and 18th cent., the Cupola

Saloon G, and the adjacent rooms F-B (containing the *Large Italian Paintings*), and proceed, with unimpaired energy, to inspect and admire the Sistine Madonna in Room A.

Room A. **93. *Raphael*, Madonna di San Sisto, an altar-piece, 8 ft. high and 6 ft. wide (so called from the church of the Benedictines at Piacenza for whom the picture was painted), the Virgin and Child in clouds, with St. Sixtus on the right, St. Barbara on the left, and two cherubs beneath, indisputably a work of the great master's own hand throughout, painted probably about 1515 (purchased in 1753 for 9000*l.*). — The composition most resembles that of the Madonna di Foligno. A curtain has just been drawn back and the Virgin issues as it were from the depth of Heaven, awe-inspiring, solemn, and serene, her large eyes embracing the world in their gaze. The idea of the sudden revelation of a hitherto concealed mystery could not be more effectively expressed. The attention is usually concentrated upon the Madonna and the two cherubs below, pictures of naïve innocence. The saints, however, should not be overlooked. Contrasted in age and sex, expression and movement, they supplement each other with admirable effect. Both must be thought of in connection with the whole community of Christians; the reverent and pious Sixtus commends himself to the Virgin's mercy, the beaming face of St. Barbara represents the joyful enthusiasm of the redeemed (*'Raffael und Michelangelo', by Prof. Anton Springer*).

Room B. 1st Wall: 161. *Parmigianino*, Madonna with the rose. — 2nd Wall: *103. *Giulio Romano*, Holy Family ('Madonna della Catina'); 76. *Andrea del Sarto*, Betrothal of St. Catharine. — 3rd Wall: *52. *Antonello da Messina*, St. Sebastian, with a Venetian canal in the background, a work of great charm in spite of its damaged condition; *42a. *Cosimo Tura*, St. Sebastian.

Room C. 2nd Wall: 71. Copy of Michael Angelo's Leda and the swan. — 3rd Wall: 102. *Seb. del Piombo*, Bearing of the Cross (half-length). We now return through Room B to —

Room D. 1st Wall: *Correggio*, **150. Madonna enthroned, with four saints, a youthful masterpiece, showing the influence of the Ferrara school (1514-15), *151. Madonna surrounded by angels, with SS. Sebastian, Geminian, and Rochus (damaged). *168. *Titian*, Madonna and saints, an early work (half-length). *Correggio*, **152. Adoration of the Shepherds, the far-famed 'Holy Night' (La Notte), his great masterpiece of chiaroscuro; *153. Madonna enthroned, with SS. George, Peter Martyr, John the Baptist, and Geminian, a work of his later period, distinguished by breadth of handling and by rich and luminous colouring. — 2nd Wall: 128. *Dosso Dossi*, Four Fathers of the Church; *270. *Tintoretto*, Man and youth. — 3rd Wall: **229. *Paolo Veronese*, Finding of Moses, distinguished from the other masterpieces of Veronese in the gallery by its perfect preservation. 266. *Tintoretto*, Fall of the rebellious angels; 77. *Andrea del Sarto*, Abraham's sacrifice; 113. *Bagnacavallo*, Madonna with four saints; *20. *Piero di Cosimo*, Holy Family; *48. *Franc. Francia*, Baptism of Christ (1509); 160. *Parmegianino*, Madonna and saints; 228. *P. Veronese*, Christ and the Centurion of Capernaum. — 4th Wall: *192. *Palma Vecchio*, Jacob and Rachel; 204. *Paris Bordone*, Diana; 135. *Garofalo*. Mars and Venus before Troy.

Room E. 1st Wall: *Paolo Veronese*, *226. The Wedding at Cana, **225. Adoration of the Magi, two priceless companion-pieces from the gallery of Modena. — 2nd Wall: *Titian*, *170. Portrait of his daughter Lavinia as a bride, *171. Portrait of the same at a later period. *185. *Giorgione*, Venus; *190. *Palma Vecchio*, Venus resting in a hilly landscape; *236. *Paolo Veronese*, Portrait of Daniele Barbaro. — 3rd Wall: *224. *Paolo Veronese*, Faith, Hope, and Charity introduce the Cuccina family to the enthroned Madonna, *227. Bearing of the Cross; *270a. *Tintoretto*, The Woman taken in adultery. — 4th Wall: *172. *Titian*, Portrait of a Venetian, formerly supposed to be Aretino, dated 1561; 281, 252. *Bassano*, Portraits of a Doge and his wife. — From Room E a side-door leads to Rooms 44-46, containing French paintings.

Room F. 1st Wall: *230. *Veronese*, The Good Samaritan, with a charming landscape; *408. *Caravaggio*, The card-sharper, a vigorous and masterly work; 303. *Ann. Carracci*, Assumption of the Virgin; 328. *Guido Reni*, Virgin and saints. — 2nd Wall: 324. *Guido Reni*, Venus and Cupid; *Guercino*, 342. Semiramis, 363. Diana. — 3rd Wall: *306. *Ann. Carracci*, Genius of Fame; 525. *Padovanino*, Judith; 205. *Ann. Carracci*, St. Rochus giving alms. — 4th Wall: *447. *Fr. Trevisani*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt, in a genre-like style; 325. *Guido Reni*, Ninus and Semiramis.

Returning to Room E, we next enter Cabinets 1-5, containing the *Smaller Italian Pictures.*

1st Cabinet. Wall a: 36. 37. *Luca Signorelli*, Painted pilasters; *49. *Franc. Francia*, Adoration of the Magi; 123. *Mazzolino*, Christ before Pilate. 57. *Jac. de' Barbari*, Saint in the act of blessing; *63. *Cima da Conegliano*, Presentation of the Virgin, of exquisite colouring and delicate conception, the model of Titian's celebrated picture in the Academy of Venice. — Wall b: *Ercole Roberti*, *45. Christ led away to be crucified, *46. Christ taken captive on the Mt. of Olives, two spirited compositions in the style of Mantegna. *43. *Fr. Cossa*, Annunciation; 9. *S. Botticelli*, Life of St. Zenobius; 15. *Lor. di Credi*, Madonna and Saints. — Wall c: 41. *Pinturicchio*, Portrait; *194a. *Lorenzo Lotto*, Madonna and Child with St. John; *51. *Mantegna*, Holy Family; *13. *Lorenzo di Credi*, Madonna, an early work.

2nd Cabinet. Wall a: *188. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna and Child, with John the Baptist and St. Catharine, an early work. 'There is so much loveliness in the serene rapture of St. Catherine, such sprightliness in the Child, nestling at its mother's throat, so much tender inquiry in the Virgin's eye, and a meaning so earnest in the glance of the Baptist, that we dwell with pleasurable sensation on each figure of the group and wonder at the harmony which it creates' (*C. & C.*). — 60. *Previtali*, Madonna; *191. *Palma Vecchio*. Holy Family with John the Baptist and St. Catharine. — Wall b: 61. *Cima da Conegliano*, Christ blessing. — Wall c: **189. *Palma Vecchio*, The 'Three Sisters', a work of his middle period. 'These three young women are grouped with pleasing variety and artifice in front of a very pretty landscape. There is hardly a single peculiarity in the master remaining unrepresented; his melting shapes, his fair, almost waxen, complexions, his fine chiselled features, small hands, brocades and slashes, his draperies without depth, flow, or winding contour' (*C. & C.*). — **169. *Titian*, The tribute-money, painted about 1514. 'Simple as the subje t is, the thought which it embodies is very subtle ... The contrast is sublime between the majestic calm and elevation, and what Quandt calls the 'Godlike beauty' of Christ, and the low cunning and coarse air of the Pharisee .... The form of Christ was never conceived by any of the Venetians of such ideal beauty as this. Nor has Titian ever done better .... Nothing can exceed the brightness and sheen or the transparent delicacy of the colours .... The most perfect easel-picture of which Venice ever witnessed the production, this is also the most polished work of Titian' (*C. & C.*).

3rd Cabinet. Wall a: 201. *Moranda*, Portrait of a Veronese. — Wall b: 80. *Francesco Ubertini (Bacchiacca)*, Ordeal to prove the true heir to the throne; *75. *Franciabigio*, Bathsheba at the bath, dated 1523, in the style of his friend Andrea del Sarto; *82. *Angelo Bronzino*, Wife of Cosimo I., Grand-Duke of Tuscany. — Wall c: 154. *Early Copy after Correggio*, Repentant Magdalen; 155. *Dosso Dossi* (?), The so-called 'Physician of Correggio'.

4th Cabinet. Wall a: *308. *Annibale Carracci*, Lute-player; 387. *Cignani*, Temptation of Joseph. — Wall b: 337. *Francesco Albani*, Cupids dancing; *Sassoferrato*, 434. Madonna, 432. Virgin at prayer; 329, 330. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo. — Wall c: *323. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo; 499. *Solimena*, Mater Dolorosa; 309. *Ann. Carracci*, Head of Christ.

5th Cabinet. Late-Italian pictures, by *Dom. Feti*, etc. Also: 357-360. *Guercino*, The four Evangelists; *Carlo Dolci*, 508. The daughter of Herodias with the head of John the Baptist, 509. St. Cecilia.

The next Cabinet contains works of the *French School.*

6th Cabinet. Wall a: *731. *Claude Lorrain*, Coast-scene with Acis and

Galatea (dated 1657). — Wall b: 719. *Nic. Poussin*, The realm of Flora; *754. *Millet*, Roman Campagna, a characteristic, richly coloured masterpiece. — Wall c: **730. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape, with the flight of the Holy Family, a masterpiece of atmospheric effect, in perfect preservation (companion-piece to No. 731).

CABINETS 7-21 are devoted to the *Smaller Works of the Netherlandish and German Schools.*

7TH CABINET. Wall a: *Karel du Jardin*, 1632. Milking goats, *1633. Cattle grazing; 1813. *A. van der Werff*, Family-portrait; 1428, 1452, 1461. *Ph. Wouverman*, Cavalry skirmishes. — Wall b: *1482. *Cl. P. Berchem*, Fishers in a rocky landscape; 1820. *A. van der Werff*, Annunciation. — Wall c: *A. van der Werff*, 1823. Expulsion of Hagar, 1818. Judgment of Paris.

8TH CABINET. Wall a: **1835. *Allart van Everdingen*, Norwegian mountain-lake, with stag-hunt, a masterpiece; 1664. *J. van der Heyde*, Church and convent. — Wall b: *1658 *A. van de Velde*, Cattle; 1617. *A. Dübbels*, Seapiece; 1445, 1466. *Ph. Wouverman*, Game. — Wall c: *1521. *G. Berck-Heyde*, Town Hall at Amsterdam; *1346. *K. Netscher*, The letter-writer; *1417. *Ph. Wouverman*, Alms-giving at the monastery, an early masterpiece.

9TH CABINET. Wall a: 1479. *Cl. Berchem*, Merchant receiving a Moor. — Wall b: *Wouverman*, *1449. Stag-hunt, a highly-finished work of a silvery tone, 1450. Camp. — Wall c: *Cl. Berchem*, 1477. Evening. *1478. Cattle in a mountainous landscape; 1239-41, 1243-45. *Poelenburgh*, Landscapes.

10TH CABINET. Wall b: *1336. *Jan Vermeer van Delft*, Girl reading a letter at a window, one of the largest and finest works of this rare follower of Rembrandt; *1836. *Allart van Everdingen*, Norwegian waterfall; 1497, 1498. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfalls.

11TH CABINET. Wall a: *Jacob van Ruysdael*, 1500. Forest-path, *1494. The monastery, *1495. Waterfall by the Schlossberg, 1501. Waterfall with fir-tree; *1735. *G. Metsu*, Game-dealer; *1349. *K. Netscher*, Music-lesson (1666). — Wall b: *1656. *A. van de Velde*, Woman drinking (1662); *1358, *1359. *Frans Hals the Elder*, Portraits; 1662. *Jan van der Heyde*, The monastery; **1496. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, The Château of Bentheim, an early masterpiece; *Frans van Mieris*, **1750. The artist painting a lady, **1751. The connoisseur's visit (two masterpieces); *1657. *A. van de Velde*, Ruins (1665); *P. Wouverman*, 1431. Fishers, *1420. Smithy. — Wall c: *Jac. van Ruysdael*, *1503. The heath; *1502. Jewish cemetery, of imposing sombre effect; *1543. *Th. de Keyser*, Two riders; *1733, *1734. *G. Metsu*, Game-dealers.

12TH CABINET. *1064. *A. Hobbema*, Water-mill. — Wall a: 1618a. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Jacob's dream. — Wall c: *1492. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Hunt, with accessories by *A. van de Velde.*

13TH CABINET. Wall a: *1629, *1630. *Paul Potter*, Dutch landscapes with cattle; *1258. *Knupfer*, The artist's family. — Wall b: 1655. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle (1659); 1426. *Ph. Wouverman*, Riders at the forge. — Wall c: *1554. *Aert van der Neer*, Canal; **1443. *Wouverman*, The 'Milkcan', a masterpiece; 1491. *J. van Ostade*, Frolics on the ice; *1511. *Berck-Heyde*, Interior of the 'Groote Kerk' at Haarlem (1665).

14TH CABINET. Wall a: *1600, 1601. *Flinck*, Portraits; *1270. *Jan Both*, Italian landscape by evening-light; 1368. *Petr Claesz*, Still-life. — Wall b: *1416. *Wouverman*, John the Baptist preaching. — Wall c: *A. van de Velde*, 1660. Cattle. **1659. Ice-scene (1665); *1556. *Rembrandt*, Saskia van Uilenburgh, the artist's bride (1633); 1514. *A. de Vries*, Portrait; 1557. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of Willem Burggraeff (1633).

15TH CABINET. Wall a: *Gerard Dou*, *1706. Girl at a window, 1713. Festive couple, 1714. The lost thread. — Wall b: *Ph. Wouverman*, **1424. Stable, *1463. Combat by the wind-mill; *1725. *Jan Steen*, Marriage at Cana; *1365. *Heda*, Luncheon; 1338b, 1338c. *J. van Goyen*, Landscapes in summer and winter. — Wall c: 1715. *Gerard Dou*, Young man holding a light to a girl's face; 1762. *Stingelandt*, Old woman handing a fowl to a girl; *G. Dou*, 1709. Schoolmaster at a window, *1711. Hermit, 1710. Dentist; *1375. *Jan Wynants*, Dutch landscape, with accessories by *A. van de Velde*, very delicate in workmanship; *Gerard Dou*, *1707. The artist (?) playing the violin (1665), 1704. The artist in his studio; 1419. *Wouverman*, In camp.

16TH CABINET. Wall a: *Adriaen van Ostade*, *1398. Peasants eating (1663), *1399. Peasants in an arbour (1664); *1493, 1504. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; *Terburg*, *1832. Lady in a white satin dress, a study for the 'Paternal Admonition' at Berlin and Amsterdam, 1831. The music-lesson; *1422. *Wouverman*, Executioner's house. — Wall b: 1395. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants in a tavern; *Terburg*, *1830. Young lady washing her hands, 1829. The letter; 1301. *M. d' Hondecoeter*, Hawk in a poultry-yard. — Wall c: *G. Metsu*, **1736. The lace-maker, a highly-finished and fascinating work, *1737. By the fire-side, with a fine effect of light; 1507. *J. van der Meer*, View from the dunes; *A. van Ostade*, 1400. Tavern, a late work (1679), *1397. The artist's studio (1663). **1732. *G. Metsu*, Champagne luncheon (1661), after Rembrandt's famous masterpiece (No. 1559), and perhaps also representing the artist and his wife. **1396. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants in a tavern.

17TH CABINET. Wall a: *1261. *J. de Heem*, Fruit; *K. Netscher*, *1348. Lady at her toilette, *1347. Duet. — Wall b: 1727. *J. Steen*, Expulsion of Hagar; 1742. *F. van Mieris*, Love's message; *1476. *Bega*, Peasants dancing. — Wall c: 1350, 1351. *K. Netscher*, Madame de Montespan; 1268. *J. de Heem*, Still-life; *1388. *H. G. Pot*, Full-length portrait.

18TH CABINET. Wall a: *Teniers the Younger*, *1167. Bleaching-green, *1068. Country-fair, the two best works of this master in the gallery; 1150b. *B. Peeters*, Sea-piece. — Wall b: *1260. *Jan de Heem*, Fruit; 1114, 1115. *A. van der Meulen*, Louis XIV. — Wall c: *1070. *Teniers the Younger*, Village-festival.

19TH CABINET. Wall a: 1186, 1185. *H. van Steenwyk*, Architectural interiors; 1072. *Teniers the Younger*, Alchemist; 1094. *Ryckaert the Younger*, Peasant family. — Wall b: *1097. *Gonzales Coques*, Family-group upon a terrace, a vigorous example of this rare master; *Teniers the Younger*, 1065. 1064. Landscapes; *1059. *Adr. Brouwer*, The brawl, a master-piece of colour. — Wall c: 1093. *Ryckaert the Younger*, Peasant family; *1058. *A. Brouwer*, A brawl, a very clever sketch; 1073. *Teniers the Younger*, The reckoning.

20TH CABINET. Wall a: 1079. *Teniers the Younger*, Temptation of St. Anthony. — Wall b: 1141, 1142. *L. van Uden*, Flemish landscapes; *1081. *D. Teniers*, Fair; *1032. *A. van Dyck*, 'Old Parr' at the age of 150 (?); 962b. *Rubens*, Judgment of Paris, a diminished replica of the work in the London National Gallery. — Wall c: *Teniers the Younger*, 1066. Tavern interior, 1075. Portrait of the artist in a tavern.

21ST CABINET. Wall a: *1976. *Elsheimer*, Joseph lowered into the pit by his brethren; 1908. *Cranach the Elder*, Christ on the Mount of Olives. — Wall b: *Cranach the Younger*, 1947. Elector Augustus, 1948. Elector Maurice, 1952. Melanchthon on his death-bed; *1871. *A. Dürer*, Bernhard van Orley, painted at Antwerp in 1521; 1916. *Cranach the Elder*, Margrave George of Brandenburg. — Wall c: *Elsheimer*, *1977. Jupiter and Mercury at the house of Philemon, *1978. Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 822-830. *Hans Bol*, Landscapes in water-colour; *1889. *Hans Holbein the Younger*, Sir Thomas Godsalve and his brother John, an admirable work of the first period of Holbein's sojourn in England (1528); 1962. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Adoration of the Magi.

Rooms N, M, L, K, and J contain the *Larger Netherlandish* and also a few *German Paintings*.

ROOM N. *1892. Old Netherlandish copy (about 1600) of the picture at Darmstadt by *Holbein the Younger*, representing the Virgin and Child, with Jacob Meyer, the burgomaster of Basel, and his family (comp. p. 232).

**1890. *H. Holbein*, Sieur Charles Solier de Morette, a French nobleman at the court of Henry VIII. of England (comp. p. 233); on the adjacent wall, to the right, hangs the original drawing for this portrait (No. 1891). — **799. *J. van Eyck*, Madonna with SS. Catharine and Michael and the donor, a triptych. 'This picture is painted with a profusion of colour, is perfectly harmonious, and shows no trace of the hand . . . . Through a window behind St. Catherine is one of Van Eyck's marvellous miniature landscapes' (*C. & C.*). — **1870. *A. Dürer*, Crucifixion, with evening-light (1506), a small work of intense feeling and expression, showing the in-

fluence of Giov. Bellini. — Wall 2: *1869. *Dürer*, Large altar-piece, painted in tempera about 1500. — Wall 3: 1692. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Adoration of the Magi.

Room M. Wall 3: *Rubens*, *963. Head of a bishop, of his late period, 958a. Last Judgment, sketch for the large picture at Munich; 1031, *1030. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; *964a. *Rubens*, Portrait. — Wall 2: 986c. *School Copy after Rubens*, Garden of Love, original at Paris; *962c. *Rubens*, Mercury about to slay Argus, a work of his latest period.

Room L. Wall 3: *1834. *C. van Everdingen*, Bacchus with two nymphs and Cupid; 1782. *Alb. Cuyp*, Boy with a greyhound. — Wall 2: 1782a. *A. Cuyp*, Groom with horse and hounds; *1791. *Aert de Gelder*, 'Behold your King', the masterpiece of this pupil of Rembrandt (dated 1671).

A short corridor leads hence to rooms O, P, Q, containing the less important works of the German and Netherlandish schools. — We now retrace our steps through Room L to reach —

Room K. Wall 4: 1564. *Rembrandt*, Weighing gold; 1196. *Fr. Snyders* Boar-hunt; 1566. *Rembrandt*, Entombment, a school-piece touched up by the master in 1653; *1603. *F. Bol*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt. — Wall 3: *1604. *F. Bol*, Jacob's dream, a masterpiece, in the manner of his master Rembrandt. **962. *Rubens*, Boar-hunt, a very spirited work (about 1614); *1191, 1194. *Fr. Snyders*, Still-life, two large works of admirable decorative effect; **1563. *Rembrandt*, Manoah's sacrifice, a finely-coloured masterpiece (dated 1641), *1560. Samson's riddle (1638). — Wall 1: 1192, *1195. *Snyders*, Still-life; *1571. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of an old man (ca. 1645); 1792a. *Aert de Gelder*, The document; *Rembrandt*, 1558. Ganymede carried off by the eagle, a realistic work of his early period (1635), *1570. Portrait of an old man, a highly finished work of his late period, *1561. Portrait of himself as a sportsman (1639). — Wall 2. *1335. *Jan Vermeer van Delft*, The young connoisseur, an early and finely coloured masterpiece (1656). *Rembrandt*, **1562. Portrait of his wife Saskia (1641), *1567. Portrait of an old man, most lifelike and of remarkable colouring (1654), *1559. Portrait of himself and Saskia (the 'Breakfast'; about 1637), 1569. Portrait of himself drawing (1657).

Room J. Wall 4: *Van Dyck*, *1017. Drunken Silenus, an early work, 1029, *1026. 1023a. Portraits; 972. *Pupil of Rubens*. Lion-hunt; 986b. *Rubens*, His two sons, a good school-copy of the fine painting in the collection of Prince Liechtenstein. — Wall 3: *1010. *Jordaens*, Diogenes looking for a man, full of a somewhat coarse humour; *1024. *Van Dyck*, St. Jerome, an early work of great breadth of handling and picturesque effect, 1023c. *1023d. Portraits; 1012. *Jordaens*, Presentation in the Temple; *955. *Rubens*, St. Jerome, a highly-finished work of his Roman period; *1011. *Jordaens*, The Prodigal Son. — Wall 1 (beginning to the right): 1023b. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; *960. *Rubens*, Portrait, one of the best he ever painted, of his middle period; 1038. *Sir Peter Lely* (copy of Van Dyck), Charles I. of England; *965. *Rubens*, Bathsheba, a luminous work in his latest manner; 1033. *Van Dyck*, Children of Charles I., *964b. 'Quos Ego', Neptune stilling the winds, painted for the triumphal entry of the Infant Ferdinand into Antwerp in 1635, 1034. Queen Henrietta, wife of Charles I. of England, *1027, *1028. Man and wife (about 1630); 1014. *Jac. Jordaens*, Old and young. — Wall 2: *Velazquez*, 698. Portrait, *697. Portrait of an elderly gentleman; 682. *Ribera*, Diogenes with his lantern; 957. *Rubens*, Hercules carried off by a nymph and a satyr; 699. *Velasquez*, Duke of Olivarez; 956. *Rubens*, Crowning the hero in virtue, painted in Italy for the Duke of Mantua.

Room H is devoted to works of the *Spanish School*, a few of which are also in Room J.

Room H. Wall 4: *Murillo*, *705. Virgin and Child, of delicate colouring and charming simplicity, 704. St. Rodriguez. — Wall 3: *703b. *Murillo*, Death of St. Clara (1646); *683. *Ribera*, St. Mary of Egypt (or perhaps St. Agnes), a work of exceptional charm (1641). — Wall 1: 696. *Zurbaran*, St. Bonaventura, on behalf of the cardinals, choosing the pope in 1271.

We now ascend to the CUPOLA SALOON (G), which is above the lofty portal (p. 229).

This small room contains twelve valuable pieces of ? *Tapestry.* The six below *(a-f)* are old Flemish, some of them perhaps from cartoons by *Q. Massys* (*a*, admirable Crucifixion). The six above *(g-m)* were probably woven in England from cartoons by *Raphael.*

A staircase ascends hence to the **Upper Floor**, which contains the MODERN PICTURES (19th cent.), the arrangement of which is frequently altered owing to the arrival of new acquisitions.

On the STAIRCASE (R. 22): Wall a: 2385. *Gérard*, Napoleon I. — Wall b: 2381. *A. Thedy*, Adoration of the Cross; 2291b. *W. von Reichenbach*, The artist's house at Wachwitz; 2249a. *Dreber*, Ideal landscape. — Wall d: 2389. *Koller*, Oxen ploughing; 2213. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Sketch for a window in St. Paul's, London.

Rooms to the RIGHT (Nos. 23-30). R. 23. Wall a: 2378. *Preller*, Centaurs in an ideal landscape; 2227. *Hübner*, The Golden Age; 2221. *L. Richter*, Spring landscape with bridal procession. Wall b: 2212. *Schnorr von Carolsfeld*, Holy Family; 2362. *A. Feuerbach*, Madonna. Wall c: 2220. *Richter*, The Schreckenstein; 2216. *Peschel*, Jacob's home-coming. Wall d: 2352. *Gentz*, Funeral at Cairo; *Kuntz*, Nun. — R. 24. Wall a: 2296. *Rud. Jordan*, Shipwreck. Wall c: 2201. *Dahl*, Norwegian scene; 2259b. *Scholtz*, Cornfield. — R. 25. Wall a: 2342. *Leibl*. Female head; 2330. *K. Raupp*, Storm-driven; 2278. *Kiessling*, Mignon; 2335. *Gebler*, The Seven Sleepers. Wall b: 2297. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch coast. Wall c: 2313. *Vautier*, Between the dances; 2311. *O. Achenbach*, Bay of Naples. Wall d: 2318. *Claus Meyer*, Cats; 2342c. *Grützner*, In the convent-library. — R. 26. Wall a: 2374. *Baisch*, Dutch canal; 2317. *Rasmussen*, Mountain-lake in Norway; 2337. *Jos. Brandt*, Polish freebooters; 2319b. *Von Bochmann*, Thirsty. Wall b: 2319. *Bokelmann*, Emigrants; 2300. *A. Achenbach*, Moon-lit village. Wall c: 2261. *Leonhardi*, Forest scene; 2316. *F. A. von Kaulbach*, Spring. Wall d: 2359c. *P. Meyerheim*, Menagerie; 2355. *L. Knaus*, Before and behind the scenes; 2293a. *Schenker*, Canal in spring. — R. 27. Wall a: 2351. *Becker*, Picture-sale; 2341. *Schuch*, Tumulus; 2342bis. *Leibl*, Girl knitting; 2350a. *Ad. Menzel*, Sermon; 2271. *F. Pauwels*. Prince visiting the hospital at Ypres; 2279a. *Gey*, J. Schnorr von Carolsfeld. Wall b: 2336a. *G. Max*, A Paternoster; 2335a. *Delaroche*, Henriette Sonntag. Wall c: 2309. *O. Achenbach*, Rocca di Papa. Wall d: 2328. *Defregger*, Taking farewell of the Alpine herd-girl ('Sennerin'); 2305. *Lasch*, Children at play. — R. 28. Wall a: 2319a. *Normann*, The Rafssund in Norway; 2329c. *Lenbach*, Paul Heyse. Wall b: 2367a. *Munkacsy*, Crucifixion. Wall c: 2348b. *Aug. Dieffenbacher*, A blow of fortune; 2327. *Lier*, The Oise by moonlight; 2315. *Deiters*, Forest stream. Wall d: 2310. *O. Achenbach*, Festival of St. Anna in Ischia. — R. 29. Wall b: *H. Hoffmann*, 2254. The Woman taken in adultery, 2255. Christ in the Temple. Wall c: 2368. *Lessing*, Convent on fire. Wall d: 2262a. *A. von Götz*, Crown-Prince Albert of Saxony, victor at Beaumont. — R. 30. Wall a: 2388. *Calame*, Landscape; 2372. *Hoff*, Bad news; 2280. *Preller*, Landscape. Wall b: 2286a. *Pohle*, King Albert. Wall c: 2379. *Von Kamecke*, Alpine landscape; 2329. *Defregger*, Scythe-forging for the Tyrolese insurgents. Wall d: 2353. *Gude*, Fishers landing; 2370. *Riefstahl*, Funeral procession outside the Pantheon at Rome. — We return to the staircase and enter the —

Rooms to the LEFT (Nos. 31-38). R. 31. Wall a: 2295. *Plüddemann*, Frederick Barbarossa at Besançon (1157). Wall c: 2294. *Cornelius*, Portrait. — R. 32. Wall b: 2347b. *Strobentz*, Love's young dream; 2376ter. *Kallmorgen*, At work. Wall c: 2258a. *Schönherr*, Legend of Petrus Forschegrund. Wall d. 2274. *Oehme*, In Saxon Switzerland. — R. 33. Wall a: 2348a. *Harg*, Sunrise; 2316a. *Dücker*, Scene in Rügen. Wall b: 2292e. *Kuehl*, The Augustus Bridge in winter. Wall c: 23 1 *Claus*, Ferry at Afsné; 2319c. *Fellmann*, Reception of a monk into the Benedictine order. Wall d: 2367c. *Moll*, Before the feast. — R. 34. Wall a: 2365. 2366. *Kuntz*, Roman pilgrims; 2359d. *Skarbina*, Belgian tavern; 2314a. *Gebhardt*, Jacob wrestling with the

angel; 2359 dd. *Liebermann*, Sempstress; 2329 b. *Lenbach* R. Begas; 2360. *Meunier*, Puddler. Wall b: 2342 a. *Oberländer*, Siesta. Wall c: 2372 c. *Thoma*. Idyll; 2344. *Gebhardt*, Descent from the Cross; 2372 a. *Haus Thoma*, Protector of the valley. Wall d: 2387 c. *Harrison*, Evening scene; 2293 d. *Baum*, Bereavement; 2384 a. *Feddersen*, North Friesland landscape. — R. 35. Wall a: 2384 a. *Krohg*, Norwegian pilot-boat; 2387 c. *Melchers*, Dutch shipcarpenter; 2384 e. *Dettmann*, Difficult landing. Wall b: 2329 cc. *Kampf*, Worshippers. Wall c: 2376 bis. *Kalckreuth*, Age; 2387 aa. *Nillet*, Confession. — R. 36. Wall a: 2329 a. *Lenbach*, Minghetti, the Italian statesman; 2344 a. *F. von Uhde*, The Holy Night. Wall b: *Böcklin*, 2388 a. Spring, on an easel, Summer. Wall c: 2293 j. *Müller*, Sisters of mercy; 2388 b. *Böcklin*, Pan and Syrinx. Wall d: no number, *Böcklin*, War. — R. 37. Wall a: 2393 e. *Buntzer*, Pilgrims at the tomb of St. Elizabeth. Wall b: 2359 a. *H. Ludwig*, Albula Pass. Wall b: 2359 f. *Klinger*, Pietà. Wall c: 2345. *Weishaupt*, Cattle-trough; 2347. *Zimmermann*, Music-lesson. Wall d: 2293 b. *Prell*. Judas Iscariot. — R. 38. Wall a: 2359 e. *Friese*, Lions in the desert; 2338. *Gysis*, Punishing a poultry thief at Smyrna. Wall b: 2363 a. *H. Makart*, Summer. Wall d: 2376. *Schönleber*, Coast at Flushing.

The **Ground Floor** contains in Rooms 39-43 (reached by the door opposite the staircase; comp. p. 233) less important works by *Italian Masters*.

R. 43. Works of the 14-15th centuries. — RR. 41, 42. Works of the 16-17th cent. — R. 40. Works of the 17-18th cent. (Wall b: 368. *Guercino*, Lot and his daughters).

We return to the archway (p. 229) and enter Rooms 52-69, which contain *German, French, and Italian Works* of the period of the decline in the 18th cent., and *Pastels*.

The badly-lighted anterooms contain colossal Venetian paintings of the 18th century. We turn to the left and traverse R. 53 to R. 52, in which are pastels (18-19th cent.), chiefly by *Rosalba Carriera*, and miniatures of the same period. — RR. 53, 51. French works: 781, 782. *Watteau*, and 785, 786. *Lancret*, Fêtes champêtres; 784. *Lancret*, Festive dance. — RR. 55, 56. German works. Portraits by *Graff*, *Denner*, *Angelica Kauffmann*, including (in R. 55) 2166-2168. *Graff*, Portraits of himself; (in R. 56) *Angelica Kauffmann*, 2182. the well known Vestal Virgin, 2181. Sibyl; 2189. *Vogel*, Two boys. — R. 57. Italian works. 454. *Battoni*, Repentant Magdalen; 582. *Canale*, Santi Giovanni e Paolo at Venice. — R. 58-62. *Canale*, Views of Venice; *Canaletto (Belotto)*, Views of Verona, Dresden, Pirna, etc. — R. 63. Crayon portraits of distinguished persons, most of them by *Rosalba Carriera*, a few by *Raphael Mengs*, the best by *De la Tour* (163, 164) and *Liotard*. 159. Portrait of the painter in the costume worn by him at Constantinople; 160. Count Maurice of Saxony; °161. The chocolate girl; 162. Portrait of the artist's niece, 'the beautiful Lyonnaise'. — We return to R. 58 and traverse the anteroom on the left, to R. 64. Italian works. 392-398. *Crespi*, The Seven Sacraments. — RR. 65-67. German works. Small works by the Saxon court-painter *Dietrich* (d. 1774). — RR. 68, 69. French works: *Silvestre*, 771. Maria Josepha, 770. Augustus II. and Frederick William I. of Prussia.

The **Collection of Engravings**, which also is on the ground-floor of the New Museum (entrance, see p. 233; adm., see p. 222), founded by Augustus II. and afterwards gradually extended, now comprises 400,000 plates, from the earliest masters (15th cent.) down to the present day. The show-cases (beginning to the right) in Room A contain a number of the most interesting plates, arranged so as to illustrate the development of the art. Room B contains the recent acquisitions, and in Room D is an exhibition (changed quarterly) of some of the chief plates. The others are kept in port

folios, which are shown on application by filling up one of the printed forms in Room **A**. There is a separate room for students.

The **Zoological and Ethnographical Museum** (entr. on the S.W. side of the Zwinger, opposite the Sophien-Kirche; adm., see p. 223; catalogue 50 pf.) contains good collections of stuffed birds, shells, and (accessible only on application) of eggs and insects. The Japanese and Polynesian articles in the ethnological section (on the upper floor) are also interesting. — The **Mineralogical and Prehistoric Museum** (entr. in the W. passage, opposite the Museum; catalogue 30 pf.; adm., see p. 223) contains some interesting fossils from Eichstädt. — In the N.W. angle of the Zwinger is the *Mathematical and Physical Saloon* (comp. p. 229), which is entered from the Zwinger Wall (adm., see p. 223).

c. The Old Town with the Museum Johanneum and the Albertinum.

Opposite the Zwinger, towards the E., rises the *Prinzen-Palais* (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1715, now the residence of Crown-Prince Frederick Augustus. In front stands the *Wettin Obelisk* (1895), 62 ft. in height. The **Sophien-Kirche** (Pl. E, 4), or Protestant court-church, dating from the 13th and 14th cent., was handsomely restored in the Gothic style in 1864-68 (interior in 1875). The altar, with greenish columns, was brought from Palestine in 1476, as a fragment of the Temple of Jerusalem. — To the E. of the church is *St. George's Fountain*, with a figure by Hähnel (1887).

In the Post-Platz, to the S., stands the *Imperial Post Office* (Pl. D, 4, 5; p. 222). In front of it is the '*Cholera Fountain*', erected in 1846 and restored in 1891. — In the Antons-Platz, behind the *Market*, is the Saxon **Museum of Industrial Art** (Pl. D, E, 5; adm. p. 223; catalogue 1 *M*.). The contents include furniture, bronzes, pottery, etc., chiefly in the style of the German Renaissance; the textile section is the most complete. An *Industrial School*, a *Collection of Models*, and a *Library* are connected with the museum.

The Altmarkt (Pl. E, 5) is embellished with a **Figure of Germania* in memory of the war of 1870-71, modelled by Henze and executed in Carrara marble by Cellai (1880). On the pedestal are four allegorical figures. The *Rathaus*, on the W. side, was built in 1741-45. The busy *König-Johann-Strasse* leads hence to the Pirnaische-Platz. — The **Kreuz-Kirche** (Pl. E, 5), near the S.E. angle, was burned down in 1897 and restored in 1900. A motett is sung here on Sat. at 2 p.m. The tower (314 ft.) commands a good view of the town. — No. 10 Kreuz-Str. contains the *Municipal Museum* (adm. p. 223), illustrating the history of the town. — In the Friedrichs-Allée is the *Reformed Church* (Pl. E, 5), erected in 1894. Close by is the *Victoria Haus* (p. 220), built in the German Renaissance style in 1891-92. — The *Central-Theater* (Pl. E, 5; see p. 222), in the Waisenhaus-Str., is a baroque edifice of 1897.

In the Neumarket (Pl. E, F, 4) rises the **Frauen-Kirche**, or Church of Our Lady, erected in 1726-45, with a lofty dome (musical vespers on Sat. at 4 p.m.). The lantern is 310 ft. in height (fine view). — The Platz in front of the church is embellished with a *Luther Monument, by *Rietschel*, a bronze-cast after the original at Worms.

In the N.W. angle of the square is situated the ***Museum Johanneum** (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1586-88 and altered in 1872-76, formerly the Picture Gallery and now containing the *Historical Museum* and *Gallery of Arms* (on the first floor) and the *Collection of Porcelain* (on the second floor). Adm., see p. 223; the entrance is in the Augustus-Str., through the quaint-looking court ('Stallhof').

The **Historical Museum**, on the 1st floor, contains weapons, armour, domestic chattels, costumes, and other objects of historical or artistic value. This collection, the most valuable of the kind in Germany, comprises many precious works of the German and Italian Renaissance. The objects are furnished with labels (catalogue 50 pf.). Some of *Schnorr's* cartoons for his frescoes at Munich from the history of Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg are also preserved here. — A. Mediæval Saloon (9-16th cent.). By the window, in Glass Case II: 34. Electoral sword of Frederick the Quarrelsome (1425); 36. Gala-sword of Count Eberhard of Württemberg (1474); in Glass Case I: 13. Battle-sword of Conrad of Winterstetten, Landvogt of Swabia (13th cent.). — B. Art Saloon (*Kunstkammer*), to the right. Wall I. Glass and goblets (17-18th cent.). Wall II. Inlaid ebony cabinet, 11½ ft. in height, by *Hans Schifferstein* (1615); to the right and left, Portraits of Duke Henry the Pious (d. 1541) and his wife, by *L. Cranach the Elder*. In front of Wall III, two cypress-wood gaming-tables (17th cent.) and artistic clocks. By Wall IV, glass-case containing draughtsmen; in front astronomical clock of 1568. In the middle of the room, 'positive' or choir-organ (1584), and jewel-cabinet of the Electress Sophia, by *H. Kellerthaler* (1585). — C. Tournament Hall, to the right. Jousting weapons and equestrian armour of Saxon and other princes. To the right of the entrance, Nos. 3 & 4. Tournament in full armour (16th cent.). By the windows and walls, weapons and suits of armour of the same period. — D. Saloon of Foot-Combats. In the centre of Wall I. 1. Gala armour of Charles Emmanuel of Savoy (d. 1630), of Italian workmanship; to the right and left, two suits in silver, executed in 1591 for Elector Christian I. of Saxony (d. 1591) and his friend Prince Christian of Anhalt (d. 1630). — *E. Parade Saloon. Nine sumptuous suits of equestrian armour, belonging to Saxon princes. No. *7 (under glass), a suit of *Christian II.* (d. 1611), purchased at Nuremberg in 1606, is the most magnificent and valuable of the collection. Between Nos. 8 and 14 are three suits in gilded copper. In the cabinets are swords, shields, and helmets of different workmanship, several of them decorated with artistic reliefs. In the first window-case: 575. Electoral sword of *Maurice* (1548). In Wall Case XXVII, to the left of the exit, 770. Consecrated sword presented to *Augustus the Strong* by Pope Benedict XIII. (1725). Good stained glass in the windows. — F. Pistol Chamber. Fire-arms of the 16-17th cent., many of them of Saxon princes. In the first window-case, 66, 67. Pistols of Gustavus Adolphus and of Louis XIV. of France. To the left of the exit is a collection of early breech-loaders and revolvers (1580-1640). — G. Battle Saloon. Armour and weapons which were used in battle by Saxon princes and celebrated generals. 29. Armour of Henry the Pious (d. 1541); 39. Armour of Elector Maurice. In an adjoining glass-case (38), the blood-stained scarf worn by the latter at the battle of Sievershausen (1553; see p. 225), and the bullet by which he was killed. On the walls are maces, swords, daggers, and cuirasses. In the first window-case: 144, 145. Batons of Tilly and Pappenheim. By the last pillar: Standard of Pappenheim's cuirassiers. — H. Modern Saloon. Modern weapons, from the Thirty Years' War down to the present time. To the right of the entrance, under glass, is the horse-shoe broken

with his naked hand by Augustus the Strong in 1711. In the first window-case: 10. Sword and sword-belt of Charles XII. of Sweden; 13, 14. Two swords of Peter the Great. In the centre: Saxon and Polish weapons and standards; French weapons captured in 1870-71; latest types of breech-loaders used in European armies. Hanging from the ceiling, Turkish and Saxon standards. — J. Turkish Tent of the Grand-Vizier Kara Mustapha, captured at the raising of the siege of Vienna in 1683 by the German and Polish army under *King John III. Sobieski.* In the centre, under glass: 175. Polish scale-armour with Maltese crosses (ca. 1700); 176. Polish gala-shield of the early 17th century. Polish and Oriental weapons. — K. Saddle Chamber. Sumptuous caparisons, embroidered trappings, etc., used on festive occasions, chiefly of the reign of Augustus II. (1694-1733). 10, 11. Caparisons of Elector John George IV, one set with 550 rubies, the other with 500 pearls and 700 diamonds; 13. Caparison of Augustus the Strong. At the entrance to the next room are relics of Napoleon I. — L. Costume Chamber. Court and gala costumes of the 16-18th cent.; mitres of bishops of Meissen (14-16th cent.).

We now return to Room B and pass through Room M (containing weapons of the chase) to the Royal *Gallery of Arms (adm., see p. 223; catalogue 1 *M*), containing a valuable collection of fire-arms and other weapons, pictures of tournaments, fine antlers etc. — On the walls, portraits of Saxon rulers down to Augustus II.

The *Collection of Porcelain, on the second floor, consists of about 20,000 specimens of Chinese, Japanese, Indian, French, Dresden, and Italian workmanship, and is, perhaps, the finest collection of the kind in existence.

The examination of the Vestibule should be deferred till after the main rooms have been visited. The following description begins in each room to the left of the entrance, dealing first with the specimens on the walls round the room, then passing to the stands in the centre.

Room I. **Chinese Porcelain* of the best period (17-18th cent.). The invention of porcelain in China dates from the 7th cent., but the oldest extant specimens are of a much later date. The secret of painting under the glaze, *i. e.* before firing, was not discovered, however, until the 15th century, and it was not till the turn of the 17th cent. that the art reached its greatest perfection. Among the most noteworthy specimens are: figures of gods (Cabinets 1, 9); white ware with ornaments (Table-Cases 2, 5); sea-green porcelain, or celadon (Cab. 3); crackle-china (the cracks produced by a process of rapid cooling after the first firing; Cab. 7); yellow imperial or dragon china (17th cent., rare), manufactured for the personal use of the Emperor of China (Cab. 11, front); turquoise-blue porcelain (very rare; Case 11a, e), including six large dogs of Foh (blue and violet); enamel-painting on biscuit china (Cab. 11, back, g, h, i); porcelain with enamel-painting in the style of the Ming dynasty (14-17th cent.; Cab. 13, a-c); dishes with patterns of animals and plants, large dish with female figures (Case 13 f-k); dishes with scenes of court-life (Case 15). Two *Lanterns (Case 15, i); large *Vases (Stand 19); coral-red porcelain (Cab. 20, back); rose porcelain (Cab. 22, b, c and Case 22); *Porcelain speckled with blue (Cab. 24-26). On the stands in the middle (esp. No. 27): *Monumental vases of cobalt-blue, among them (though they can no longer be individually identified) the celebrated 'Dragoon Vases', said to have been given by Frederick William I. of Prussia to Augustus the Strong in 1717 in exchange for a regiment of dragoons. Vases with portraits of court ladies of the time of Louis XIV. (Stand 35); vases with the signature of Augustus the Strong, executed in China (Stand 40). On the right side of the room, in Cab. 43 b, *Hawthorn-pattern vases (deep blue). — Corridor. Japanese porcelain (18th cent.), Vases, bowls, plates, etc. (on stands and on the walls). — So-called Imari Porcelain (after the name of the shipping-port); the set on the top of the stand to the right of Cab. 54 is noteworthy). Old Imari ware, bottles, large *Basin (Cab. 59, b-d; Case 56, b). Cobalt-blue porcelain (Cab. 54, a-b; Case 56 d and 58); the finest near the window. Stoneware (Cab. 59 e; Case 57 a), Vases with reliefs (Cab 62).

Room II. European Porcelain, principally *Böttger Ware* and *Dresden (Meissen) China.* The chemist *Böttger* (1682-1719) discovered the secret of making porcelain in 1709, at first producing only red stoneware erroneously termed 'Böttger' or 'Jasper Porcelain', but soon afterwards also white porcelain. The manufacture was removed from Dresden to Meissen (p. 271) in 1710; so that the English term 'Dresden china' is really a misnomer for what is more accurately called in German 'Meissen china'. After Böttger's death the manufacture was prosperously carried on under the court-painter *Herold* (d. 1775), assisted by the sculptor *Kändler* (d. 1775), who was the first to use the rococo forms of art for porcelain.

Cabinet 63: *Böttger Stoneware*, without glaze; dark 'ironstone' china. Cab. 66. Perfected Bottger ware. — Case 66 & Cab. 70: *Böttger Porcelain.* Case 71 & Cab. 73, 76: Specimens produced under *Herold* (see above), some with chinese types. Cab. 79: Historical service (front); figures of the apostles and groups by *Kändler* (see above; behind). — Case 79 i: Meissen onion-pattern. — The kiosks in front and behind contain six large *Vases with the French arms, and a *Group of doves by Kändler. — Cab. 82: Portions of the 'Swan Service' which belonged to Count Brühl; figures and groups, incl. a 'lovers' duet'; cups with Watteau designs. On the centre stands are large vases (incl. the 'snowball vases') and large animal-figures by Kändler. — Between Cab. 73 and 76 are groups (mostly by Kändler), representing the Crucifixion, Madonnas, a Pietá, and models of notabilities. — Cab. 99-102: China of the Marcolini period (1774-1815). — Biscuit-china figures. — Cab. 102-105: Vases of the 19th cent. (also some on separate stands). — Other European porcelain (18th cent.). — Cab. 109: Vienna porcelain of the Empire style. — In front of the last are Sèvres vases presented by Napoleon I. — *65. Bunch of flowers on a bronze pedestal.

Vestibule. To the right and left of the entrance are Majolica vases with lids (ca. 1700); in Cab. 120, 121, 123 are other examples of Italian Majolica. Cab. 119 contains German stoneware. In the centre stands the large drinking-table of the Elector Augustus I. (d. 1586); upon it is a large fayence vase (18th cent.). The glass of the 17-18th cent. in Cab. 125 (to the left of the exit) should be noticed.

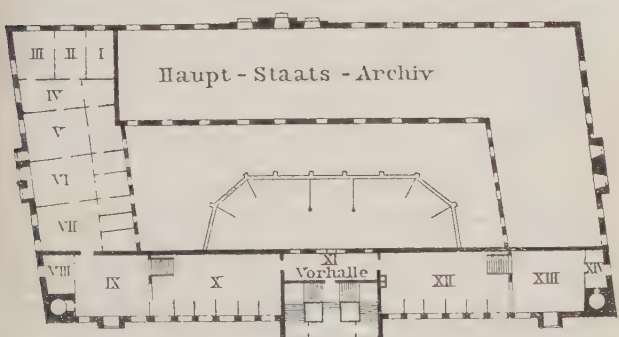
Adjoining the Museum Johanneum on the S., in the Jüdenhof, is the handsome gate of the old palace-chapel, in the Renaissance style, with sculptural ornamentation and a carved wooden door of 1555. The Johann-Georg Fountain here commemorates Saxony's share in the relief of Vienna in 1683. — Adjacent, Galerie-Str. 9, is the house of *Karl Maria von Weber*, the composer (tablet; statue, see p. 228; grave, p. 249).

In the opposite corner of the Neumarkt rises a *Statue of Frederick Augustus II.* (d. 1854), in bronze, by Hähnel. — To the E. of the Frauen-Kirche (p. 242) is the *Police Office* (1895-98).

The ***Albertinum** (Pl. F, 4), originally the *Arsenal*, built in 1559-63 and entirely altered in 1705 and 1743-47, was adapted in 1884-89 for the reception of the sculpture-gallery and casts. The staircase is to be decorated with frescoes (on the ceiling, Overthrow of the Titans) by H. Prell (adm. see p. 222; entr. opposite the Belvedere). Director, *Professor Georg Treu.*

The Main Floor is occupied by the **Collection of Antiquities.** From the staircase we enter the Vestibule (xi), which is adorned with busts of Saxon rulers and reproductions of ancient sculptures. We then turn to the left and pass through ten rooms in order to begin with the Egyptian Room. *I. Egyptian Room.* Mummies; 4. Fragment of a papyrus of the Book of the Dead; limestone reliefs from Gizeh; scarabæi and images; painted wooden coffin (ca. 700 B.C.). — *II. Egyptian-Assyrian Room.* 25, 26

(in the centre), Mummies from Sakkara (3rd cent. B.C.); 27. Mummy-portrait from the Fayûm; 34-37. Four Assyrian alabaster reliefs from Nineveh; 28-30. Three lions of syenite; 31. Head of Antinous (Roman period); 32, 33. Tombstones from Palmyra. — *III. Room of the Archaic Sculptures.* In the centre: *51. Base of a candelabrum, with reliefs referring to the theft of the Delphic tripod by Hercules; 50. Torso of Athena Promache (so-called 'Dresden Palladium'). In front of the second window, 67. Bronze cinerary urn from Capua. In the cabinets, Vases in the geometric style, Greek and Etruscan black vases, terracottas, and bronzes. — *IV. Room of Phidias.* By the entrance-wall, 135. Head of Athena, from southern Italy; 131, 132. Replicas of the Athena Lemnia of Phidias; between these, 133. Milesian votive relief. In the middle, 125. Clay sarcophagus from Clazomenæ (ca. 550 B.C.). By the window, 112. Marble relief illustrating a scene in the story of Hercules; 113. Bronze mirror from Megara. In the cabinets, early Greek vases and terracottas. —



V. Room of Polycletus. 150. Zeus (Phidian school); 152. Head of a Diadumenos (after Polycletus); 154, 155. Statues of athletes; by the first window, *391. Bronze statuette of Aphrodite. By the exit-wall, 158, 159. Statues of victorious boys (after Polycletus). In the cabinets I-M, later Greek vases (5th cent.). — *VI. Room of Praxiteles.* In the centre: 217. Son of Niobe; 204. Artemis; 205 (exit-wall), Apollo (these two in admirable preservation). By the first window, Reliefs; in cabinet N (to the right), Greek terracottas; 200. Statuette of Plutus (after Cephisodotus); 201. Satyr (after Praxiteles); 216. Head of Niobe. By the second window: 221. Artemis, from Salamis; *209. Head of a girl, from Cyzicus; 210. Head of a girl, from Gizeh. Terracottas from Asia Minor. — *VII. Hellenistic Room.* By the entrance wall, 304. Hercules; in the centre, 314. Fragment of a wounded Gaul; 310, 311. Satyr and herma Hrodite. Exit-wall: 308. Rustic; 305. Athena; 307. Drunken old woman. In the cabinets, vases and terracotta reliefs from Lower Italy. In the window cases, Reliefs and fragments of Aretine pottery. — *VIII. Room of the Coloured Marbles.* Specimens of marble; Etruscan bronze mirrors; Italian terracottas. — *IX. Room of the Mosaics.* Entrance-wall: 360. Euripides (?), 361. Thalia. In the centre, 371. Mosaic pavement with Bacchus and masks (from Cività Vecchia). At the sides of the mosaic, each between Etruscan cinerary urns, 372. Aphrodite, 373. Serapis, two bronze statuettes from Alexandria. In front of the Aphrodite, 432. Glass-case with gold ornaments from Bolsena. In front of the Serapis, *369. Mosaic ornament. At the corner, 375 Statuette of

Æsculapius. Window-cases *g* and *e* contain gold ornaments and gems. By the balustrade, 367. Cupid and Psyche. — *X. Room of the Four Combatants.* In the centre, 450-453. Victorious pugilists. On the left of the staircase: 460. Antinous as Bacchus; 458. Boy playing with a lion: sarcophagi; Roman terracotta lamps; 471. Silenus (fountain-figure). Exit-wall: 454. So-called 'Dresden Venus'; 455. Ariadne. — We now traverse the Vestibule (XI; p. 244) and enter the *XII. Room of the Herculanean Women*, so called from the three draped *Statues in the centre (*500, 501, 502) found in almost perfect preservation at Herculaneum in 1713. To the right, 503. Girl playing with astragali. Roman portrait busts (506-508, etc.). To the right of the staircase, 504. Tomb-relief of a butcher. — *Rooms XIII* and *XIV* contain *Modern Sculptures* of various kinds, among the most notable of which are Nos. 600 (Charles I. of England), 601, 602, 638, 617, 616, 615, 610, 606, 604, 633, 700, and 704.

The First Floor and the Basement are devoted to the admirable **Collection of Casts** of ancient, mediæval, Renaissance, and modern works. The arrangement is chronological, the modern works being placed in the basement, which is reached by a staircase to the right of the main entrance. The covered court is occupied by a collection of casts and models of the works of Rietschel, Diez, Frémiet, Meunier, and others.

The main floor of the Albertinum also contains the *Royal Archives* (week-days, 9-1 & 3-6).

To the E. of the Albertinum is the *Synagogue* (Pl. F, G, 4), a Romanesque edifice by Semper (1840). — Pillnitzer-Str., see p. 247.

d. Suburbs on the Left Bank.

From the Post-Platz (p. 241) the Ostra-Allée runs to the N.W., the Wettiner-Str. to the W., and the Annen-Str. to the S.W.

In the Ostra-Allée, near the Zwinger, is the *Herzogin-Garten* (Pl. D, 4), with an orangery in the Renaissance style. To the N., in the Stallhof-Str., are the *Royal Mews* (Pl. D, 3), open 2-4 p.m.

The Wettiner-Strasse (Pl. D, C, 4), with the *Church of St. James* (1900), leads to the N.W. from the Post-Platz to the Friedrichstadt, the quarter containing the *Friedrichstadt Station* (Pl. A, 3), the *Central Market*, the *Winter Harbour*, the *Wettiner Strasse Station*, and the extensive *Friedrichstadt Town Hospital* (Pl. B, 2, 3). Part of the last occupies the old Marcolini Palais, in which Napoleon I. had his quarters at various times in 1813. The garden, formerly one of the finest in Dresden, contains a handsome fountain in sandstone, representing Neptune and Amphitrite, by Mattielli; the water plays in summer on Sun. 11-1 and Thurs. 3-5 p.m.; adm. gratis (entr. from the Wachsbleichgasse).

The Annen-Strasse (Pl. D, 5) leads to the S.W., passing the *Ober-Post- und -Telegraphen-Direction*, or administrative department of the post-office, to the *Church of St. Anne* (Pl. C, D, 5), an edifice of the 16th cent., restored after a fire in 1760. In front of the church is the *Anna Monument*, erected in 1869 to the wife (d. 1585) of Augustus I., from a design by Henze. — The *Annen-Realgymnasium* (Pl. D, 5), in the adjoining Humboldt-Str., has its aula adorned with frescoes by Diethe.

The Prager-Strasse leads to the S. from the Altstadt to the *Central Railway Station* (Pl. D, 7), erected in 1893-98.

In the large Bismarck-Platz (Pl. D, E, 7) is the *Technical School*, built in 1872-75 by Heyn. To the right, in the Bernhard-Str., is the *Scottish Presbyterian Church* (p. 222). — In the Reichs-Str. is the *Russian Chapel* (Pl. D, 8), with six towers, designed by Bosse of St. Petersburg (Russian service, Sat. 7 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m.), and in the Reichs-Platz is the tasteful *American Church* (p. 222).

To the S.E. of the Altstadt is the Georgs-Platz (Pl. F, 5, 6), No. 6 in which is the modern Gothic *Kreuz-Schule* (Pl. F, 6), a grammar-school with a handsome hall (frescoes by Dietrich). In front of the edifice are a bronze *Statue of Theodore Körner* (p. 248), by Hähnel, and busts of *Karl Gutzkow* (d. 1878), the author, and *Jul. Otto* (d. 1877), the composer.

In the adjoining Bürgerwiese, a large open space with promenades and a few sculptures (Venus and Cupid, by Bäumer; Two mothers, by Epler) and farther on, throughout the whole S. part of the town (Beust-Str., Goethe-Str., etc.), numerous handsome modern dwelling-houses have sprung up, nearly all built in the Renaissance style. One of the finest is *Oppenheim's House*, Bürgerwiese No. 9, designed by Semper, now belonging to Baron Kaskel. — The Moltke-Platz (Pl. E, 6) is embellished with the *Nymph Fountain* by Brossmann (1865), and the Ferdinands-Platz (Pl. E, 6) with the *Goose-Stealer Fountain* by Diez (1880). — To the E., in the Wiener-Strasse, is the *English Church* (Pl. E, 7; p. 222), consecrated in 1869, and embellished with stained-glass windows. — The late Consul Meyer's *Collection of Modern Paintings*, Beust-Str. 1, is shown daily, 11-4, on application.

The **Grosse Garten** (Pl. G, H, I, 7, 8; cafés and restaurants), outside the Pirna Gate, to the S.E. of the town, a royal park laid out in 1676 and subsequently enlarged, covers an area of about 375 acres. In 1813 it was the scene of several sharp engagements between the French and Prussians. The park is intersected by two broad avenues at right angles to each other, and is embellished with marble groups. At the intersection of the avenues stands the *Lustschloss* (Pl. I, 7), a château built in 1680, where the *Museum of the Saxon Antiquarian Society* and the *Saxon Folklore Society* are now established.

The Museum (adm., see p. 223; catalogue 50 pf.) consists chiefly of ecclesiastical objects of mediæval origin, removed from the churches of Saxony in consequence of the Reformation, and collected here in 1841. It contains about 3000 objects in all.

The *Botanic Garden*, to the N.E. of the Grosse Garten, was laid out in 1891 (adm., see p. 222). Adjacent is the municipal *Exhibition Building*, entered from the Stübel-Allée, in which is the *Stübel Fountain*. — The **Zoological Garden** (Pl. G, H, 7, 8; adm., see p. 223) lies to the S. (concert-hall and restaurant).

In the Pillnitzer-Strasse, which begins near the Albertinum (p. 246), are the *Law Courts* (Pl. G, 4), with sculptures by Bäumer. To the N., in the Holbein-Platz, is the handsome *Justitia Fountain*,

by Bruno Fischer. — Farther on in the Pillnitzer-Str. is the *Church of St. John*, a Gothic edifice built in 1878 by Möckel, with elaborate plastic decoration inside. No. 63 is the interesting *Schilling Museum* (Pl. H, 5; adm., see p. 223; illustrated catalogue), with models of the works of that master (Niederwald Monument, Hamburg War Monument, Schiller Monument at Vienna, etc.).

e. Right Bank of the Elbe.

In the Neustadt, on the right bank of the Elbe, in the Market Place adjoining the Augustus Bridge, rises an equestrian *Statue of Augustus II.* (Pl. F, 3), 'the Strong', over lifesize, in gilded copper, by *Wiedemann* of Augsburg, 1736 (model, see p. 226).

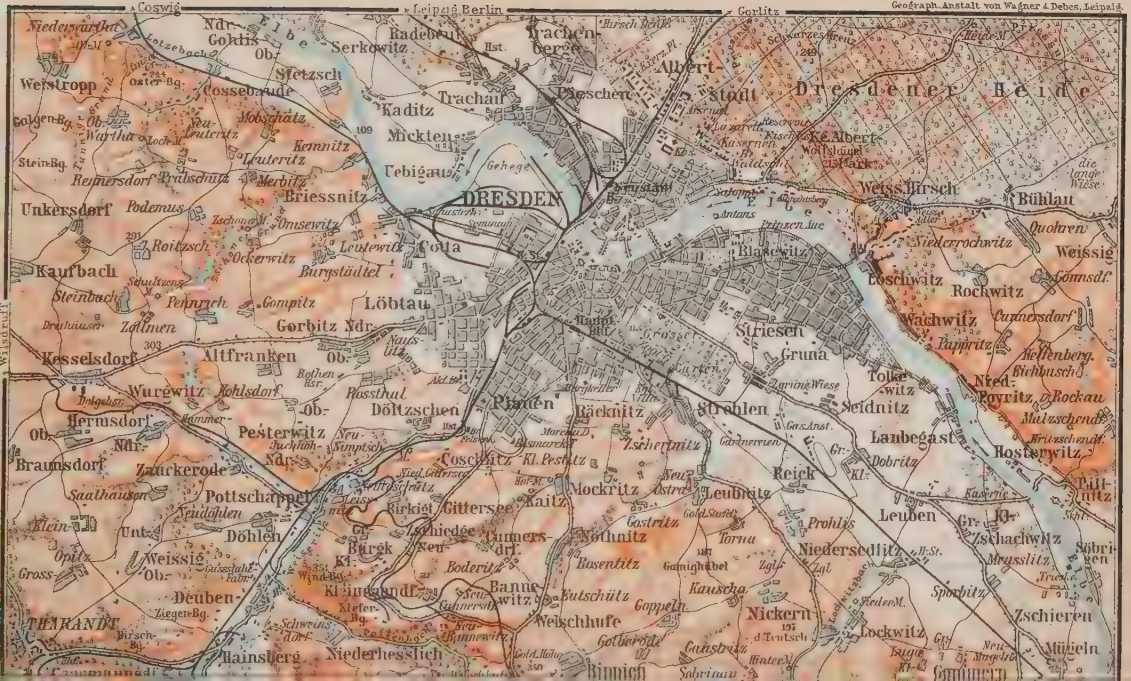
Turning to the left, we soon reach the **Japanese Palace** (Pl. E, 2), erected by Count Flemming in 1715, purchased by Augustus II. in 1717, and named after the Japanese porcelain (see p. 243) formerly preserved here. It is now wholly occupied by the **Royal Library** (adm., see p. 223).

The Library, founded by Elector Augustus (d. 1586), now comprises 400,000 vols., 2000 incunabula, 6000 MSS., and 28,000 maps. Historical works and modern literature form the most valuable part of the collection.

On the staircase are marble busts of Goethe and Tieck, by *David d'Angers*. — Numerous interesting curiosities are exhibited in glass-cases in the Manuscript Room. Case *i*. *Hieroglyphic Codex* from Yucatan, 12 ft. long, written on both sides; Parchment MS. of the Gospels (13th cent.); *Codex Bornerianus* of the Pauline Epistles, written in the 9th cent. by an Irish monk at St. Gall; poems by *Hans Sachs* (autograph); Bohemian Bible (15th cent.); part of *Gutenberg's 42-line Bible; Biblia Pauperum; Psaltery*, being the earliest printed work with a date; first German edition of *Seb. Brant's Narrenschiff* (1494), with 114 woodcuts. — Case *h*. Runic calendars of boxwood, of the 12th and 13th cent.; Valturius '*De re militari*', a parchment MS. of the 15th cent., with illustrations; *Tournament Books* with plates, among them that of King René of Anjou, of the 15th cent., once the property of Charles the Bold; Volume with fifty-six miniatures of eminent men of the 15-16th cent., probably by Cranach the Younger; three *Breviaries* with miniatures of the 15-16th cent.; illustrated MS. of the '*Sachsenspiegel*', 1386; collection of portraits of Saxon princes from the earliest times until Augustus II. — Case *f*. Greek papyrus of the Ptolemaic period; municipal accounts of Leipsic, inscribed on black waxen tablets; two woodcuts in chiar'oscuro; MSS. of *Luther* and *Melanchthon;* chronicle of Thietmar of Merseburg (d. 1018); facsimile of Dürer's *Four Books of Human Proportions* (original in the MSS. room); translation of Dante by *Philalethes* (King John of Saxony), the beginning in the king's handwriting; *Weber's* Jubilee overture (autograph); *A. W. Schlegel's* translation of Hamlet (autograph). — Case *g*. Octagonal *Koran*, of the size of a crown-piece; Koran of Sultan Bajazet II.; MS. of a Turkish poem against drinking, with fine illustrations. — In Cases 1-6, by the windows, are stamped bindings. — The next room but one contains a cast of Gellert's features after death, in coloured wax. — Amongst the treasures not shown to the public is the *Atlas Royal*, a collection in 19 folio vols. of portraits of princes and princesses of the 17th cent., with maps, plans, etc. (three copies only of the work were made at Amsterdam in 1707; one is now at the Hague, another at Copenhagen).

The *Japanese Garden*, or *Palais-Garten*, behind the palace, which is open to the public, affords a pleasant view.

Marble tablets and medallions on No. 7 Körner-Str. (Pl. E, 3) mark the house once occupied by Councillor Körner, where Schiller


Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.
Coswig
Leipzig
Berlin
Görlitz
Elbe
Ndr. Goltis
Ob. Goltis
Niederwartha
Radebeul
Serkowitz
Trachenberge
Albert-Stadt
Dresdener Heide
Weistropp
Cossebaude
Steinbg.
Reisewitz
Kaditz
Trachau
Pieschen
Golgenbg.
Ob. Wartha
Zu. Lauterätz
Mobschatz
Kemnitz
Lauteritz
Mickten
Kas. Albert
Reisewitz
Kasernen
Wolfshügel
Elbpark
Steinbg.
Reitzendorf
Prohlschütz
Herbitz
Uebigau
Gehege
Briessnitz
DRESDEN
Weiss. Hirsch
Bühlau
Unkersdorf
Podemus
Zschonergr.
Dohnaer Str.
Dohnaewitz
Prinzen Ave.
Quohren
Roitzsch
Ockerwitz
Leutewitz
Cotta
Blasewitz
Niedercrochwitz
Weissig
Kaufbach
Schultenh.
Burgstädtel
Steinbach
Pennrich
Compitz
Löbtau
Loschwitz
Rochwitz
Wachwitz
Cunnersdf.
Drauhäuser
Zollmen
Gorbitz Ndr.
Nauss
Kaditz
Friesen
Pappritz
Kellenberg
Kesselsdorf
Altfranken
Ob.
Gruna
Eichbusch
Nied. Poyritz
Rockau
Wurgwitz
Kohlsdorf
Rossthal
Döltzschen
Pirnen
Räcknitz
Strehlen
Seidnitz
Mutzschendf.
Hermsdorf
Ob.
Ndr.
Pesterwitz
Neu-Symptsch
Zschertnitz
Gr. Dobritz
Laubegast
Krietzschendf.
Braunsdorf
Zauckerode
Cossebaude
Kl. Pestitz
Reick
Rosterwitz
Saathausen
Pottschappel
Birkigt
Gittersee
Kaitz
Mockritz
Leubnitz
Pillnitz
Kleinnaundf.
Unt.
Döhlen
Schiedee
Gunnersdf.
Nothnitz
Gostritz
Torna
Prohlis
Leuben
Gr. Io.
Tschachwitz
Obrigen
Weissig
Ob.
Burgk
Kl.
Rosentitz
Gamighübel
Niedersedlitz
Mrsslitz
Gross
Opitz
Boderitz
Zgl.
Kauscha
Sporbitz
Deuben
Kl. Inndgndf.
Banne-witz
Butzschütz
Goppeln
Nickern
Zschieren
THARANDT
Ziegenbg.
Schweinsdf.
Welschhufe
Lockwitz
Mügeln
Hainsberg
Niederhesslich
Gostritz
Sobrigau
Winterb.
Pesterwitz
Gommern

resided in 1786-87, and where *Theodore Körner* was born in 1791. It contains the *Körner Museum*, founded by Dr. Peschel, with many memorials of the poet of the 'Lyre and Sword' and of the wars of liberation at the beginning of the century (adm., see p. 223).

From the market-place the broad Haupt-Strasse, planted with rows of trees, leads towards the N.E. On the left rises the *Dreikönigs-Kirche* (Pl. F, 2), erected in 1732-39, with its lofty moderu tower adorned with statues of the Evangelists and the Magi by Hähnel. — Farther on, to the right, is the *Roman Catholic Chapel* (Pl. F, 2), built in 1853 by Bothen, with an elaborately-decorated interior (altar-piece by Schönherr). Above the portal is a figure of Christ by Hähnel. — The Haupt-Strasse ends at the Albert-Platz (Pl. G, 2), with its two handsome fountain-groups in bronze, by Rob. Diez (1894), representing Calm Water and *Stormy Waves. The **Royal Theatre** (*Schauspielhaus;* p. 222) here is adorned with sculptures by Menzel and Henze, sgrafitto paintings by Dietrich, and ceiling-paintings by Oehme. — The Bautzener-Str., to the right, leads to the Gothic *Luther-Kirche* (Pl. H, 1), built in 1887. — To the S., near the Carola Bridge, rises the *Finance Minister's Office* (Pl. F, 3), with a large mosaic on a gold ground in the pediment facing the river.

To the N.E. of the Neustadt extends the quarter known as the Albertstadt, containing the Romanesque *Garrison Church* (1900), the *Arsenal*, large *Barracks*, and other military establishments. The *Royal Arsenal Collection* (adm., see p. 222) includes an interesting collection of portable fire-arms on the first floor.

Cemeteries. In the *Old Neustädter Kirchhof*, 3/4 M. to the N. of the Silesian Station, rises an obelisk to the memory of soldiers who fell during the revolution of 1849. The wall of the cemetery is adorned with a Dance of Death, consisting of 27 figures in relief, executed in 1534. — In the *St. Pauli Cemetery*, 1 M. farther (tramway No. 15, see p. 221), are buried numerous victims of the wars of 1866 and 1870-71. — *Weber* (d. 1826) and *Friedrich Schlegel* (d. 1829) are interred in the *Roman Catholic Cemetery* (Pl. B, 2), and *Rietschel* (d. 1861), the sculptor, in the *Trinitatis Kirchhof* on the Blasewitz road.

f. Environs of Dresden.

(Comp. the Map, and R. 44. — Tramways and Steamboats see p. 221).

The Bergstrasse (Pl. D, S) leads from the Central Station to the village of **Räcknitz**, 1 1/4 M. to the S. of the town, just beyond which, to the left, is situated *Moreau's Monument*, surrounded by three oaks, erected near the spot where the general was mortally wounded, 27th Aug., 1813. — An extensive prospect is enjoyed from the *Goldene Höhe* (1140 ft.; Restaurant), 4 1/2 M. farther to the S.

A pleasant drive may be taken along the slopes of the vine-clad hills on the right bank of the Elbe, passing numerous villas and the popular establishments of *Waldschlösschen* (1 1/4 M. from the Augustus Bridge) and *Saloppe* (view), a steamboat-station. — Below, on the Elbe, is the turreted building of the Dresden water-works. About 3/4 M. from the Waldschlösschen is the *Albrechtsberg*, with a handsome modern château, the property of Count Hohenau. A little farther up the river are the *Villa Stockhausen* and the *Villa Eckberg*, the latter in the English style, with three towers. — Pleasant silvan walks from the Albrechtsberg to the *Wolfshügel* (690 ft.; belvedere).

The **Weisse Hirsch** (**Curhaus; Park Hotel*, R. 2-3, B. 1/2, D. 1½, pens. from 6 *M*; *Weisser Adler; Dr. Lahmann's* and *Dr. Tauscher's Sanatoria*, pens. 10-13 *M*; *Pensions Rabenau* and *Villa Washington*; **Restaurant Luisenhof*), 2 M. farther on, is a favourite summer-resort, on the edge of the *Dresdener Heide*, a wooded plateau. A cable-tramway ascends hence from Loschwitz (up 20, down 10 pf.). *Bühlau* (1 M. farther on) is less frequented.

Farther on lies **Loschwitz** (pop. 5800; *Hôtel Demnitz; Restaurant Burgberg; Restaurant Victoria-Höhe*), near which there is a small summer-house in a vineyard where Schiller wrote his Don Carlos in 1785-87. A small monument has been erected here to Ludwig Richter (d. 1884), the painter. An elevated railway ascends hence to the *Rochwitzer-Höhe* (view; hotel-restaurant) in 3 min.; fares, up 20, down 10. return 25 pf.

Opposite Loschwitz, on the left bank (bridge), lies **Blasewitz** (*Schillergarten, Bellevue*, both with view; *Hôt.-Pens. Weisses Schloss*). Following the left bank, we pass the pleasure-resort of *Tolkewitz* (Donath's 'Neue Welt'), and reach *Laubegast*, with a monument to Caroline Neuber, the actress, who died here in 1760. — At *Hosterwitz*, halfway between Loschwitz and (3 M.) Pillnitz, Weber composed his 'Freischütz' and 'Oberon'.

Pillnitz (375 ft.; *Restaurants* and steamboat-station), on the right bank of the Elbe 8 M. above Dresden and 2¼ M. from the railway-station of *Nieder-Sedlitz* (p. 251), is a château of the king, with pleasant grounds and a botanical garden. The chapel and the dining-room are adorned with good frescoes by Vogel von Vogelstein. An artificial ruin at the back of the village of Pillnitz, on the route to the Porsberg, commands a pleasing view, which is finer and much more extensive from the **Porsberg** (1185 ft.) itself, 1 hr. to the E. of Pillnitz. At the top is a good inn. — From Pillnitz we may now proceed to (4½ M.) *Lohmen* direct or through the pretty *Liebetaler Grund*; from Lohmen a picturesque route leads by *Uttewald* and through the Uttewalder Grund to the Bastei (2½ hrs.); comp. p. 254, and Map.

The *Osterberg* (805 ft.; Restaurant, with view), on the left bank of the Elbe, to the N.W. of Dresden, is reached in ½ hr. from *Cossebaude* or in ¾ hr. from the steamboat-station of *Gohlis*. We may return through the pretty *Amselgrund* (p. 255).

Lössnitzgrund, see p. 271. — *Plauenscher Grund*, see p. 261.

44. Saxon Switzerland.

The **Meissen Highlands*, a very picturesque district, remarkable for its singular rock-formations, known for the last century as the **Saxon Switzerland**, extend on both banks of the Elbe from Liebetal to the Bohemian frontier, a distance of 25 M., and from the Falkenberg to the Schneeberg, about the same distance.

Plan. Two days at least are requisite for a visit to this interesting district. *1st.* Walk from Pötzscha-Wehlen viâ the Bastei, Hockstein, and Brand to Schandau; 6½-7 hrs. — *2nd.* Walk from Schandau viâ the Kuhstall, Winterberg, and Prebischtor to Herrnskretschen; 7½ hrs. If a carriage be taken to Winterberg the detour viâ the Edmundsklamm from the Prebischtor may be conveniently included. — Two additional days may be disposed of thus: — *3rd.* Railway from Schandau to Sebnitz in ¾-1 hr., walk viâ Grenadierburg, Tanzplan, Wachberg, Saupsdorf, and Hinter-Hermsdorf to the Obere Schleuse and Hinter-Dittersbach; 7 hrs. — *4th.* Walk from Hinter-Dittersbach, viâ the Rudolfstein, Wilhelminenwand, and Marienfelsen, to Dittersbach in 3½-4 hrs.; thence drive or walk to Böhmisch-Kamnitz and take the railway to Tetschen-Bodenbach (p. 251). — The Schneeberg and Bielagrund, see p. 252.

Guides (4-5 *M* per day, 2 *M* per half-day; in Austria 5 and 3 *K.*), though seldom necessary, are sometimes desirable. — *Carriages* may be hired at Wehlen, the Bastei, the Brand, Schandau, etc.; carr. and pair for 4 pers., 18 *M* per day, 10 *M* per half-day; one-horse carr. for two pers., 12 or 7½ *M*, besides fee to the driver. *Horse* generally 2 *M* per

Radeberg
Bhf.
Schöne Höhe
Dürrröhrsdf.
Breite St.
Döbra
Stürzel
Hoher Burkersdf.
Burkersdf.
Hockstein
Rathewalde
Lohmen
Mühlsdf.
Liebethal
Pirna
Elbe
Dohna
Sedlitz
Gr. Lindig
Zehista
Zuschendf.
Krebs
Ob. Ebendörfel
Naundl.
Thürmsdf.
Wehlen
Potzscha
Baren-Steine
Lilienstein
Königstein
Ottendf.
Cotta
Neundl.
Struppen
Krietschwitz
Dohma
Neudörfel
Burkhartswalde
Friedrichswalde
Langen-Hennersdf.
Berggiesshübel
Liebstadt
Gottleuba
Raum
Markersbach
Hartmannsbach
Hellendorf
Rosenthal
Bärenhaus
Hennersdorf
Börnersdorf
Breitenau
Oelsen
Oelsengrund
Peterswalde
Liebenau
Tyssa
Bruche
Schönwalde
Jungfern-dorf
Oberwald
Königswald
Eulau
Steinsdf.
Kohlb.
Berthelsdorf
Lichtenberg
Ringendorf
Börnersdorf
Hennersdorf
Neudörfel
Kreuzgrund
Kohlbergstr.
Gottleubaer Str.
Dresdner Str.
Pirnaer Str.
Geising-Altenberg

Bautzen
Neustadt
Lange Burkersdorf
Ober-Burkersdorf
Lerchen-B.
Hilgersdf.
Neudorf
Röhrsdf.
Spitz-B.
Hainspach
Margarethenhof
Gersten-B.
Karolinenthal
Wohnsdf.
Schönau
Leopoldsgrün
Johannsbg.
Seimsdf.
Kl. Niedersitz
Gr. Niedersitz
Bellen-B.
Ehrenberg
Kratzau
Herrnsdorf
Unger
Raum B.
Rugiswalde
Neudörfel
Spitz B.
Das lange Horn
Ober-Einsiedel
Franzthal
Schönbach
Finken-B.
Hofhäuserdf.
Sebnitz
Grenadierburg
Buch B.
Tanzplan-B.
Thomasdf.
Hertigswalde
Lichtenhain
Ottendf.
Wachsen-B.
Raut-B.
Rantsch-B.
Ibsdf.
Gickelb.
Ibersdf.
Hut B.
Amts-Hainersdf.
Mittelndf.
Saupsdf.
Klein St.
Ebis-B.
Hardau
Stein-B.
Neudorf
Hermsdf.
Hohe Liebe
Carolafelsen
Vorder Rauschenstein
Winter B.
Hint. Rauschenstein
Zeughs.
Unt. Schlosse
Ziegen-Rücken
Kippen
Elbe
Schandel-Horn
Thorwald-Wände
Raum B.
Wolfsuch
Verdhunds Höhe
Tämig B.
Keulenberg
Hohe Schlicht
Rudolfstein
Wilh. Thanne
Marienfels
Fallenstein
Hohenleite
Dittersbach
Thiefgen
Hallenb.
Zottige Höhle
Böhm. Thor
Arnshohe
Rosendorf
Hut B.
Schemmel
Otten B.
Königsmühle
Niedergrund
Scheiben Koppe
Tschirte
Inderschirte
Heinrichsbusch
Rasseln
Bünsdorf
Wenetisch
Kamnitz
Kunnersdorf
Hütten
Wernsdorf
Philippsdorf
Blum
Kamnitz
Heidegrund
Heidenstein
Rosenkamm
Loosdorf
Neu Otlisch
Alt Otlisch
Lonsbach
Kalkmeise
Laube
Poppendörfel
Poppen B.
Sattel B.
Quaden
Schiefer
Tetschen
Falken B.
Franzbg.
Parlossa
Bhf.
Falkendorf
Schienen B.
Dobern
Obersdf.
Steinberg
Freudenberg
Freuden-B.
Freudenheim
Grieschdorf
Kl. Zschirn
Stein
Grieshübel
Wolfs-B.
Schöna
Ob. Schöna
Zirkel St.
Hermskretschen
Rainwiese
Stimersdf.
Jolnsdf.
Kammwiesen
Dürr-Kamnitz
Goldne Kamnitz
Kamnitz
Rausch B.
Rudolfsdf.
Hirsch-Schanke
Winter-B.
Erbisch-Horn
Barbschen Horn
Kl. Zschirn
Kl. Grieshübel
Kl. Wolfs-B.
Kl. Schöna
Kl. Zirkel St.
Kl. Hermskretschen
Kl. Rainwiese
Kl. Stimersdf.
Kl. Jolnsdf.
Kl. Kammwiesen
Kl. Dürr-Kamnitz
Kl. Goldne Kamnitz
Kl. Kamnitz
Kl. Rausch B.
Kl. Rudolfsdf.
Kl. Hirsch-Schanke
Kl. Winter-B.
Kl. Erbisch-Horn
Kl. Barbschen Horn
Kl. Keulenberg
Kl. Hohe Schlicht
Kl. Rudolfstein
Kl. Wilh. Thanne
Kl. Marienfels
Kl. Fallenstein
Kl. Hohenleite
Kl. Dittersbach
Kl. Thiefgen
Kl. Hallenb.
Kl. Zottige Höhle
Kl. Böhm. Thor
Kl. Arnshohe
Kl. Rosendorf
Kl. Hut B.
Kl. Schemmel
Kl. Otten B.
Kl. Königsmühle
Kl. Niedergrund
Kl. Scheiben Koppe
Kl. Tschirte
Kl. Inderschirte
Kl. Heinrichsbusch
Kl. Rasseln
Kl. Bünsdorf
Kl. Wenetisch
Kl. Kamnitz
Kl. Kunnersdorf
Kl. Hütten
Kl. Wernsdorf
Kl. Philippsdorf
Kl. Blum Kamnitz
Kl. Heidegrund
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Kl. Loosdorf
Kl. Neu Otlisch
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Kl. Lonsbach
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Kl. Poppen B.
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Kl. Quaden
Kl. Schiefer
Kl. Tetschen
Kl. Falken B.
Kl. Franzbg.
Kl. Parlossa
Kl. Falkendorf
Kl. Schienen B.
Kl. Dobern
Kl. Obersdf.
Kl. Steinberg
Kl. Freudenberg
Kl. Freuden-B.
Kl. Freudenheim
Kl. Grieschdorf
Kl. Gickelb.
Kl. Ibersdf.
Kl. Hut B.
Kl. Amts-Hainersdf.
Kl. Mittelndf.
Kl. Ebis-B.
Kl. Hohe Liebe
Kl. Carolafelsen
Kl. Vorder Rauschenstein
Kl. Winter B.
Kl. Hint. Rauschenstein
Kl. Zeughs.
Kl. Unt. Schlosse
Kl. Ziegen-Rücken
Kl. Kippen
Kl. Elbe
Kl. Schandel-Horn
Kl. Thorwald-Wände
Kl. Raum B.
Kl. Wolfsuch
Kl. Verdhunds Höhe
Kl. Tämig B.
Kl. Keulenberg
Kl. Hohe Schlicht
Kl. Rudolfstein
Kl. Wilh. Thanne
Kl. Marienfels
Kl. Fallenstein
Kl. Hohenleite
Kl. Dittersbach
Kl. Thiefgen
Kl. Hallenb.
Kl. Zottige Höhle
Kl. Böhm. Thor
Kl. Arnshohe
Kl. Rosendorf
Kl. Hut B.
Kl. Schemmel
Kl. Otten B.
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Kl. Inderschirte
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Kl. Parlossa
Kl. Falkendorf
Kl. Schienen B.
Kl. Dobern
Kl. Obersdf.
Kl. Steinberg
Kl. Freudenberg
Kl. Freuden-B.
Kl. Freudenheim
Kl. Grieschdorf
Aussig
Kolin
Böhm. Leipa
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1
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Engl. Miles

hour (comp. p. 256). — *Steamboats* on the Elbe, see p. 221. — During Whitsuntide the Saxon Switzerland is apt to be over-crowded with holiday-makers. The hotel-charges at the most frequented places are as high as in towns.

a. From Dresden to Bodenbach and Tetschen by Railway.

39 and 38 M. Railway. To Bodenbach in 1¼-2 hrs. (fares 5 *M*, 3 *M* 80, 2 *M* 50 pf.; express 5 *M* 60, 4 *M* 20, 2 *M* 90 pf.); express from Dresden to Prague in 3¾ hrs. Fares to Tetschen, 5 *M* 10, 3 *M* 80, 2 *M* 50 pf.; express from Dresden to Vienna in 9-12 hrs. — *Steamboat*, see p. 221.

Dresden (Central Station), see p. 219. — The train gradually approaches the Elbe. — 5 M. *Nieder-Sedlitz.*

On the right bank of the Elbe, 2¼ M. to the W., lies *Pillnitz* (p. 250). — A pleasant excursion may be taken through the **Lockwitzer Grund** to (4½ M.) *Kreischa* and thence to the S.E. to (3 M.) *Maxen* (p. 265).

From (7 M.) *Mügeln* a branch-line runs to (22½ M.) *Geising-Altenberg* (p. 265).

About 1 M. to the S. of (9½ M.) *Heidenau* is the royal château of *Gross-Sedlitz*, with a park in the French style. The train reaches the river here and follows its windings through a narrow rocky valley. Finest views to the left.

10½ M. **Pirna** (385 ft.; *Kaiserhof*, near the station, R. 1½-3, D. 1¼ *M*; *Schwarzer Adler*; *Weisser Schwan*; *Sächsischer Hof*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a town with 18,300 inhab., on the left bank of the Elbe, is commanded by the *Sonnenstein*, an old fortress converted into a lunatic asylum. The *Rathaus* contains a few antiquities. Above the town, on both banks of the Elbe, are quarries which yield excellent sandstone for building purposes, but do not add to the beauty of the landscape.

From Pirna to Berggiesshübel, 9½ M., railway in 1 hr. (90, 60 pf.). The train ascends the picturesque and narrow valley of the *Gottleuba*. — 9½ M. **Berggiesshübel** (pop, 1530; *Sächsisches Haus*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; *Rail. Restaurant*) is a small town with mineral baths. — A pleasant walk (omn. 30 pf.) may be taken hence viâ the *Poetengang* and *Giesenstein* to (2½ M.) **Gottleuba** (*Kronprinz*; *Curhaus*), a chalybeate spa prettily situated in a deep valley.

From Pirna to *Grosscotta*, branch-railway, 5 M.; to *Arnsdorf*, see p. 218.

14 M. *Obervogelgesang*. — 16 M. *Pötzscha*, at the foot of the *Bärensteine* (1095 ft.; ¾ hr.) and the *Rauensteine* (995; 1 hr.), opposite *Wehlen* (p. 254). To the left rise the lofty rocks of the *Bastei*. — 18 M. *Rathen*, see p. 255.

22 M. **Königstein** (*König Albert*, at the station, R. 1½-3, B. ¾, D. 1¼, pens. from 4½ *M*, good; *Stadt London*; *Blauer Stern*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Kronprinz*; *Rail. Restaurant*) is a small town (4300 inhab.) at the mouth of the *Biela-Tal*, commanded by the small *Fortress of Königstein* (1180 ft. above the sea, 815 ft. above the Elbe).

This fortress (no admission) was formerly regarded as impregnable, and in time of war the treasures and archives of Saxony have usually been deposited here. It is mentioned as belonging to the King of Bohemia in 1211, and about 1400 it was in the possession of the Counts of Dohna, from whom it passed to the Margraves of Meissen. The present fortifications

date from the 16-18th centuries. Fine view from the *Neue Schenke* at the foot of the rock (¾ hr. from the station).

On the opposite bank of the river rises the ***Lilienstein** (1325 ft.). The traveller crosses the Elbe to the village of *Halbestadt*, opposite the Königstein station, and proceeds thence through the E. end of the village of *Ebenheit* direct to the foot of the Lilienstein. Ascent, partly by steps, somewhat steep, 1 hr. *Inn* (R. 1-2 *M*, good) and belvedere (10 pf.) at the top.

In 1756, at the beginning of the Seven Years' War, the Saxon army of 14,000 men was surrounded at the foot of this hill by the Prussians under Frederick the Great and compelled by hunger to surrender.

The **Pfaffenstein** (1405 ft.: *Inn, R. 1-1½ *M*), 1 hr. to the S. of Königstein, is another good point of view with fine rock-formations. We follow the road to *Pfaffendorf* and thence proceed by a footpath. Path from the foot to the Papststein (p. 256) in 1¼ hr.

From Königstein through the Bielagrund to the Schweizermühle (carr. and pair 7½ *M*; electric tramway to Königsbrunn, ¼ hr., fare 20 pf.; extension to the Schweizermühle projected) and thence to the top of the Schneeberg, 5½-6 hrs. About 1½ M. to the S. of Königstein is situated the water-cure establishment of *Königsbrunn*, on the *Biela*, at the entrance to the **Bielagrund**, an interesting ravine with the most fantastic rock-formations. Pleasant walk up this valley to the (6½ M.) *Schweizermühle* (1150 ft.), where there are another water-cure and large hotels. About 2½ M. farther on we turn to the left and proceed (guide-posts) viâ the (1¼ hr.) *Zollhaus* (Restaurant) to the (¼ hr.) village of *Schneeberg* (Schweizerhof; Werner's Inn). Thence we ascend in 40-50 min. more to the summit of the ***Schneeberg** (2255 ft.), where a tower commanding a fine view (30 *h.*) and a good inn are situated. From Schneeberg to Bodenbach 2 hrs., see p. 253.

About 2¼ M. to the W. of Schneeberg (guide necessary) are situated the **Tyssaer Wände**, a curious labyrinth of chasms and grotesque rock-formations. Fine view from the plateau.

25 M. **Schandau** *(Rail. Restaurant)*; the town (p. 255) lies on the right bank, and is reached in summer by a steam-ferry (10 pf.). Branch-line from Schandau to Bautzen, see p. 253. — 26 M. *Krippen.*

30½ M. *Schöna* (Railway Restaurant), the station for *Herrnskretschen* (p. 258) on the opposite bank. — The line now crosses the Austrian frontier, passes (32 M.) *Niedergrund* (branch-line to *Tetschen*, see below), and penetrates the *Schäferwand* (925 ft.) by two tunnels. — On the bank of the Elbe lies *Obergrund* (*Badhotel, Pl. b; Bellevue, Pl. e, well spoken of; Hôtel & Villa Stark, Pl. d, pens. 6-9 *K.*), a summer-resort, with the *Josefsbad* (Pl. c), supplied by a chalybeate spring.

38 M. **Bodenbach** (440 ft.; *Post; Frieser; Hôtel Umlauft; Rail. Restaurant*), a town of 7600 inhab., with the Austrian custom-house. A suspension-bridge (toll 4 *h.*) and two railway-bridges here cross the river to **Tetschen** *(*Ullrich*, 1 M. from the station, adapted for a prolonged stay, R. 2 *K.* 40 *h.*-5 *K.*; **Silberner Stern*, R. 1 *K.* 60 *h.*-2 *K.*, pens. 4-10 *K.*; *Stadt Prag*; **Goldene Krone*, *Grüner Baum*, with café, these four in the market-place; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel*, at the pier, very fair; good Bohemian wine at the *Schloss-Schenke)*, with 10,500 inhab., perhaps the pleasantest point in the valley of the Elbe, commanded by the handsome château of

Count Thun, the beautiful garden, library, and armoury of which are open to the public daily 12-4 and 6-8, on Sun. and holidays the whole day.

From Bodenbach the *Schneeberg* (p. 252) may be ascended in about 2½ hrs. See *Baedeker's Austria.*

From Bodenbach to Prague (Vienna) and from Tetschen to Vienna, see *Baedeker's Austria.*

b. From Schandau to Bautzen.

40 M. Railway in 3-3¾ hrs. (fares 3 *M* 90, 2 *M* 60 pf.; no 1st cl.). Views to the right.

Stat. *Schandau*, see p. 252. The train crosses the Elbe to *Wendisch-Fähre* (comp. p. 255), passes through a tunnel, and ascends the *Sebnitz-Tal.* 1¾ M. *Porschdorf.* Beyond (3 M.) *Kohlmühle* (branch to Hohnstein, 7½ M., see p. 255) the train quits the sandstone and enters a granite district. Two tunnels. 6 M. *Ulbersdorf.* The Sebnitz is crossed five times. Four tunnels.

9½ M. **Sebnitz** (1030 ft.; *Sächsischer Hof; Stadt Dresden*, R. 1½-2, D. 1¼ *M*, both good; *Rail. Restaurant*), a manufacturing town with 8600 inhabitants. In the market-place is a fountain with a bronze statue of Bismarck by Seifert (1903).

From Sebnitz to the Tanzplan and Wachberg. — We follow the Kirch-Strasse from the S.E. angle of the market-place, then take the first turning (guide-post) to the left, pass the church, and follow the Berg-strasse. About 100 paces farther on (guide-post), to the right; at the next fork (guide-post), to the left; then by the field-track (guide-posts) to the (25 min.) *Grenadierburg* (inn, with belvedere). Passing the Grenadier-burg, we descend to (2 min.) a guide-post ('Tanzplan') indicating the path through fields. At the beginning of the wood, beyond a solitary farm-house, the path begins gradually to ascend. 20 min. Guide-post to the (5 min.) *Heilige Hallen*, a group of pines. From the guide-post a little farther on we follow the white-marked track to the (½ hr.) **Tanzplan** (1965 ft.) in the *Thomaswald.* The view from the top (adm. to tower 10 *h.*) is one of the finest in the Saxon Switzerland (rustic inn). — From the inn a carriage-road to the left (guide-post), and then a footpath to the right descend (several guide-posts) to (¼ hr.) the village of *Thomasdorf* (Herzig), on the frontier. We ascend the road to the left of the custom-house for less than ¼ M., then, at a guide-post, enter the Diebs-Strasse or 'Thieves' Road', to the right. In ¼ hr. more we pass a carriage-road (guide-post) and immediately afterwards reach a footpath, leading to the right to the (¼ hr.) *Wachberg* or *Schweizerkrone* (1635 ft.), with a rustic inn and a view-tower (10 pf.). A path descends hence to the right to *Saupsdorf* (inn), whence a road, generally destitute of shade, leads to (2¼ M.) *Hinter-Hermsdorf* (p. 259).

From Sebnitz to the Hochbusch (1¼ hr.). We follow the Hertigswald road to the (¾-1 hr.) direction-post, cross the brook to the right, and ascend by the footpath to the right a little farther on. We then follow the 'Hohe Strasse' to the right, whence after 8 min. a footpath diverges to the right, leading to the summit of the **Hochbusch** (1410 ft.; inn and view-tower), which commands an extensive view.

Beyond Sebnitz the line reaches its highest point. 14 M. *Krumhermsdorf.* The ruined castle of *Stolpen* is seen on the left. Several small stations. 31 M. *Wilthen* (branch to Ebersbach, p. 218). Beautiful view to the right. — 40 M. *Bautzen* (p. 217).

c. From Wehlen to Schandau viâ the Bastei.

From Wehlen to the Bastei, including a visit to the Uttewalder Grund, 2 hrs. From the Bastei to the Hockstein 1¾ hr.; thence to the Brand 1¼ hr.; thence to Schandau 1½ hr.

At *Pötzscha* (p. 251) we quit the railway and cross the Elbe by ferry (10 pf.) to the small town of **Wehlen** (*Freyer*, R. 1½-2½ *M*, well spoken of; *Dampfschiffs-Hôtel*, R. 1-3, D. 1½ *M*, both near the quay; *Deutsches Reich*, in the market-place; *Elb-Terrasse*, on the Elbe; *Sächsische Schweiz; Stadt Wehlen*). From the steamboat-quay (p. 251) we ascend the Elbe to the right, then, at the ferry, we turn to the left and proceed to the market. Thence, passing between the two last-named inns, we ascend the path in the *Wehlener Grund*. Another route quits the market by the Post-Strasse, turns to the left opposite the Elb-Terrasse Inn, and ascends the paved 'Schlossberg', soon joining the other path. The valley forks 25 min. from Wehlen. We keep to the right for the Zscherre-Grund and the Bastei.

The path to the left leads to the ***Uttewalder Grund**, a fine rocky gorge (Restaurant Waldidylle; path hence to *Uttewald*, p. 250), usually explored from this point as far as the (¼ hr.) *Felsentor* only.

The route hence to the Bastei can hardly be mistaken. The broad path ascends through the **Zscherre-Grund*, a wild and narrow wooded ravine, bounded by lofty and grotesque rocks which are partly clothed with moss and fern. At the (20 min.) top of the hill a road (finger-post) is crossed, the *Steinerne Tisch* (rfmts.; direction-post) passed, and the Bastei reached in 25 min. more. A rocky plateau, the *Wehlstein*, 50 paces to the left of the path, immediately before the Bastei is attained, commands a fine survey of the rocks of the Wehlener Grund.

The ***Bastei** (1000 ft. above the sea-level and about 615 ft. above the Elbe; **Hotel* on the summit; admission to the tower 20 pf.), a rock with several peaks, rising precipitously from the Elbe, is the finest point in Saxon Switzerland. The view is magnificent and extensive, affording an admirable survey of the wooded gorges and of the abrupt peaks resembling gigantic castles that surround us on all sides: to the N. Rathewalde and Hohnstein; E. the Brand, Rosenberg (in Bohemia), Kleine and Grosse Winterberg, Zirkelsteine, and Kaiserkrone; S. the Papststein and Gohrischstein, in the foreground Lilienstein and Königstein; S.W. the Rauenstein and Bärenstein; far below the Elbe, visible from Wehlen to above Rathen.

From the inn the traveller descends in 5 min. to the **Bastei-Brücke*, a stone bridge of seven arches constructed in 1851, connecting the rocky pinnacles that here rise from the valley. (To the left before the bridge is reached a path diverges to the *Ferdinandstein*, which affords a good survey of the environs and of the bridge itself.) About 15 min. beyond the bridge the path emerges from the wood and divides. The branch to the left, skirting the wood, leads

Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

to the Amselgrund (p. 250); that in a straight direction leads to (10 min.) **Rathen** (380 ft.; *Erbgericht; Rosengarten*), a village on the Elbe with a ruined castle, and a steamboat and railway-station (the latter on the opposite bank; p. 251). The ascent of the Bastei from Rathen occupies about 1 hr., that of the Lilienstein (p. 252) 1½ hr.

The above-mentioned path to the left, ¼ hr. below the Bastei, ascends the *Amselgrund*, passes a small waterfall, and leads in 1¼ hr. to **Rathewalde** (960 ft.; *Ritter's Inn*, R. 1-2 *M*; *Büttner's Restaurant*). Beyond the church we cross the bridge to the right and follow the Hohnstein road to (¼ M.) a circular group of trees (guide-post), where a road diverges to the right to Schandau. The first footpath on the left of this road leads in ¼ hr. to the **Hockstein** (955 ft.), a rock rising abruptly 380 ft. above the green Polenzgrund and affording a fine view of the little town of *Hohnstein* (Weisser Hirsch; Sächs. Schweiz), on the opposite side of the valley, commanded by an old castle now used as a house of correction. — We then descend through the narrow *Wolfsschlucht* to the (¼ hr.) *Hôtel-Restaurant zum Polenztal* (570 ft.; R. 1-2, D. 1½ *M*), about 1 M. from Hohnstein.

From Hohnstein (station ½ M. to the S.E. of the town; rail. restaurant) a branch-railway runs to (7½ M.) *Kohlmühle* (p. 253).

We now descend the *Polenz-Tal* for about 35 min. until we reach the *Waltersdorfer Mühle* (inn), whence we take a footpath to the left, crossing a bridge. We then ascend the hill to the right to the (25 min.) carriage-road on the top, which leads to the right in 3 min. more to the **Brand** (1080 ft.; *Inn*), commanding a magnificent view. From right to left (S.W. to S.E.): Bastei, Bärensteine, Königstein, Lilienstein, etc., and to the extreme left the Grosse Winterberg.

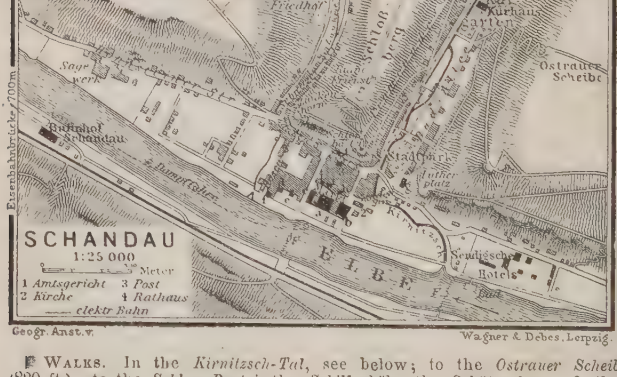
About 2 min. from the inn a footpath leads from the broad path to the left to a singular group of rocks somewhat resembling cornsacks. The main path, 2 min. farther on, enters a rocky gorge through which it descends to the (¼ hr.) Hohenstein and Schandau road, which leads viâ the (¾ M.) *Frinztalmühle Inn* and the (1 M.) *Tiefe Grund Inn* to to the (1 M.) Elbe at *Wendisch-Fähre*, a station on the railway from Schandau to Bautzen (p. 253) which crosses the Elbe here. Above the bridge, on the left, is the *Hôtel Wilhelmshöhe*, 1¼ M. from Schandau.

Schandau. — **Hotels.** *Sendig's Hotel, 3 min. above the steamboat-pier, on the Elbe, with shady grounds, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. (1-15 p.m.) 3½, pens. from 7 *M*; *Forsthaus & Deutsches Haus (Pl. a), with garden on the Elbe, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 3, board 4-5 *M*; Curhaus & Park Hotel (p. 256), R. from 1½, pens. from 5 *M*. — Dampfschiff (Pl. b), with garden on the Elbe, R. 2-2½, pens. 5-6 *M*; Goldener Engel (Pl. c); Stadt Berlin (Pl. d), pens. 4-5 *M*; Elb-Hôtel (Pl. e), pens. from 5 *M*, good; *Sächs. Schweiz (Pl. f), good cuisine, these three on the Elbe; Lindenhof (Pl. g), by the Stadtpark. — **Pensions.** *Villa Quisisana*, *Königs Villa*, *Villa Königin Carola*, *Villa Lucia*, *Russische Villa*, all under the same management and with same charges as Sendig's Hotel (see above). — **Restaurants** at the hotels; also *Valentin*, in the Bade-Allée; *Schützenhaus*, in the Kirnitzsch-Tal; *Schloss-Bastei*, on the Schlossberg. — Private apartments abundant.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 3), Post-Strasse. — *Guides*, see p. 250.

Carriages (fixed tariff) to or from the station, with two horses 2, one horse 1¼ *M* (double fares at night); with two horses, for 4 pers., per hr. 3, ½ day 10, whole day 18 *M*; to the Bastei 10, there and back 15 *M*; to the Bastei viâ the Hockstein 11 and 16; to the Papststein and back 9 *M*. Two hours' halt included in each case. — *Mertig's Brakes* start from the Kirch-Platz for excursions in the neighbourhood, 3½ *M* per pers. — *Electric Tramway* from the Lindenhof Hotel to the Waterfall (p. 257), every 18 min. in 40 min. (fare 60 pf., return-ticket 1 *M*). — *Chair-Porters* from the waterfall to the Kuhstall 3 *M*, from the Kuhstall to the Kleine Winterberg 4 *M*, thence to the Grosse Winterberg 3 *M*, to the Prebischtor 4 *M* more, thence to Herrnskretschen 5 *M*. — *Horse* or *Mule* from the Great Waterfall to the Kuhstall 2 *M*, Kleine Winterberg 2½ *M*, Grosse Winterberg 2 *M*, Prebischtor 2½ *M*, Herrnskretschen 2½ *M*. — *Railway*, see p. 252. — *Steam Ferry* to and from the station in connection with the trains, 10 pf.; ferry to Klein-Hennersdorf, 10 pf. — *Steamboat*, see p. 224.

The small town of *Schandau* (395 ft.), with 3300 inhab., is prettily situated on the right bank of the Elbe, at the mouth of the *Kirnitzsch-Bach*. In the valley of the latter, ½ M. above the town, is a *Curhaus*, with a chalybeate spring. Schandau is the central point of Saxon Switzerland, and is much frequented in summer.



Walks. In the *Kirnitzsch-Tal*, see below; to the *Ostrauer Scheibe* (820 ft.); to the *Schloss-Bastei*, the *Schillerhöhe*, the *Schützenhaus*; farther distant to the *Carola-Felsen* (view-point), 2¼ hrs., and the *Grosse Winterberg* 1¼ hr. more; to the *Schrammsteine* 1¼ hr., and thence to (¾ hr.) *Schmilka* on the Elbe, 4 M. above Schandau; to the *Wolfsberg* (Inn), 1¼ hr., and thence to the (1¼ hr.) *Grosse* and *Kleine Zschirnstein*.

A very pleasant excursion may be made from the railway-station, past the station of Krippen and *Klein-Hennersdorf*, to (1¼ hr.) the top of the **Papststein** (1475 ft.; small *Inn* at the top). The view embraces the entire district of Saxon Switzerland. The most conspicuous points are: N.W. the Lilienstein and Königstein, E. the Grosse Winterberg and the Kleis rising like a tower, S.E. the basaltic Rosenberg (1770 ft.), the highest peak in the district. A mere speck only of the Elbe is visible at Schandau. — From the Papststein a good path leads to the N.W. viâ *Gohrisch* (Sennerhütte; Erholung) to Königstein in 1 hr. (in the reverse direction 1½ hr.). Small boat from Königstein to Rathen (p. 255) in 40 min., 3½ *M*.

Mittelndorf
Altendorf
Ostrau
SCHANDAU
Postelwitz
Krippen
Kohlborn-St.
Reinhardts-dorf
Wolfsberg
Schmilka
Gr. Winter-B.
Kuhstall
Lorenzsteine
Hint. Raubschl.
Vord. Raubschl.
Affenstein
Langes Horn
Schrammsteine
Carolafelsen
Bloßstock
Heidenstutzenstein
Kl. Winter-B.
Rauschen-St.
Kl. Bastei
Gr. Dom
Carolahöhe
Kl. Bastei
Hirsch-M.
Kaiserkrone
Gruschhäuser
Schönau
Zirkelstein
Herrnskretschen
Tauberhorn
Die Kreuzwege
Prebischthor
Eichstein
Elisalex Fels
Hint. Partschenhorner
Vord. Partschenhorner
Reichenauerschall
Auerhahn-St.
Spitzes Horn
Hochhübel
Thorwalder Wände
Teichstein
Zeschgenhorn
Pohlshorn
Klein-St.
Vogel-B.
Kühn-B.
Gross-Stein
Arm St.
Heulen-B.
Lichtenhain
Ottendorf
Saupsdorf
Hinterhermsdorf-Dittersbach
Kl. Zschirnstein
Kl. Gesshübel
Hint. Lasen-St.
Zeisighübel
Slunmersdorf
Elbe
Aeußerer Rauschergrund
Großer Zschandgrund
Kirnitzschtal
Schrammsteinweg
Postelwitzer Steinweg
Mittelndorfer Straße
Adams-B.
Weinberg
Zgl. Goldgrube
Kirnitzschbach
Ostrauer Schl.
Gasth. z. Hl. Kreuz
Kleine Liebe
Hohe
Ostrauer M.
Mittelndorfer M.
Kl. Wasserfall
Lichtenh. Wasserf.
Haide
Haus-Stg.
Felsen-M.
Busch-M.
Kuhstallweg
Großer Zschandweg
Aeußerer Rauschergrund
Heidenstutzenstein
Affenstein
Falken-St.
Königsplatz
Wenzels-Wand
Schrammsteinweg
Carolafelsen
Gr. Dom
Vord. Raubschl.
Hint. Raubschl.
Wachthaus
Böses Horn
Kl. Winter-B.
Rauschen-St.
Zwiesel
Bergstg.
Kippe
Hirsch-M.
Kl. Bastei
Schmilka
Gruschhäuser
Kaiserkrone
Neue Schänke
Wolfsberg
Hint. Lasen-St.
Schönau
Elb-

d. From Schandau viâ the Prebischtor and the Edmundsklamm to Herrnskretschen.

From Schandau to the Lichtenhain Waterfall by tramway (p. 256), 40 min. Thence on foot to the Kuhstall ½ hr.; the Grosse Winterberg, 1½ hr.; the Prebischtor, 1 hr., and Rainwiese 1½ hr. From Rainwiese viâ the Wilde Klamm and the Edmundsklamm to Hernskretschen, 2½ hrs.

The *Kirnitzsch Valley* is ascended by a good road from Schandau, passing the *Schützenhaus*, the *Ostrauer Mühle*, and the *Heidemühle* (restaurant), to the *Little Waterfall* (restaurant) and the (5 M.) *Great* or *Lichtenhain Waterfall* (Inn, R. 1½-2 *M*). The footpath quits the road 50 paces beyond the waterfall (guide-post) to the right, crosses the Kirnitzsch, and ascends in ½ hr. to the —

Kuhstall (1100 ft.; *Inn*, R. 1½-3 *M*), an archway of rock, 20 ft. in height, commanding in one direction a view of the Habichtsgrund, a profound wooded ravine, enclosed by sandstone rocks. It was probably once employed by the peasantry as a refuge for their cattle in time of war, and has thence derived its name ('cow-stable'). The summit is attained by 96 steps through a narrow cleft in the rocks.

The path descends (to the left, immediately before the entrance, to the Kuhstall) through a narrow gorge to the *Habichtsgrund*. It descends straight on a little farther, then ascends gradually and finally in zigzags to (¾ hr.) the so-called *Plateau* (pretty view) at the base of the basaltic *Kleine Winterberg* (1640 ft.), on the top of which a small pavilion marks the spot where Elector Augustus I. by a fortunate shot saved himself from an infuriated stag in 1568. — We follow the slope of the Kleine Winterberg (avoiding paths diverging to the right), and in about 1 hr. reach the summit of the —

***Grosse Winterberg** (1810 ft.; *Inn*, R. 1½-4, B. 1, D. 3½ *M*), a basaltic ridge, ½ M. long. The tower (72 ft. in height) commands a picturesque and extensive view, embracing the Saxon, Bohemian, and even the Silesian Mts.

The path to the Prebischtor (1 hr. to the S. E.) leads from the inn on the Winterberg to the left through the wood. We turn to the left at the (5 min.) first bifurcation and 5 min. farther keep straight on; 3 min. farther a path leads to the left to the (1½ hr.) Zeughaus (p. 258), but our path keeps to the right, and after ¼ hr. descends to the right again. The ***Prebischtor** (1435 ft.; *Hotel & Restaurant*, R. 2 *K.* 40-3 *K.* 60 *h.*, B. 1¼ *K.*, Austrian wines), a rocky arch of far more imposing dimensions than the Kuhstall (66-100 ft. wide; roof 48 ft. long, 10 ft. thick), is in Bohemian territory. The top, which may be ascended by steps hewn in the rock (adm. 20 *h.*), commands a striking view of the wild environs.

Descent to Herrnskretschen, 1¼ hr. A good zigzag path descends between huge walls of rock to the (20-25 min.) Herrnskretschen and Dittersbach road, where a carriage may usually be found (to Herrnskretschen, 2 *M*), in the *Biela-Tal*. The Biela flows into the *Kamnitz*, which joins the Elbe at Herrnskretschen.

From the Prebischtor to Herrnskretschen viâ the Wilde Klamm, 4 hrs. About 6 min. from the hotel we turn to the left and follow the winding *Gabrielensteig* (guide-posts) to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Hôtel-Pension of *Rainwiese* (p. 260; R. 2 1/2-3 1/2, B. 1 1/4, D. from 2 1/2, pens. from 7 *K.*), on the Herrnskretschen and Dittersbach road. Beyond the village of *Stimmersdorf* (20 min. to the S.W.) we descend a steep path into the ***Edmundsklamm**, the remarkable rocky gorge of the *Kamnitz* (adm. 40 *h.*), and 10 min. below the bridge reach the small Edmundsklamm Inn. — A slightly longer but interesting route leads through the ***Wilde Klamm**, the E. continuation of the Edmundsklamm, the upper entrance of which is reached from the Rainwiese Hotel in 1/2 hr. (adm. to both gorges 80 *h.*, including boat). We descend (partly by boat) in 3/4 hr. to the Edmundsklamm Inn (see above), whence the lower end of the gorge is reached by boat in 1/2 hr. A picturesque path thence descends to Herrnskretschen in about 3/4 hr.

Herrnskretschen (*Herrenhaus*, R. 1 1/2-3 *M*; *Hetschel's*, R. 1 1/2-2 1/2 *M*; *Schweizerhof*, *Grüner Baum*, *Schlögel*, in the Kamnitz valley), a pretty village on the Elbe. On the opposite bank is stat. *Schöna* (steam-ferry), see p. 252. — Steamboat to *Tetschen* and *Dresden*, see p. 231. Omnibus thrice daily to Rainwiese (see above) in 1 hr. (1 *K.* 20 *h.*). Small boat to Schandau (in 1 1/4 hr.) 6 *M*. Road to Dittersbach, see p. 260.

A path descends the left bank of the Kamnitz and then skirts the Elbe, passing the *Dürrkamnitz Mill* at the entrance to the *Dürrkamnitz Grund*, and then following the slope to (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.) the *Belvedere* (inn) at *Elbleiten*. Thence the 'Allée' leads straight to the S.E. to (1 hr.) *Binsdorf*, whence we proceed to the S.W. viâ the *Binsdorfer Höhe* or viâ the *Steinhübel* (1425 ft.) and the *Rosenkamm* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Tetschen* (p. 252).

The visit to the *Edmundsklamm* (see above) from Herrnskretschen may be combined with the ascent of the *Rosenberg* (2035 ft.; about 3 hrs.).

e. From Schandau to Dittersbach viâ Hinter-Hermsdorf.

From Schandau to the Lichtenhain Waterfall by electric tramway (p. 256), 40 min. Thence on foot to Hinter-Hermsdorf, 2 1/2 hrs. Thence to Hinter-Dittersbach viâ the Obere Schleuse, 3 hrs., and on to Dittersbach viâ the Dittersbach Felsen, 3 1/2-4 hrs. — Carriage and pair from Schandau to Hinter-Hermsdorf 12, to Dittersbach 20 *M*; there and back 16 and 22 *M*.

The road at first ascends the Kirnitzsch valley (p. 257) viâ (5 M.) the *Lichtenhain Waterfall* (p. 257) and (8 M.) the *Neumannsmühle* at the mouth of the 'Grosse Zschand'.

A pleasant path leads through the Grosse Zschand to the lonely forester's house known as the *Zeughaus* (rustic restaurant). Paths (guide-posts) lead hence through the *Webers-Schlüchte* to the (1 1/2 hr.) Prebischtor (p. 257); to the S.W. (Rossstein and Goldsteig) to the (1 3/4 hr.) Grosse Winterberg; and to the N.W. (Zeughaus-Strasse) between the *Hintere Raubschloss* (left) and the *Lorenzsteine* (right) to the Kirnitzsch-Tal and Schandau.

From the bifurcation about 1 M. farther on we may reach (11 1/2 M.) Hinter-Hermsdorf either by the main road which here quits the Kirnitzsch-Tal, or by the slightly longer road to the right which follows the stream for 1 3/4 M. more and then turns to the left.

Hinterhermsdorf
Tellerhörnel
Reudörfchen
Hinterjagdhaus
Ziegenrücken
Zeidler-Hübel
Neuhaus
Bittler
Bootstation
Obere Schleuse
Untere Schleuse
Königsplatz
Wettin-Platz
Denkstein
Hermanns-Eck
Käs u. Brot
Raumberg
458
Babensteine
Wolfsloch
Golfe Schlucht
Schwarzes Thor
Hinterdittersbach
Schützen-St.
418
Limberg
489
Hoher Hübel
381
Burg
Wespenberg
477
Heedberg
490
Kramer-Hr.
Hohe Schlichte
Trepengrund
Hühner-St.
378
Lagerhorn
402
Tannigt
487
Balzhütte
Eulenhübel
476
Rauschenberg
450
Prebischtor
Rudolfstein
486
Raubschloß
Rötschen-Horn
Suppge-B.
482
Gohlisch
464
Wilhelminenwand
Walzerstieger
Schloß-B.
391
Mariensfels
417
Schuster-Hr.
Hohenleipe
Schanken-B.
Rab-St.
Falken-St.
Kreuz-B.
Ammitz
Rosenkamm
430
Mittel-grund
Sandberg
Lachenberg
443
Papert
Spitzhübel
Leopolds-Höhe
242
Laube
Peiperz
Rothberg
Quaderberg
TETSCHEN
Schäfer-wand
Schloß
Weiher
Gonsditz
Bahnhöfe
Ostrau
Altstadt
Thereslenau
Bahnhof
Polz
Elbe
Elbe-Durchbruch

Hinter-Hermsdorf. — Zum Erbgericht, R. & B. 1½ *M*; Zur Hoffnung, plain. — *Restaurant zur Sächsischen Schweiz.* — *Carriage* to Schandau, with two horses 10, with one horse 6 *M*, to Sebnitz (see p. 253), 6 *M*. — *Omnibus* to Sebnitz twice daily (1 *M*) — *Guide* to (3 hrs.) Hinter-Dittersbach viâ the Obere Schleuse 2½ *M*.

The large village of *Hinter-Hermsdorf* (1260 ft.), situated in a wide valley, and frequented as a summer-resort, is an excellent centre for excursions in the '*Hintere' Saxon Switzerland*.

About ½ M. to the S. of Hinter-Hermsdorf, on the road to Hinter-Dittersbach, at the beginning of the wood, we reach a deer fence, immediately beyond which, to the left, a broad carriage road, known as the 'Hohweg', ascends to the (1 M.) footpath (guide post) to the Obere Schleuse (see below). About halfway from the Hohweg a path diverges to the right to (½ M.) the *Friedrich-August-Turm* (view). Returning to the last-mentioned path and following it for 3 min. farther, we pass a guide-post ('Tunnel') on the left and reach the *Königs-Platz* (1420 ft.), a fine point of view on a steep cliff. To reach the Obere Schleuse, we proceed from the Königs-Platz by the footpath, which descends to the right after 2 min., to the *Tunnel*, a short rocky archway, beyond which it leads through tall trees. Crossing an open space in the wood (numerous guide-posts), we now descend to the *Holl*, a wooded rocky basin, whence a carriage-road (guide-post) leads to the right to Hinter-Dittersbach. A gentle ascent to the left brings us in about 20 min. to the Hohweg (see above), whence the footpath (guide-post) to the Obere Schleuse leads to the left. In less than ½ M. we reach the *Boat Station* (shelter-hut with rustic rfmts.).

The ***Obere Schleuse** (*Upper Sluice*; 870 ft.) is a dam or sluice on the *Kirnitzsch*, constructed for the benefit of the timber-rafts. The water is let off in spring and autumn. A boat may be hired for a pleasant row on the picturesque sheet of water (usually not before the end of May; one pers. 60, two or more, each 30 pf.). Landing beside the sluice on the right bank of the stream, which here forms the boundary between Saxony and Bohemia, we ascend the steps to the right to the path above. After about ¼ M. a path (guide post) ascends to the right to the *Hermannseck*, a rocky projection, on which is the 'Schlegel-Hütte' (view). We may then either retrace our steps, or descend the somewhat difficult steps in the rocky fissure near the hut, to the path we quitted. We now follow the course of the Kirnitzsch, high above the stream, but in 8 min. we descend to its bank by a flight of steps near a bench, and continue to skirt it. (The bridge to the left leads to the footpath to *Schönlinde*, 7½ M.) In 6 min. more we descend the steps and cross the bridge to the left bank, but in 5 min. return to the right bank. A path with steps immediately to the right at this point guide-post) leads to the *Wolfs-Schlucht* (there and back 5 min.; attractive), a narrow ravine with huge boulders. We continue to skirt the Kirnitzsch and finally cross the stream to (35 min.) —

Hinter-Dittersbach (810 ft ; *Hirsch ; Kirnitzsch-Schenke ; Heger-haus*, all rustic), a hamlet inhabited mainly by foresters in the service of Prince Clary or Prince Kinsky, whose estates meet here. [Those who have driven to Hinter-Hermsdorf and desire to return to Schandau, should order the carriage to meet them here.]

The direct road to *Dittersbach* (6 M.) leads through a wooded valley, with lofty sides.

To DITTERSBACH viâ the **Dittersbacher Felsen*, 3½-4 hrs. (no inns). After about 1½ M. a road (guide-post) leads to the left from the direct road into a narrower valley, with rich meadows. A path (guide-post) leads to the left, ¾ M. farther on, to the (2 M.) solitary shooting-lodge of *Balzhütte* (rustic rfmts.). We return by the same path and at (3 min.) a guide-post marked 'Rudolfstein' proceed straight on; in 20 min. (guide-post) a woodland path diverges to the right, bringing us in ¼ hr. more to the ***Rudolf-stein** (1590 ft.), an isolated rock commanding a fine view.

Retracing our steps for 6 min. from the foot of the rock we turn to the right (guide-post: 'Wilhelminenwand'), skirt the clearing ('Schneise'), cross a broader track, and proceed straight on through a deer-fence, to the (20-25 min.) **Wilhelminenwand** (1410 ft.), a projecting cliff, with view. Thence we return in 4 min. to a guide-post ('Balzer's Lager, Marienfels, Dittersbach') and descend the steps to the right to (7 min.) *Balzer's Lager*, a rock-grotto with an inscription dating from 1632 (rfmts. on Sun.). The path (guide-post) descending hence to the right brings us in 10 min. to the foot of the ***Marienfelsen** (1380 ft.), a sharp-pointed rock, ascended by means of steps (view). — Returning to Balzer's Lager (a direct but not very attractive path leads to the right into the valley, before we reach the Lager), we thence follow the path to the right, skirting some young plantations. In about 12 min. from Balzer's Lager we descend to the right through the wooded and narrow *Stamm-brücken-Tal*, with fine rocky formations, to (½ hr.) —

Dittersbach (*Michel's Inn*, R. from 1, D. 1½, pens. 4 *M*, well spoken of; *Kronprinz Rudolf; Bellevue*), the central point of the 'Bohemian Switzerland'. To the N.E. of the wide valley in which it lies rise the peaks of *Rabenstein*, **Falkenstein* (½ hr.; ruined castle on the top), *Marienfelsen* (see above), etc.

FROM DITTERSBACH TO HERRNSKRETSCHEN, 8 M. (carr. and pair in 2 hrs. 10 *K.*; also diligence). The road forks to the W. of Dittersbach. The left branch follows the *Grosse Biela* to (1¼ M.) the *Grund-Mühle* (inn) at the confluence of the Biela and Kamnitz, then turns to the N. and joins the shorter (right) branch at (2 M.) *Hohenleipe*. About 2½ M. farther on we reach *Rainwiese* (p. 258), whence a road to the Zeughaus (p. 258), and the Gabrielensteig to the Prebischtor (p. 257) diverge to the right, and a road to Stimmersdorf (Edmundsklamm; p. 258) to the left. Thence we descend the valley of the Biela to (8 M.) *Herrnskretschen* (p. 258).

From Dittersbach viâ *Kunnersdorf* to *Böhmisch-Kamnitz*, 8¾ M., carriage in 1¾ hr., 10 *K.*; also diligence. Short-cuts for pedestrians.

FROM DITTERSBACH TO KREIBITZ, 3½ hrs., viâ (1¼ M.) *Rennersdorf* (Böhmische Schweiz). — *Kreibitz* (Stern) lies 2½ M. (diligence 50 *h.*) from the station of that name (p. 218).

A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
FREIBERG
1:11.500
0
100
200
300
Meter
Schlüsselteich
Ring
Meissner
Gymnas. Albertinum
Schloss Freudenstein
Der untere Kreuzteich
Die obere Kreuzteich
Unter-Markt
Berg-Amt
Schloss-Platz
Dom
Kathol. K.
Berg-Akademie
Theater
Nikolai-K.
Kaufhaus
Rath. Ober-haus
Petri-K.
Petri-Platz
Land-Gericht
Gefängnis
König Albert-Park
Schweden-Denkm.
Bad
Post
Post-Platz
Gasw.
Wasserwerk
Bismarck-Denkm.
Werner-Platz
Handels-Schule
Real-Schule
Schule
Hirten-Platz
Elektr.-Werk
Schule
Bahnhof
An d. Bahn
Am Bahnhof
Humboldt-Platz
Chemnitz
Muldener Hütten
Dresden
Donatsstr.
Donatsgasse
Weissbachstrasse
Meissnerstrasse
Münzstrasse
Petersstrasse
Poststrasse
Schillerstrasse
Wernerstrasse
Frauensteinerstr.
Schulstrasse
Turnerstrasse
Rote Gasse
Schöne Gasse
Buchwaldstrasse
Humboldtstrasse
Bahnhofstrasse
Sedanstrasse
Obergasse
Kreuzgasse
Waisenhausstr.
Kesselgasse
Gerbergasse
Terrassenweg
Hainichener Strasse
Schützenstr.
Gerberstrasse
Schulstrasse
Terrassenstr.
Klosterstrasse
Brennhausgasse
Gymnasialstr.
Silberstrasse
Wernerstr.
Kirchgasse
Moritzstrasse
Bergstrasse
Theaterstrasse
Marschallstrasse
Kaufhausgasse
Weingasse
Kesselgasse
Brückenstrasse
Gewerbehausstr.
Schillerstrasse
Schulgasse
Lessingstrasse
Schlossbergstr.
Schlossgasse
Hornerzaunweg
Sedanstr.
Obergasse
Bahnhofstrasse
Humboldtstrasse
Buchwaldstrasse
Rote Gasse
Schöne Gasse
Turnerstrasse
Schulstrasse
Schillerstrasse
Petersstrasse
Poststrasse
Meissnerstrasse
Weissbachstrasse
Münzstrasse
Donatsstrasse
Donatsgasse
Frauensteinerstr.
Wernerstrasse
Gerichtsstrasse
Hainichener Strasse
Schützenstr.
Terrassenweg
Terrassenstr.
Klosterstrasse
Gerberstrasse
Schul

45. From Dresden to Reichenbach viâ Chemnitz and Zwickau.

93½ M. Railway in 3½-6 hrs. (fares 12 ℳ 20, 9 ℳ 20, 6 ℳ 10 pf.; express 13 ℳ 70, 10 ℳ 20, 7 ℳ 10 pf.).

Dresden (Central Station), see p. 219. — At (2½ M.) **Plauen** (tramway, see p. 221), where there are extensive breweries, begins the *Plauensche Grund*, a picturesque and rocky part of the valley of the *Weisseritz*, 1½ M. in length, disfigured by factories. The train crosses the stream several times. On a hill to the right rises the château of *Begerburg* (¼ hr. from stat. Plauen).

At (4½ M.) *Potschappel* a branch diverges to *Nossen* (24 M.; p. 271). — From (7 M.) *Hainsberg* a branch-line runs to (22½ M.) *Kipsdorf* (p. 266).

8½ M. **Tharandt** (685 ft.; *Bad-Hôtel*, R 1½-3, D. 2, pens. 4½-6 ℳ; *Deutsches Haus*; *Albert-Salon*), with 2800 inhab., romantically situated at the junction of three valleys. On a rocky eminence rise the ruins of an ancient castle (840 ft.). The *Forst-Akademie*, founded in 1816, an institution for the education of foresters, enjoys a high reputation. Pleasant walks and beautiful woods in the environs.

11 M. *Edle Krone*, a pleasure-resort. Tunnel. The line now quits the valley of the Weisseritz, and ascends the picturesquely-wooded *Seerenbach-Tal* as far as (16 M.) *Klingenberg-Colmnitz*.

From Klingenberg-Colmnitz a branch-railway runs to (12½ M.) **Frauenstein** (2170 ft.; *Goldner Stern*), an old town (1300 inhab.) with a château and an ancient castle.

To the right, below (22½ M.) *Muldenhütten*, is the *Muldener Hütte*, an extensive government-foundry. The *Freiberger Mulde* is then crossed. On the right and left are numerous mines and foundries.

25 M. **Freiberg.** — **Hotels.** Hôtel de Saxe (Pl. a; C, 4), R. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½ ℳ; Karsch (Pl. f; C, 6), opposite the station; Goldener Stern (Pl. c; C, 4); Roter Hirsch (Pl. b; C, 4); Schwarzes Ross (Pl. e; B, 4), Peters-Str.; Kronprinz (Pl. d; C, 5), R. 2, D. 1¼ ℳ. — **Restaurants.** *Gewerbehaus* (Pl. C, 3); *Ratskeller*; *Oberhof*, Peters-Str. (Pl. B, 4, 3); *Brauhof*, with garden; *Rail. Restaurant.*

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Post-Platz.

Freiberg (1345 ft.), a mining town founded in 1170 on the discovery of the silver mines, is the centre of the Saxon mining district and the seat of a Mining Academy (400 students), established in 1765. Pop. 30,200. A well-kept promenade, with remains of the old walls, surrounds the inner town (see p. 262).

The Rote Weg, to the left from the station (Pl. C, 6), leads to the Post-Platz (Pl. C, 4), with the *Post Office* and a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by Albermann (1895). The Erbische-Str. leads hence to the Obermarkt (Pl. B, 3), with the handsome *Rathaus* on the E. side, a late-Gothic building of 1410, with additions in the Renaissance style, and the *Kaufhaus* (1545) on the N. The spot where Kunz von

Kaufungen (p. 294) was executed in 1455, opposite the Rathaus, is marked by a stone with a cross; the stone head above the oriel of the Rathaus is said to be a portrait of the bold robber.

The Burg-St., running to the N.W. from the Rathaus, and then the Kirchgasse to the right, lead to the *Cathedral (Pl. C, 2), a late-Gothic edifice erected on the site of a Romanesque church which was burned down in 1484. The cloisters on the S. side were completed in 1509 (restored in 1890); the choir was added in 1576. A beautiful relic of the earlier church, dating from the 12th cent., is the S. Portal or **Goldene Pforte*, the rich sculptures of which probably date from the beginning of the 13th century. These plastic decorations, which were perhaps originally gilded, rank amongst the best works of the mediæval period, those in Italy not excepted.

The sculptures represent the Kingdom of God revealed to man by Christ. Below are eight statues of representatives of the Old Testament and antetypes of Christ: to the left Daniel, the Queen of Sheba, Solomon and St. John the Baptist; to the right Aaron, a woman with a crown (the church?), David, and Nahum the prophet. The nine lunettes above contain reliefs from the New Testament: in the central field are the Virgin and Child, to the left the Adoration of the Magi, to the right the angel Gabriel and St. Joseph; in the middle arch, God the Father and four angels, with Christ, an angel, and seven saints above; on the third arch the Holy Ghost (represented by a dove) with eight apostles; on the highest arch, the Angel of Judgment and the Resurrection of the Dead.

Interior (sacristan, Untermarkt 1; 50 pf.). Behind the high-altar is the *Kurfürsten-Gruft*, in which repose forty-one Protestant princes of Saxony from Duke Henry the Pious (d. 1541) to Elector George IV. (d. 1694). The gilded bronze statues are by Italian sculptors. Fine tombstones in the pavement. The finest monument is that of the Elector Maurice (d. 1553 at the battle of Sieversbausen) in the Renaissance style of the 16th cent., a sarcophagus of several rare kinds of marble, with a kneeling statue of the prince, and richly sculptured, designed by Italian masters and executed by Netherlandish sculptors in 1563. Beside it is the suit of armour worn by the Elector at the time of his death. The late-Gothic *Pulpit* (ca. 1500), in the form of the stalk and calyx of a flower, with steps borne by the figures of the master and his assistants, is also worthy of inspection. The powerful *Organ* was built in 1714, by Silbermann, a native of Freiberg.

The former Gymnasium (15th cent.), facing the cathedral on the W., is now the König Albrecht Museum, and contains an interesting collection of antiquities.

A walk (3/4 hr.) round the *Ring-Promenade* is interesting. The *Donats-Turm* (Pl. D, 3), to the N.E. of the Post-Platz, is the most important part remaining of the old fortifications. *Schloss Freudenstein* (Pl. B, 2), dating from the 12th cent., but entirely rebuilt in 1577 is now a magazine. Near it is a *War Monument* for 1870-71 and a bronze bust of *Werner* (d. 1817), the mineralogist, by Rietschel. Farther to the S. are the *Law Courts* (Pl. A, 3) and the *König Albert Park*. At the W. end of the Peters-Str. rises the *Schweden-Denkmal* (Pl. A, 4), a Gothic monument erected in 1844 to commemorate the brave defence of the town by the townspeople and miners against the Swedes in 1642-43.

Most of the mines in the neighbourhood of Freiberg belong to the state. One of the most easily inspected is the *Abraham-Schacht* (beyond Pl. D, E, 2)

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

to the E. of the town, a visit to which takes 2-3 hrs. (open 7-5; adm. 2, 3½, or 5 *M* for 1, 2, or 3 pers., incl. use of mining costume). The processes of smelting the ore, etc., are most conveniently seen in the *Muldener Hütte* (apply at the office; 50 c. each pers.). — The *Rotschönberg-Stollen*, a conduit 10 ft. in height, constructed in 1844-77 to carry off the superfluous water, has a length of 30 M., including its branches.

From Freiberg to *Riesa*, see p. 271; to *Brüx*, see p. 266.

Near (35 M.) *Oederan* the château of Augustusburg (p. 268) is seen on a lofty hill to the right. Beyond Oederan the line enters the attractive valley of the *Flöha*, and follows it to its influx into the Zschopau, crossing the stream near *Hetzdorf*. — 42 M. *Flöha*, a pretty village in the Zschopau-Tal. Branch-lines to Reitzenhain and to Annaberg (both for Komotau), see pp. 267, 268. — From (44 M.) *Nieder-Wiesa* a branch diverges to Rosswein (p. 274).

50 M. **Chemnitz.** — **Hotels.** *Near the Station:* Carola (Pl. a; D, 3), R. 2-10, D. 2½ *M*; Burg Weltin (Pl. b; D, 3), good, R. 2-4, D. 1½-2½ *M*; Herrmann (Pl. c; D, 3); Vier Jahreszeiten (Pl. d; D, 3). — *In the Town:* Römischer Kaiser (Pl. g; C, 3), good, R. 3-5, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; Stadt Gotha, Friedrich-August-Str., new; Central (Pl. i; D, 3); Roter Hirsch (Pl. k; D, 4), R. 1¾-2½, D. 1 *M*; Victoria (Pl. l; D, 3, 4).

Restaurants. *Deutscher Kaiser*, *Moritzburg*, Theater-Str.; *Kaisersaal*, *Erich*, Lange-Str.; *Zum Prälaten*, Kloster-Str.; *Hartenstein's Wine Rooms*, Bretgasse 12; *Rail. Restaurant.* — **Cafés.** *Theater-Café*; *Wiener Café*, Johannis-Str.; *Reichskanzler*, König-Strasse; *Kaiser-Café*, Markt.

Cabs. Per drive in the inner district, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*; from the inner to the outer district 70, 80 pf., 1 *M* 1 *M* 20 pf.

Electric Tramways. From the *Central Station* (Pl. D, 2, 3) to the *Nicolai Station* (Pl. C, 4). — From the *Theater-Platz* (Pl. C, 3) to *Hilbersdorf* (Pl. F, 1). — From *Alt Chemnitz* (bey. Pl. C, 5) to *Furth* (bey. Pl. D, 1). — From *Schönau* to the *Barracks* (Pl. G, 2). — From *Altendorf* (Pl. A, 3) to the *Cemetery* (Pl. E, 5). — From the *Nicolai-Brücke* (Pl. C, 4) to *Gablenz* (Pl. F, 3, 4), and to *Reichenbrand* (bey. Pl. A, 5).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 11; C, D, 4), Post-Strasse.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. C, 3), in winter; *Thalia Theatre*, Zwickauer-Str. (Pl. B, C, 4), in summer. — Open Air Concerts in the *Schlossgarten* (p. 264), the *Kaufmännische Verein* (Pl. 6), and the *Colosseum* (Pl. A, 5).

U.S. Consul, *Jos. F. Monaghan, Esq.*: vice-consul, *F. J. Dietzman, Esq.*

Chemnitz (1000 ft.; pronounced Kemnitz), the largest town in Saxony but two and one of the most important manufacturing places in Germany, with 207,000 inhab., lies in a fertile plain at the base of the Erzgebirge. It was originally a settlement of the ancient Wends, and became celebrated at an early period for its linen manufactories and bleaching-grounds. The staple products are stockings, gloves, woven goods, and machinery, which are manufactured on a large scale both in the town itself and in the neighbourhood. Large quantities of Chemnitz manufactures are exported to the United States.

The late-Gothic *Rathaus* in the Hauptmarkt (Pl. C, 3) is flanked with arcades and possesses a lofty tower. Opposite, to the S., stands a bronze *Monument to Emp. William I.*, supported by statues of Bismarck (left) and Moltke (right), by Rümann and Hahn (1899). Near it is *St. James's Church* (Pl. C, 3), of the 15th cent., altered in the 18th, and again in a Gothic style in 1880. Among the other prominent buildings are the *Law Courts* (Pl. C, 3), the *Technical Schools*

(Pl. 17), the *Synagogue* (1899; Pl. C, 4), and several modern churches. Visits may be paid to the *Kunsthütte* (Pl. C, D, 4), in the Annaberger-Str., with collections of art and natural history (Sun. 10-3, Wed. 10-12 & 1-3), and to the *Industrial Museum* (Pl. D, 3; Sun. 10-11). To the E. of the Central Station is a bronze *Statue of Körner*, by Epler (1901). The *Stadt-Park* also may be visited. — The *Schloss* (Pl. C, 2), to the N.W. of the town, once a Benedictine abbey, is now a pleasure-resort, with a pretty view of the town. The adjoining *Schloss-Kirche*, a late-Gothic edifice of 1514-25, with a fine portal, contains paintings of the old Franconian School. The *Schloss-Teich* is surrounded by pleasant grounds.

From Chemnitz to *Döbeln* and *Riesa*, see p. 271. to *Komotau*, see p. 267; to *Adorf*, see p. 270. — Another line runs from Chemnitz to (28½ M.) *Rossvein* (p. 318) viâ *Frankenberg* (12,700 inhab.; Deutsches Haus).

From Chemnitz to Leipsic viâ Lausigk, 51 M., in 2-3 hrs. (fares 6 *M* 70 pf., 5 *M*, 3 *M* 40 pf.). From (7 M.) *Wittgensdorf* a branch-line diverges to *Limbach*. 14 M. *Cossen* lies in the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, which is here crossed by the imposing *Göhrener Railway Viaduct*, 500 yds. long, 220 ft. high (excursion from Cossen down the Mulde Valley to Rochlitz, see p. 274). 19½ M. *Narsdorf*, the junction for Penig (p. 274); a local line runs hence to Altenburg (p. 294). 22½ M. *Geithain* (pop. 3700); 29 M. *Lausigk*, with 3800 inhab.; 45 M. *Liebertwolkwitz*, where the battle of Leipsic (p. 283) began. — Another line from Chemnitz to Leipsic runs viâ Geithain and *Borna*.

70 M. **Glauchau** (800 ft.; *Deutsches Haus; Stadt Hamburg*), a manufacturing town (25,700 inhab.), with two châteaux of the counts of Schönburg, lies on the *Mulde*. U.S. Consul, *E. A. Creevey*.

From Glauchau to Gössnitz, 10 M., railway in ½ hr. — 7 M. **Meerane** (*Härtel*), an industrial town with 23,800 inhabitants. 10 M. *Gössnitz* (p. 294).

From Glauchau to *Grossbothen*, see p. 294.

Beyond Glauchau the train crosses the Mulde by a long bridge, and runs along the left bank. 75 M. *Mosel*.

80 M. **Zwickau.** — **Hotels.** Kästner (Pl. a; A, 5), R. from 2, D. 1¾ *M*, Wagner (Pl. b; A, 5), both good, near the station; Post (Pl. c; C, 4), R. from 2, D. 2½ *M*; Grüne Tanne (Pl. d; C, 5); Weintraube (Pl. f; C, 4), R. 1½-2, D. 1¼ *M*; Weisser Hirsch (Pl. e; C, 5); Goldener Adler (Pl. g; C, 4). — **Restaurants.** *Peuzler*, Moritzgraben-Weg; *Weihenstephan*, Schloss-Str.; *Schwanenschloss* (Pl. B, 5). — *Café Carola*, Moritzgraben-Weg.

Cab from the station ½, ¾, 1, or 1¼ *M* for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.; double fare at night (10-6).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 19; C, 5), Albert-Platz.

Zwickau (930 ft.), an old manufacturing town with 56,000 inhab., is situated on the *Mulde*.

The **Church of St. Mary* (Pl. C, 4), the best example of late-Gothic architecture in Saxony, was built in 1453-1536 on the model of the church of St. Lawrence in Nuremberg, and was thoroughly restored in 1885-91. Nave, aisles, and choir are all covered with flat groined vaulting. The buttresses are prolonged into the interior of the church to serve as supports for the galleries in the aisles.

Interior. Winged altar-piece in carved wood, with eight paintings by *Mich. Wolgemut*, executed in 1479. The sacristy contains similar carvings, dating from 1507, and a highly interesting Pietà in painted wood-carving by an unknown Saxon master (15th cent.). Handsome choir-stalls. Fine view from the tower (227 ft.). The sacristan lives on the N. side of the church.

Graph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig.

The *Church of St. Catharine* (Pl. 12; D, 4) of the 14th and 15th cent., subsequently altered, contains an altar-piece of 1518. Thomas Münzer (p. 342) was pastor here in 1520-22. To the N.W. is the château of *Osterstein* (Pl. 18), built in 1590, now a penitentiary. — In the Haupt-Markt (Pl. C, D, 4) are the *Rathaus* of 1581, the late-Gothic *Gewandhaus* (Pl. 7; now a theatre) of 1522-24, and other fine old buildings; also a statue of the composer *Robert Schumann* (1810-1856), near the house (No. 5) in which he was born. The *Gymnasium* (Pl. 8; C, 5), mentioned as early as the 15th cent., contains the *Public Library* (week-days 11-12). In the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz is a *Statue of Bismarck* (Pl. 6; C, 4), by Drischler (1898).

The environs are well-peopled. The important coal-mines of this district employ upwards of 11.000 hands.

From Zwickau to *Oelsnitz* (p. 295), 37 M., railway in ca. 2 hrs., viâ *Auerbach* and *Falkenstein*; to *Werdau*, see p. 294; to *Johanngeorgenstadt*, p. 269.

At (89 M.) *Neumark* we join the line from Leipsic to Reichenbach and Hof (p. 294).

46. The Erzgebirge.

The **Erzgebirge**, or *Ore Mountains*, a range about 90 M. in length and 25 M. in breadth, extends from N.E. to S.W., between Saxony and Bohemia. On the N. side, which is densely wooded with coniferous trees, the slope is gradual, but the S. side descends abruptly towards the valley of the Eger. The water-shed (average elevation 2480 ft.) is almost entirely in Bohemia, to which the *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4080 ft.), the highest summit, also belongs. The name is derived from the former rich deposits of silver and other ores, but mining has much declined. Many of the mountain-villages are frequented as summer-resorts. See *Berlet's* Erzgebirge (10th ed., Annaberg, 1902), 2 *M*.

The Inns are primitive, but prices are low. — Guides (unnecessary), 4 *M* per day. — Carriages may be obtained almost everywhere: one-horse 8-12 *M* per day, two-horse 12-18 *M*.

Plan. The *Eastern Erzgebirge*, including *Teplitz*, may be explored from Dresden in 3 days (comp. below). — A three-days' excursion from Chemnitz may be arranged as follows. 1st Day. By rail viâ *Zwonitz* (p. 270) to *Beierfeld* (p. 270), and thence on foot viâ the *Spiegelwald* (p. 270) to *Schwarzenberg* (p. 269); or by rail to *Aue* (p. 269) and on foot viâ the *Morgenleite* (p. 269) to Schwarzenberg. — 2nd Day. Railway to *Ober-Rittersgrün* (p. 268), walk to the *Fichtelberg* (p. 268), and ascend the *Keilberg* (p. 268). — 3rd Day. Walk to *Ober-Wiesental* (p. 268) and take the train to *Annaberg* (p. 268); or walk to *Joachimstal* (p. 269) and take the railway thence to *Carlsbad*. — The best points of view are the *Fichtelberg* (p. 268), the *Keilberg* (p. 268), and the *Kuhberg* (p. 270).

a. From Dresden to Teplitz.

Railway viâ *Mügeln* to (29 M.) *Geising-Altenberg* in 2¾ hrs. (fares 2 *M* 90 pf., 2 *M*), or viâ *Hainsberg* to (22½ M.) *Kipsdorf* in 2¼ hrs. (2 *M* 30, 1 *M* 50 pf.).

From Dresden to Geising-Altenberg. — From Dresden to (7 M.) *Mügeln*, see p. 251. — The line thence ascends the picturesque valley of the *Müglitz*. — 8½ M. *Dohna* (3500 inhab.); 10 M. *Köttewitz*. — At (11 M.) **Weesenstein** *(Bahnhofs-Hôtel)* is a royal château, the construction of which is very curious, the building

being partly hewn out of the rock on which it is situated. The stables are on the 3rd, the ice-cellar and chapel on the 5th floor. — 20 M. **Glashütte** (1040 ft.; *Stadt Dresden; Post*) has important watch-manufactories. — 29 M. *Geising-Altenberg.*

Geising (1915 ft.; *Stadt Dresden; Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, R. 1½ *M*), a pleasantly situated mountain-village (1250 inhab.), with straw-plaiting industry, is visited as a summer-resort. — About 1½ M. to the N.W. lies **Altenberg** (2460 ft.; *Altes Amthaus*, good; *Post*, R. 1-2 *M*), another straw-plaiting little town. Beside the church is a hole in the ground (the 'Grosse Pinge'), 525 ft. deep, caused in 1624 by the collapse of four mine-shafts. Diligence thrice daily in 1½ hr. to (6 M.) Kipsdorf (see below).

From Geising to Teplitz, 12 M., carriage-road (one-horse carr. to Graupen 7 *M*). At (2 M.) **Zinnwald** (2460 ft.; *Sächsischer Reiter*; R. ¾-1 *M*) we reach the Bohemian frontier. Thence we proceed to the E. viâ *Voitsdorf* to the (4 M.) *Mückenberg* (2630 ft.), on which rises the *Mücken-Türmchen* (inn; view). [Pedestrians reach this point in 1¾-2 hrs. from Geising by footpaths viâ *Fürstenau* and *Voitsdorf*, or viâ the *Wettinhöhe*.] The road now descends to (3 M.) **Graupen** (1040 ft.; *Stadt Dresden*), a little town (3500 inhab.) with an interesting church and the ruins of the *Rosenburg* (restaurant; view). Railway to (3 M.) *Teplitz*, see *Baedeker's Austria*.

From Dresden to Kipsdorf. From Dresden to (7 M.) *Hainsberg*, see p. 261. — The line now ascends the valley of the *Rote Weisseritz*, the picturesque lower part of which is known as the *Rabenauer Grund*. — 9½ M. *Rabenau* (Ratskeller, R. 1¼-1½ *M*) is a favourite pleasure-resort from Dresden. — 15½ M. **Dippoldiswalde** (1145 ft.; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Stadt Dresden*), with 3500 inhab., on the Rote Weisseritz. — 20 M. *Schmiedeberg* (1410 ft.; inn) is the starting-point for several attractive walks. — 22½ M. *Kipsdorf* (1750 ft.; Fürstenhof, R. 2-4, pens. 5-7 *M*, good; Tellkoppe, pens. 4-6 *M*) is a summer-resort. Diligence to Altenberg (see above).

From Kipsdorf to Teplitz, 21 M. The road leads viâ the pretty villages of (1 M.) *Bärenfels* (Pens. Altes Forsthaus, very fair) and (2 M.) *Schletterhau*, to (2 M.) *Rehefeld-Zaunhaus*, close to the Bohemian border. Thence we proceed viâ the forester's house of (3 M.) *Kalkofen* to the (4 M.) little town of *Niklasberg* (1770 ft.; Zum Rathaus), whence the *Stürmer* (2850 ft.; 1 hr.) and the *Wolfstein* (1½ hr.) may be ascended. — From (3 M.) *Klostergrab* (1170 ft.; Rathaus) we may either take the train to (7 M.) *Teplitz* viâ *Ossegg*, or proceed direct by road (6 M.).

b. From Freiberg to Brüx.

Railway to (24 M.) *Moldau* in ca. 2¼ hrs.; and thence to (24 M.) *Brüx* in 1½ hr.

Freiberg, see p. 261. — The train follows the valley of the *Freiberger Mulde*. 3 M. *Bertelsdorf*, junction for *Grosshartmanns-*

Geogr. Anstalt von

CHEMNITZ
Augustusburg
Zschopau
Lengefeld
Stollberg
Thum
Ehrenfriedersdf.
Wolkenst.
Marienbg.
Zwönitz
Geyer
Elterlein
Annaberg
Buchholz
Schlettau
Grünhain
Scheibenbg.
Schwabenbg.
Jöhstadt
Sebastiansberg
Weipert
Ochsenkopf
Ressnitz
Sonnenbg.
Fichtelbg.
Böhm. Wiesenthal
Kupferberg
Platten
Gottesgab
Keilberg
Klösterle
Bärringen
Joachimsth.
Abertham
Kohlstadt
Schlackenwerth
Karlsbad
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

dorf. — From (8½ M.) *Mulda* (Rail. Restaurant) a branch-line runs to (10 M.) **Sayda** (2220 ft.; pop. 1450; *Löwe*, *Stern*), one of the oldest towns in Saxony.

About 6 M. beyond Sayda lies **Bad Einsiedel** (2465 ft.; *Badehaus*), a summer-resort with a chalybeate spring, charmingly situated among woods. Thence the road proceeds, crossing the (1½ M.) Austrian frontier, to (7 M. farther on) *Oberleutensdorf* (Drei Linden), a busy little toy-making town (see below).

From (16 M.) *Bienenmühle* (inn) a pleasant mountain-road leads to (4-5 hrs.) *Ossegg*. — The Austrian frontier is crossed near (24 M.) **Moldau**, where the custom-house examination takes place. — 28 M. *Niklasberg* (p. 266); 31½ M. *Eichwald* (Theresienbad Hydropathic), a finely situated summer-resort; 37½ M. *Klostergrab* (p. 266); 40½ M. *Ossegg-Riesenberg*: 44 M. *Wiesa-Oberleutensdorf*.

48 M. *Brüx* (Ross; Löwe; Adler; Railway Restaurant), see *Baedeker's Austria*.

c. From Chemnitz to Komotau viâ Reitzenhain.

73 M. Railway in 4¾-5 hrs. (fares 6 *M* 30, 3 *M* 90 pf.; to Reitzenhain 4 *M* 20, 2 *M* 80 pf.).

Chemnitz, see p. 263. — The line diverges from the Dresden railway at (8 M.) *Flöha* (p. 263) and ascends the valley of the *Flöha*. — 11 M. *Hetzdorf*; 15 M. *Leubsdorf*. — From (25 M.) *Pockau* a diligence plies thrice daily to (2 M.) *Lengefeld* (Post; Erbgericht).

A railway runs from Pockau viâ (7 M.) *Olbernhau* (Gerichtsschenke), an industrial place with 7800 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Flöha, to (13½ M.) *Neuhausen* (Erbgericht). From Olbernhau a road leads across the frontier to (6 M.) the little town of *Katharinaberg* (2195 ft.; Kaiser von Österreich).

31½ M. **Marienberg** (1995 ft.; *Drei Schwäne*, well spoken of; *Goldenes Kreuz*, R. 1½ *M*; *Weisses Ross*), a little town with 7100 inhab. and various industries, has an interesting church and Rathaus. Diligence twice daily to (5½ M.) *Wolkenstein* (p. 268). — 43 M. **Reitzenhain** (2490 ft.; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*; *Hôt. Malzhaus*, very fair), the frontier-station (luggage examined), is a summer-resort.

The Bohemian railway crosses the brook forming the frontier by a lofty viaduct and reaches its culminating point (2695 ft.) near (48 M.) *Sebastiansberg*. At (52 M.) *Krima-Neudorf* (2450 ft.) our line unites with the Chemnitz-Annaberg railway (see p. 269). The train then descends a steep gradient in numerous windings to (73 M.) *Komotau* (Reiter; Scherber; Railway Restaurant), an old and wealthy little town (15,900 inhab.) at the foot of the Erzgebirge. Comp. *Baedeker's Austria*.

d. From Chemnitz to Komotau viâ Annaberg.

91 M. Railway in 7¾ hrs. (fares to Annaberg 4 *M* 50, 3 *M* 40, 2 *M* 30 pf.; to Weipert, 6, 4½, 3 *M*).

From Chemnitz to (8 M.) *Flöha*, see p. 263. Our line then ascends the busy valley of the *Zschopau*. — 10½ M. *Erdmannsdorf* (960 ft.; Knorr's Hotel), a summer-resort.

Diligence five times daily to (2 M.) *Augustusburg* (1620 ft.; pop. 2500; Hirsch), a little town commanded by an extensive château erected in 1568-72 (adm. 1 *M*), with an altar-piece of Cranach's school in the chapel.

18 M. **Zschopau** (1070 ft.; *Stadt Wien; Deutsches Haus*), a small town of 6750 inhab., with cloth-factories. The château of *Wildeck* includes a round tower said to date from the time of Emp. Henry I. — 26 M. **Wolkenstein** (1540 ft.; *Sächsischer Hof*), a high-lying little town with 2200 inhab., has a partly-ruined château. About 2 M. from the town is *Bad Wolkenstein*, with warm springs (86° Fahr.) and a Curhaus. — 29 M. *Wiesenbad* (1417 ft.) is another little watering-place with a Curhaus and springs (62° Fahr.).

35 M. **Annaberg** (1970 ft; *Rail. Restaurant; Wilder Mann*, good; *Museum*, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 1½ *M*; *Goldne Gans; Kronprinz; Hunger*, near the station; *Bahl's Restaurant*, with garden and view), a town with 16,000 inhab., busily occupied in making lace and trimmings, which are largely exported to the United States (American Consul, *John F. Winter, Esq.*). Annaberg was founded in 1496 and first attained importance through its mines, now of little value. Lace-making was introduced in 1561 by *Barbara Uttmann* (1514-75), a statue of whom stands in the market-place. The *Church of St. Anne*, built in 1499-1525 and restored in 1884, contains some interesting works of art. The sculptures on the 'Schöne Pforte' are particularly noteworthy. On the sides of the galleries are 100 painted reliefs, of 1522, representing biblical, legendary, and humorous scenes. The high-altar, the work of A. Dowher of Augsburg, and the pulpit are adorned with reliefs of the same period. Several old German pictures also deserve notice: Woman taken in adultery, by Cranach the Younger, Coronation of the Virgin, and St. Catharine, by an unknown master of the 16th century. The smith's work on the sacristy door is admirably executed. Near the church is a *Statue of Luther*, by Völker (1883).

From Annaberg to Schwarzenberg, 16½ M., branch-railway in ca. 1¾ hr. — 4 M. *Buchholz* (see below); 5½ M. *Wattersdorf*; 8 M. *Scheibenberg*. — From (15 M.) *Grünstädtel* a branch-line runs to (5½ M.) *Ober-Rittersgrün* (Hentschel; Goldener Engel), whence the Fichtelberg (see below) may be ascended in 3½ hrs. — 16½ M. *Schwarzenberg*, see p. 269.

36 M. **Buchholz** (1880 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*), a town of 8400 inhab., lies on the *Schma*. The Gothic church of St. Catharine contains some paintings of Wolgemut's school. — 39½ M. **Cranzahl** (2145 ft.; *Krone; Railway Restaurant*), with 1800 inhabitants.

From Cranzahl a branch-line runs in 1¾ hr. to (10½ M.) **Ober-Wiesental** (3040 ft.; *Stadt Karlsbad*, R. from 1¼ *M*; *Rathaus*), the highest town in Germany (1800 inhab.). Carr. and pair viâ the Fichtelberg to the Keilberg and back 15 *M*, to Joachimstal 8 *M*.

About 2½ M. to the N.W. of Ober-Wiesental rises the finely wooded **Fichtelberg** (3980 ft.; road to the top), on which is a good inn (bed 1¾ *M*) and a view-tower (15 pf.; fine view). — The wooded **Keilberg** or *Sonnenwirbel* (4080 ft.), the highest summit of the Erzgebirge, also with a good inn (bed 1-1¼ *M*) and a view-tower (20 pf.), lies in Bohemia due S. of Ober-Wiesental, whence it may be ascended direct in 3 hrs. Pedestrians reach the Keilberg from the Fichtelberg in about 1½ hr., by descending

the Prinzenweg on the S.W. and then following the road. — From the Keilberg an easy and attractive road descends to (1½ hr.) *Joachimstal* (2365 ft.; Stadt Dresden; Kaiser von Österreich), a small Bohemian town (7000 inhab.) once known for its silver-mines, whence we may proceed by railway viâ *Schlackenwerth* to (14½ M.) *Carlsbad*; see *Baedeker's Austria*.

Beyond Cranzahl the railway traverses a viaduct over the valley of the Sehma, and beyond the *Pohlbach*, which forms the Bohemian boundary, reaches (46½ M.) **Weipert** (pop. 10,000; *Stadt Leipzig*), the first Austrian station (luggage examined). — From (54½ M.) *Schmiedeberg* a road leads to (4½ M.) Ober-Wiesental (p. 268). The railway reaches its highest point (2830 ft.) near (61 M.) *Kupferberg*, and then descends viâ (64 M.) *Pressnitz-Reischdorf* and (67½ M.) *Sonnenberg* to (70½ M.) *Krima-Neudorf*, where we join the preceding line (see p. 267).

e. From Zwickau to Johanngeorgenstadt (*Carlsbad*).

35½ M. Railway in 3½-4¾ hrs. (fares 3 ℳ 50, 2 ℳ 40 pf.; to Schwarzenberg 2 ℳ 50, 1 ℳ 70 pf.). Best views on the right.

Zwickau, see p. 264. — The train ascends the valley of the *Zwickauer Mulde*, through a busy district rich in coal. From (3¾ M.) *Wilkau* (tramway to Zwickau) a branch-line runs to (26 M.) *Carlsfeld* (2690 ft.; pop. 1900).

The *Kuhberg* (p. 270) may be ascended from *Rotenkirchen*, *Stützengrün*, *Neuheide*, or *Schönheide*, stations on this branch-line.

About 2½ M. to the E. of (7 M.) *Wiesenburg* is the small town of *Wildenfels*, with a château. — 12½ M. *Stein* (1020 ft.; Rail. Restaurant) with a picturesque old castle; 1 M. to the N.E. is *Hartenstein* (pop. 2700), the birthplace of the poet Paul Fleming (1609-40), commemorated by a monument erected in 1896. — 16 M. *Niederschlema* (1090 ft.), with paper-mills.

Branch-line to (3 M.) **Schneeberg** (1540 ft.; *Sächsisches Haus; Sonne*), an important lace-making town with 8800 inhabitants. The late-Gothic church, erected in 1516-40, contains a large altar-piece, with wings, representing the Crucifixion, painted by Cranach the Elder and his pupils in 1539. The tower (260 ft.) commands a fine view. The numerous mines in the vicinity, formerly rich in silver, now chiefly produce cobalt, bismuth, and nickel.

18½ M. **Aue** (1130 ft.; **Hôt. zur Eiche; Ergebirgischer Hof; Victoria*), an industrious town (15,200 inhab.) pleasantly situated in a hollow at the confluence of the Mulde and the Schwarzwasser, is the junction for Chemnitz and Adorf (p. 270). — The line then ascends the valley of the *Schwarzwasser* to (25 M.) **Schwarzenberg** (1400 ft.; pop. 4100; *Sächsischer Hof; Ratskeller*), a small town with an old Schloss, on an eminence skirted by the river. — Railway to *Annaberg*, see p. 268.

From Schwarzenberg the **Morgenleite** (2663 ft.; view) may be ascended in 1½ hr., either by following the Eibenstock road for 1 hr. and then turning to the right, or by descending the Bockau road for ¾ hr. and then ascending to the left (white way-marks). The descent may be made to Aue (see above).

The railway continues to ascend the valley of the Schwarzwasser. — 35½ M. **Johanngeorgenstadt** (2640 ft.; *Hôtel de Saxe; Ratskeller*), a small town (5400 inhab.) on the left bank of the Schwarzwasser. In the market-place is a sandstone statue of Elector John George, who founded the town in 1654 as a refuge for Bohemian Protestant exiles, by Schwenk. Luggage is examined here.

From Johanngeorgenstadt to (39 M.) *Carlsbad*, railway in 2½ hrs. viâ *Neudek* and *Neu-Rohlau* (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

f. From Chemnitz to Adorf.

72 M. Railway in ca. 5 hrs. (fares 6 *M* 90, 4 *M* 60 pf.; to Eger 9 *M* 50, 6 *M* 30 pf.).

Chemnitz, see p. 263. — The first important station is (23 M.) **Zwönitz** (1800 ft.), ½ M. from the little town of that name (Ross).

From Zwönitz to Scheibenberg, 14 M., branch-railway in 1½ hr. — 7 M. *Beierfeld.* From (8 M.) *Grünhain* (Ratskeller) an easy path ascends to the (½ hr.) top of the *Spiegelwald* (2350 ft.; view). — 11 M. *Elterlein* (Ratskeller), a small town, surrounded by woods, near which are the *Schatzensteine* (2505 ft.). — 14 M. *Scheibenberg* (2040 ft.; Ratskeller), with 2000 inhab., is situated near the mountain of the same name (2640 ft.; ½ hr.).

The train now crosses the ridge (1820 ft.) and descends (1 : 40) in three long windings to the *Lössnitz-Tal.* — 31½ M. *Aue* (1130 ft.), the junction of the Zwickau-Schwarzenberg line (p. 269). We next ascend the valley of the *Mulde.* — 43 M. **Eibenstock** (2100 ft.; *Rathaus; Stadt Leipzig*), a town of 7500 inhab., 1½ M. to the S.E. of the station, the chief seat of the tambour-embroidery. — 45 M. *Schönheiderhammer* (1780 ft.; Hendel), a village with iron-works.

The *Kuhberg (2605 ft.; *Restaurant*), with view-tower (10 pf.), is ascended in 1¼ hr. from Schönheiderhammer viâ *Neuheide* (p. 269). — *Schönheide* (p. 269; omn. 40 pf.) lies 1¾ M. to the N. of Schönheiderhammer.

59½ M. *Schöneck* (pop. 4100), the highest station on the line (2515 ft.). — From (63 M.) *Zwota* (2210 ft.) a branch-railway runs to (5 M.) *Klingental*, *Graslitz*, and *Falkenau* (see *Baedeker's Austria*). — The railway continues to descend rapidly. 60 M. *Markneukirchen* (1540 ft.; pop. 7800), 1 M. from the town (Ratskeller; Post; U. S. consular agent, W. F. L. Fiedler), which is the centre of the Erzgebirge manufacture of musical instruments. Fine views from the *Obere Berg* and the *Hohe Stein* (2550 ft.). — 72 M. **Adorf** (1100 ft.; pop. 6300; *Goldener Löwe; Victoria*), a small town in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, is the junction for the Leipzig and Eger railway (see p. 295).

47. From Dresden to Leipsic.

a. Viâ Riesa.

74 M. Railway. Express in 2¼ hrs. (fares 10 *M* 80, 8 *M*); ordinary trains in 3-3¼ hrs. (9 *M* 60 pf., 7 *M*, 20, 4 *M* 80 pf.).

Dresden, see p. 219. — The train starts from the Central Station and crosses the Elbe to the (2¼ M.) *Dresden-Neustadt Station* (p. 219).

Beyond the town it skirts the *Lössnitz*, a range of vineclad hills with numerous villas. — 5¾ M. *Radebeul* (electric tramway to Dresden, No. 3, see p. 221).

From Radebeul a branch-line runs to (10½ M.) *Radeburg*, on the *Röder*, viâ *Weisses Ross*, *Lössnitzgrund* (two summer-resorts of the Dresdeners), and (5½ M.) *Moritzburg-Eisenberg*. Near the last is the **Moritzburg**, a royal château built on an islet in a lake by Elector Maurice in 1541, and enlarged in 1722-30 (interesting interior).

7 M. *Weintraube*, ½ M. from the station of which is the *Paradies* (restaurant), a favourite resort of the Dresdeners. 8 M. *Kötzschenbroda* (electric tramway to Dresden, No. 3, see p. 221); 10½ M. *Coswig*, the junction for Meissen and Döbeln (see below).

14¼ M. *Niederau*. From (21 M.) *Priestewitz* a branch-line diverges to *Grossenhain* (3 M.; p. 218). 28¾ M. *Langenberg* is the junction of the Berlin line (p. 219). *Röderau* (see below) lies on the right bank of the *Elbe*. The train crosses the Elbe.

33 M. **Riesa** (**Rail. Hotel & Restaurant; Sächsischer Hof; Kaiserhof*), a busy town on the *Elbe* (13,500 inhab.), is an important junction.

From Riesa to Chemnitz, 41 M., railway in 1¼-2 hrs. — 16 M. *Döbeln* is the junction of the Leipsic, Meissen, and Dresden line (see p. 274). The train crosses the *Freiberger Mulde* here, and the *Zschopau* farther on, commanding several pleasing views of the valley of the latter. 22 M. *Waldheim* (pop. 10,600), a small town with a large prison. — 30 M. **Mittweida** (*Sächsischer Hof; Europäischer Hof*), a busy town with 16,100 inhab. and a technical school for mechanical engineers. — On a lofty rock on the right bank of the Zschopau, 1 M. to the N. of (35 M.) *Oberlichtenau*, is the château of *Sachsenburg*; 1½ M. to the S. lies the extensive château of *Lichtenwalde*, with an old park and beautiful fountains. — 41 M. *Chemnitz*, see p. 263.

From Riesa to Freiberg, 35 M., railway in 3-4¾ hrs. 8½ M. *Lommatzsch* (3300 inhab.), on the *Jahne*, in the most fertile part of Saxony. 20½ M. *Nossen*, also a station on the Leipsic, Döbeln, and Dresden line (p. 274). — 35 M. *Freiberg* (p. 261).

Lines also run from Riesa to (2½ M.) *Röderau* (p. 219) and (16 M.) *Elsterwerda* (p. 218).

41 M. *Oschatz* (*Goldener Löwe; Weisses Ross), an attractive town (10,600 inhab.) with a handsome modern church. Railways run hence to *Nerchau* (20½ M.) and to *Strehla* (7 M.).

46½ M. *Dahlen*. About 4 M. to the S. rises the *Kolmberg* (995 ft.), with a view-tower.

57½ M. **Wurzen** *(Post)*, a manufacturing place of 16,600 inhab., with an old cathedral and château (1491-97). It is the junction of a line to (15½ M.) *Grossbothen* (p. 274), passing *Nerchau* (see above) and *Grimma* (p. 274).

The *Mulde* is now crossed. 66½ M. *Borsdorf*; 70½ M. *Paunsdorf*. — 74 M. *Leipsic*, see p. 275.

b. Viâ Döbeln.

82 M. Railway in 3-4 hrs. (fares 9 *M* 60, 7 *M* 50, 4 *M* 80 pf.). This route is longer, but more attractive than the above.

As far as (10½ M.) *Coswig* the route is the same as the preceding. The train crosses the Elbe, and soon reaches —

16 M. **Meissen.** — Hotels. *On the right bank:* Ross, opposite the station, R. 1¾-2½ *M*, B. 60 pf., D. 1¼ *M*; Hamburger Hof (Pl. e), both with

gardens. — *On the left bank:* Blauer Stern (Pl. a), R. 1½-3, D. 2 *M*; Goldener Löwe (Pl. c); Goldene Sonne, Theater-Platz 14, R. 1½-2½ *M*. — **Restaurants.** *Ratskeller*, in the old Rathaus; *Burgkeller*, on the Schlossberg; *Geipelburg*; *Kaisergarten*, both with gardens. Wine at the *Winkelkrug*, Schlossberg 13, and the *Alte Ritter*, next the Stadtkirche.

Cab from the station or steamboat-quay to the Albrechtsburg or to the porcelain-factory, 1 pers. 80 pf., 2 pers. 1 *M* 20 pf. — **Electric Tramway** from the station to the (10 min.) porcelain-factory, and thence through the Triebisch-Tal to the (¼ hr.) Buschbad Restaurant; fare 10 pf.

Travellers coming from Leipsic to visit the porcelain-factory should alight at Triebischtal (p. 274).

Meissen (360 ft.), one of the most ancient towns in Saxony, founded about 930 by King Henry I. and the seat of the Margraves of Meissen down to 1090, is picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Elbe*. Pop. 31,400, including Cölln (on the right bank), which was incorporated with Meissen in 1901.

The railway-station and the interesting modern *Church of St. John*, with *Frescoes by Sascha Schneider, are situated on the right bank of the Elbe.

On the left bank is the Heinrichs-Platz, in which is a fountain-figure of Henry I. and the Franciscan Church (sculptures in the cloisters; 25 pf.). Farther on is the *Grosse Markt*, with the *Rathaus* (1471). We next follow the Burg-Strasse to the right, passing under the Schloss-Brücke, then turn to the left, cross the bridge, and reach the Schlossberg, 160 ft. above the town, on which stand the cathedral and the Albrechtsburg. In front of the latter is a bronze *Statue of Albert the Brave* (1443-1500), by Hultzsch (1876).

The *Cathedral was founded in the 13th, and completed in the two following centuries. The S.E. tower (254 ft.), with its elegant spire, dates from the 15th century. The portals and the interior are adorned with numerous interesting sculptures.

Interior (the sacristan lives at Dom-Platz 7; adm. ½, 2-4 pers. 1 *M*). In the Johannis-Capelle (1291) are good carved figures of John the Baptist and of the Madonna and Child with an angel (?); and in the choir are four statues (Emp. Otho I. and his wife, St. John the Evangelist, and Bishop Donatus) resembling the statues in the cathedrals of Bamberg and Naumburg. Most of the ancestors of the royal family of Saxony of the 15th and 16th cent. repose in this church. The finest monument is that of Fredrick the Warlike (d. 1428), in bronze, in the Fürsten-Capelle (built in 1423-25), in front of the W. portal. The *Brasses of the Duchess Sidonia (d. 1510) and the Duchess Amalia, and those of the princes Ernest (d. 1486) and Albert (d. 1500), the founders of the present reigning lines (see p. 294), all probably from the workshop of Hermann Vischer and his son Peter, are noteworthy. The reliefs over the portal of this chapel (1342) should also be noticed. — The Georgen-Capelle, adjoining the Fürsten-Capelle, with the tomb of George the Bearded (d. 1539) and his wife Barbara, contains a small altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* representing Christ between St. Mary and St. John, with George and Barbara on the wings (1534). On the screen between the nave and choir is a winged altar-piece, with early-German paintings (Crucifixion in the middle). In the choir is a similar altar-piece, with paintings (Adoration of the Magi with saints and a portrait of Bishop Sigismund, the donor) by a German master under Netherlandish influence (1443). The central stained-glass window in the choir (restored) dates from the 14th century. — Near the cathedral is a small cloister with the Magdalenen-Capelle.

elektr. Strassenbahn
Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Bocks-Berg
Kloster mit heiligem Kreuz
Fischergasse
Schule
Vordere Drossel
Friedenshain
Pulver H.
Ober-Meisa
Nieder-Meisa
Brechtsburg
Dom
Schlossberg
Meisa-Gut
Förster-Schule
Stadt-Kirchhof
Hinter-Mauer
MEISSEN
Zgl.
Rathsch.
Felsenkeller
Judenberg
Porzellan-Manufaktur
Stadt-Park
Plossen
Ritterschen-Berg
Plossen-Berg
Friedhof I. Nicolai
Lerchа
Schloss u. Rittergut Siebeneichen
Park
Dampf-Ziegelei
Ruths-Weinberge
Kaiserg.
Elbe
Meissen
Unions-Brauerei
Neue Brücke
Post
Dresdner Str.
Elbstr.
Lindenstr.
Johannes-K.
Hammerhaus
Marienhof
Elbtalbahn
Elbtal
Elbterrasse
Neudorfchen
Ziegel-Wiese
Wasserwerk
Leipzig
1:22.600 0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter.

The *Albrechtsburg, erected in 1471-83 by the brothers and co-regents Ernest and Albert, from plans by Arnold of Westphalia, is one of the most extensive castles of that period, with remarkably fine vaulting and staircase. From 1710 to 1864 it was occupied by the royal porcelain-factory. Since 1873 it has been thoroughly restored, and decorated with frescoes illustrative of its history by modern German artists. The windows command a number of beautiful views. Visitors are conducted through the Schloss by the castellan from 9 a.m. to 4, 5, 6, or 7 p.m. according to the season; fee for 1-5 pers. 2 *M*, each additional pers. 40 pf. The entrance is behind the statue of Duke Albert (see p. 272).

A handsome spiral staircase ('Grosser Wendelstein') ascends to the First Floor, debouching on the *Church Hall*, which is adorned with frescoes by *Dietrich:* Foundation of Meissen by the Emperor Henry I. (about 930); Storming of the castle by the Poles (1015); Entry of Conrad the Great, Margrave of Meissen (1127); princes and princesses of the Wettin family. The adjoining *Johannis-Capelle* contains an altar of the 15th cent.; on the side-walls, to the right, Bishop Benno of Meissen, to the left, Emperor Otho I. — The **Large Banqueting Hall* contains excellent painted wooden figures of several Saxon princes, carved by *Schneider* from designs by modern German artists. The frescoes represent: the Abduction of the Saxon princes (three pictures), by *Oehme:* Victory of Albert the Brave at the tournament at Pirna (1459); Investiture of Ernest and Albert by the Emperor Frederick III. (1465), both by *Diethe.* — The frescoes in the *Small Banqueting Hall* include the Betrothal of Albert the Brave and Princess Sidonia of Bohemia (1445), by *Hoffmann*, and four landscapes by the younger *Preller*, representing Grimma, Albert's birthplace, Eger, where he was married, Tharandt, his favourite residence, and Emden, his burial place. The *Large* and *Small Electors' Rooms (Kurfürstenzimmer)*, on the other side of the Church Hall, are adorned with nine pictures, by *Scholz*, of scenes from the life of Albert.

Second Floor. The *Böttger Room* contains two paintings by *Kiessling:* Böttger as an alchemist (1705) and Augustus the Strong in Böttger's laboratory (1710). — *Small Judgment Hall:* Opening of the Fürsten-Schule at Meissen by the Elector Maurice (1543); Arrival at Meissen of students from Leipsic (1547), both by *Spiess.* - *Large Judgment Hall.* The frescoes, by *Marshall*, represent an Ecclesiastical Council under Maurice (1548) and the Death of Maurice after the battle of Sievershausen (1553). The adjoining **Tower Room* commands a good view. — A *Vestibule* (Father Augustus's Room), with wall-paintings by *Gey*, leads to the finely-vaulted **Armoury*, with an elaborate chimney-piece and pictures of Saxon castles by *Choulant.* The *Ladies' Apartment* ('Frauengemach'), with 15 portraits of Saxon princesses (school-pieces), and the *Velvet-Makers' Room* are uninteresting.

On the Afra-Berg, which is connected with the Schlossberg by the 13th cent. Schloss-Brücke, is the new building of the *Fürsten-Schule*, where Gellert (1729-34) and Lessing (1741-46) were pupils. The Gothic *Church of St. Afra*, built in 1295-1329, was afterwards altered.

The celebrated *Royal Porcelain Manufactory* (700 workmen) is now established in the Triebisch-Tal (tramway, see p. 272). It is shown on week-days 7-12 (winter 8-12) and 2-6 (Sat. 2-4); fee 2 *M* for 1 pers., or 1 *M* for each member of a party. The manufactory was founded in 1710, the year after Böttger (d. 1719; bust in the Neugasse) had discovered the art of making 'china'.

Among several beautiful points of view in the environs of Meissen may be mentioned *Schloss Scharfenberg;* the rocky height of the *Posel*, near *Oberspaar;* and *Schloss Siebeneichen.*

17½ M. *Triebischtal*, less than ½ M. to the N. of which is the Meissen porcelain-factory (p. 273). At (30 M.) *Nossen* (branch-line to Freiberg, p. 271), with a Schloss, the pretty valley of the *Mulde* is entered. The chapel of the ruined monastery of *Zella* contains the sarcophagi of ten margraves of the house of Wettin and to the left beyond Nossen are the ruins of the monastery of *Altzella*, with a burial-chapel of the burgraves of Meissen. From (35 M.) *Rosswein* a branch-line diverges to Chemnitz (see p. 263).

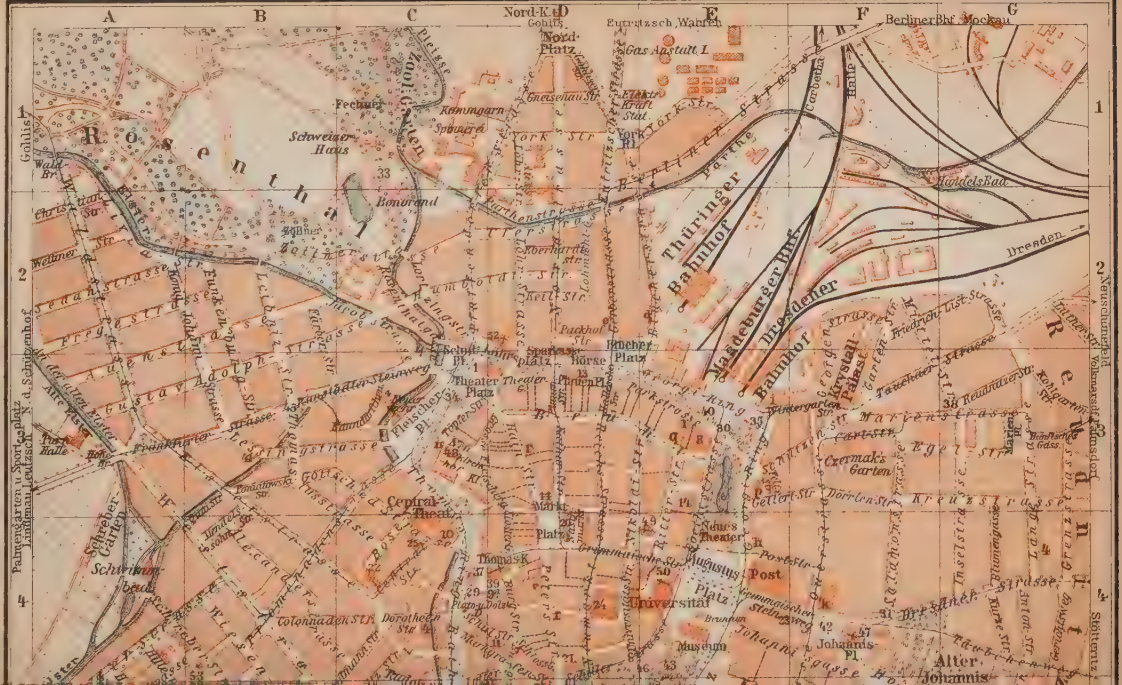
42 M. **Döbeln** *(Sonne)*, a thriving little town with 17,700 inhab. (to Riesa and Chemnitz, see p. 271; to Oschatz, p. 271). — 50 M. **Leisnig** *(Rail. Restaurant; Hôt. Belvedere; Goldener Löwe)*, a manufacturing town with 8000 inhab., is commanded by *Schloss Mildenstein*. To the right of (54 M.) *Tanndorf* rises the finely-situated *Schloss Kössern*. — 59 M. *Grossbothen*.

From Grossbothen to Glauchau, 35 M., railway in about 2 hrs (fares 4 *M* 60, 3 *M* 50, 2 *M* 30 pf.). The railway, coming from Wurzen and Grimma, traverses the pretty *Muldental*, which offers many charms to the pedestrian. — 4 M. **Colditz** (pop. 5500; *Weisses Haus*), a small town on the *Zwickauer Mulde*, commanded by an old castle, now a lunatic asylum. — 10½ M. **Rochlitz** *(Goldener Löwe; Sächsischer Hof)*, an ancient town of 6300 inhab., with an old electoral *Château* with two towers. Of its three churches the late Gothic *Church of St. Cunigunda* is the most interesting. The *Rochlitzer Berg* (1115 ft. above the sea, 630 ft. above the river), 2½ M. from the town, with a good inn and a view-tower, commands a beautiful panorama. A branch-line diverges hence to Narsdorf and Penig (see below); another to Waldheim. — 15½ M. **Wechselburg** *(Sächsischer Hof)*, with a château, the late-Romanesque chapel of which (1-3 pers. 1 *M*), containing interesting late-Romanesque and Gothic *Sculptures, was formerly the church of the Augustine abbey of *Zschillen* (founded 1168). A branch-line connects it with Chemnitz (p. 263). — The train now passes under the imposing *Göhrener Viaduct* (p. 264). 20 M. *Rochsburg* (Rail. Restaurant), with a château and park of the counts of Schönburg. — 23½ M. **Penig** *(Stadt Leipzig)*, a small town of 7100 inhab., where the above-mentioned line to Narsdorf and Rochlitz diverges. — 27 M. *Wolkenburg*, with a château and park and a church of 1794. — 30 M. *Waldenburg* (Deutsches Haus; Goldener Löwe), the residence of Prince Schönburg-Waldenburg. — 35 M. *Glauchau* (p. 264).

From Grossbothen to *Wurzen*, see p. 271.

63½ M. **Grimma** *(*Schützenhaus; Goldener Löwe; Kronprinz)*, picturesquely situated on the *Mulde*, with 10,900 inhab.; also a station ('Untere Bahnhof') on the Wurzen-Grossbothen line (p. 271). The electoral *Schloss*, by the Mulde bridge, is now occupied by public offices. The *Fürsten-Schule*, in a handsome new building farther up the river, was established in 1550. The quaint *Rathaus* dates from 1442. The *Gattersburg Restaurant*, ½ M. from the upper or Dresden station, commands a fine view. Pleasant wood-walks on the opposite bank of the Mulde. — The convent of *Nimbschen*, where Catharine von Bora, Luther's wife, lived in 1509-23, now lies in ruins 1½ M. upstream (restaurant).

The line traverses the valley of the *Parthe*. Stations: *Gross-Steinberg*, *Naunhof*, and (75 M.) *Borsdorf*, where the Riesa line (p. 271) is reached.


A
B
C
D
E
F
G
1
2
3
4
Rosenthal
Zoologischer Garten
Schweizer Haus
Bonorand
Fechner
Rumingarn
Spinnerei
Nord-Platz
Gas Anstalt I.
Elektr. Kraft Stat.
York Pl.
Gneisenaustr.
York Str.
Berliner Bahnhof
Moskau
Halle
Handelsbad
Dresden
Thüringer Bahnhof
Magdeburger Bhf.
Dresdener Bahnhof
Baumhof
Packhof Str.
Börse
Theater Platz
Theater
Crystal Palast
Reudnitz
Marienstrasse
Carlstr.
Egelstr.
Cremak's Garten
Kreuzstrasse
Dörrien Str.
Bellert Str.
Central Theater
Markt
Platz
Thomas K.
Neue's Theater
Augustus Platz
Post
Universität
Museum
Johannis Pl.
Alter Johannis
Colonnaden Str.
Dorotheen Str.
Schwimm-Bad
Schreber Garten
Palmengarten u. Sportplatz
Landwehrgraben
N. d. Schützenhof
Wald Br.
Charlotten Str.
Wettiner Str.
Lessing Str.
Tauchaer Str.
Friedrich Aug. Strasse
Gerberstr.
Gerichtsweg
Gohlis
Nord-Kirchhof
Eutritzsch
Wahren
Volkmarsdorf
Kanstädt
Sternwarte
Schützen Platz
Ranstädter Steinweg
Ranstädter Bastei
Fleischer Platz
Fleischer Gasse
Fürsten Str.
Grimmaische Str.
Grimmaische Steinweg
Ritter Str.
Peterstr.
Inselstr.
Katharinen Str.
Brühl
Sidonien Str.
Sebastian Str.
Lessing Str.
Tauchaer Str.
Gerberstr.
Gerichtsweg
Friedrich Aug. Strasse
Volkmarsdorf
Kanstädt
Sternwarte
Schützen Platz
Ranstädter Steinweg
Ranstädter Bastei
Fleischer Platz
Fleischer Gasse
Fürsten Str.
Grimmaische Str.
Grimmaische Steinweg
Ritter Str.
Peterstr.
Inselstr.
Katharinen Str.
Brühl
Sidonien Str.
Sebastian Str.

1. Altes Stadttheater C D 3.
2. Anatomie E 6.
3. Augenheilanstalt E F 6.
4. Bäder C 3, 4, 7, E 1 u. 6/4.
5. Buchgewerbehaus G 5.
6. Buchhändlerhaus G 5.
7. Chem. Laboratorium F 6.
8. Credit-Anstalt (Allge. D.) E 3.
9. Deutsche Bank D 5.
9a. Musikhist. Mus. C. D 4.
10. Generalkommando C 4.
11. Handelshochschule D 4.
12. Landw. Institut F G 6.
13. Gewerbe-Ausstellg. D 3.
14. Königl. Palais E 3.
15. Patholog. Institut G 6.
16. Pharmacolog. Inst. E 6.
17. Physik. Mineral. Inst. F 6.
18. Physiolog. Inst. E 6.
19. Phys. Chem. Inst. G 7.
20. Rathaus (altes) D 5.
21. Reichsbank D 4.
22. Künstlerhaus C 4.
23. Sächs. Lotterie E 4.
24. Kaufhaus D 4.
25. Synagoge C 4.
26. Taubstummen-Inst. F 6.
27. Gewerbeschule B 5.
28. Zoologisches Inst F 6.

Denkmäler:

29. Bach C 4.
30. Eisenbahn-Denkmal E 3.
31. Friccius F 4.
32. Friedrich August D 5.
33. Gellert C 1.
34. Hahnemann C 3.
35. Harkort E 3.
36. Heinicke E F 6.
37. Hiller C 4.
38. Kugeldenkmal G 3.
39. Leibnis D 4.
40. Müller E 3.
41. Poniatowski B 3.
42. Reformations-D. F 4.
43. Schumann E 4.
44. Siegesdenkmal D 3.
45. Sprengung d. Brücke B 3.
46. Thaer D E 4.

Kirchen.

47. Johannis-K. F 4.
48. Matthäi-K. C 3.
49. Nikolai-K. E 4.
50. Pauliner K. E 4.
51. Peters-K. D 6.
52. Reformirte-K. D 2.
53. Engl.-amerik. K B 4.

Geograph Anst von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

48. Leipsic.

Arrival. Cab-tickets are issued at the stations, as at Berlin; tariff, see p. 276. Electric tramways pass all the stations, but these are of comparatively little use to the stranger with luggage (comp. p. 276). There are six principal railway-stations at Leipsic. 1. Bavarian Station (Pl. E, 6), for Berlin, Hof (Munich, Nuremberg), Eger (Carlsbad) and Chemnitz. 2. Berlin Station, 1 M. to the N. of the town (see Pl. F, 1), a second station for trains to Berlin. 3. Magdeburg Station (Pl. E, 2, 3), for Halle (Cassel, Hildesheim), Magdeburg, Hamburg, Hanover (Cologne) and Bremen. 4. Dresden Station (Pl. E, 3), for Dresden, Görlitz, Breslau, and Chemnitz. 5. Thuringian Station (Pl. E, 2), for Eisenach, Bebra, Cassel, and Frankfort on the Main, and for Gera and Saalfeld. 6. Eilenburg Station (Pl. G, 5), for Cottbus, Sorau, Guben, Posen, Breslau, etc. — *Tourists' Enquiry Office* at the Kaufhaus (Pl. 24; D, 4), entrance from the Kupfergässchen.

Hotels. (During fair-time rooms should be booked in advance.) °Hôtel Hauffe (Pl. a; E, 5), R. from 3½, B. 1½, D. (1 o'cl.) 3½ *M*; °Kaiserhof (Pl. p; E, 3); Hôtel de Prusse (Pl. b; E, 5), R. 3-7½, B. 1¼, D. 3 *M*, all three first-class hotels, on the Promenade. — Sedan (Pl. d; E, 2), Blücher-Str. 1, opposite the Thuringian Station, R. from 2½-6, B. 1¼, H. 3 *M*; °Hentschel (Pl. g; E, 5), Ross-Str. 1, R from 2½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; Hôt. Royal (Pl. h; E 4), °Augustus-Platz, R. 3-5, D. 2½ *M*; Hôtel de Cussie (Pl. c; D, 4), Peters-Str. 20, R. 2½-3½, D. 2½ *M*, commercial; Bentral (Pl. f; D, 4), Peters-Str. 25, with restaurant, commercial; Hôt. de Pologne (Pl. r; D, 3), Hain-Str. 13; Sachsenhof (Pl. k; F, 4), Johannis-Platz 1, R. 2½-5, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, both with restaurant; Palmbaum (Pl. e; D, 2), Gerber-Str. 3, R. 2-4, D. 2½ *M*; Fürstenhof, Löhrs-Platz 4 (Pl. D, 2, 3), R. from 2. D. 4½ *M*; Stadt Rom (Pl. i; E, 3), near the Dresden Station; Lebe's Hotel (Pl. 1; E, 3), Park-Str. 10, R. 2-3½ *M*; Stadt Nürnberg (Pl. m; E, 6), near the Bavarian Station; Müller's (Pl. n; C, 3); Stadt Freiberg (Pl. q; E, 3); Fürst Bismarck, Vier Jahreszeiten, Blücher-Str. 27 and 37, near the Thuringian Station, R. 1½-3 *M*. — Rooms may also be procured at the *Dresden* (2½ *M*), *Magdeburg*, *Berlin*, *Eilenburg*, and *Thuringian Railway Restaurants*. — *Hoffmann's Hôtel Garni*, Wintergarten-Str. 14 (Pl. E, F, 3), R. 1½-2 *M*. — Pensions. *Miss Harris*, Arndt-Str. 4; *Erler*, Gottsched-Str. 24; *Marggraff*, Markgrafen-Str. 6 (from 5 *M*); *Frau F. Müller*, Quer-Str. 14 (4-5½ *M*); *Von Türcke*, Augustus-Platz 2a (4-5 *M*); *Clausius*, Rossplatz 15 (4 *M*); *Schneidewind*, Post-Str. 9; and others.

Restaurants. Wine. °*Paege*, in the market-place (Pl. D, 3, 4); °*Steinmann*, Grimmaische Str. 32; *Aeckerlein's Keller*, Markt 11; *Krause*, Katharinen-Str. 6, D. 3 *M*; *Haas*, Georgi-Ring 6; *Auerbach's Keller*, Grimmaische Str. 2, near the market-place (see p. 279); *Reichshof*, Schul-Str. 14, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Bodenstein*, Schul-Str. 3, D. 1¼ *M*; *Bodega*, Grimmaische Str. 8. — Beer. *Baarmann*, Katharinen-Str. 3; *Kitzing & Helbig*, Peters-Str. 36, D. 1½ *M*; *New Theatre* (Pl. E, 4), with terrace, D. 1½ *M*; *Oertel*, Theatergasse 2 (Pl. C, 3); *Dorotheen-Hof*, Thomas-Ring 1; *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. 22, C 4; p. 280), Bose Str.; *Hannes*, Beethoven-Str. 17; *Panorama* (Pl. D, 5), Ross-Platz, with garden; *Sachsenhof* (see above), at these four D. 1¼ *M*; *Thüringer Hof*, Burg Str., popular; *Börse*, in the basement of the new Exchange (Pl. B, 3); *Gutenbergkeller*, in the Buchhändler-Haus (Pl. 6); *Burgkeller*, Reichs-Str. 5, built in 1578. — *Automatic Restaurant*, corner of the Grimmaische Str. and the Neumarkt. — 'Gose' (see p. 233) at the *Tuchhalle*, Brühl 2, and at Eutritzsch (p. 283).

Cafés. °*Café Français (Felsche)*, Augustus-Platz, at the corner of the Grimmaische-Str.; *Hennersdorf*, Gewandgässchen 4, confectionery at these two; *Bauer*, Ross-Platz 6 (open all night); *Reichskanzler*, Goethe-Str. 9 (Pl. E, 3), also confectionery; *Merkur*, Thomas-Ring 5.

Baths. *Sophienbad* (Pl. 4; C, 4), Dorotheen-Str. 3; *Dianabad* (Pl. 4; G, 4), Lange-Str. 8; *Carolabad* (Pl. 4; C, 7), Dufour-Str. 14; all with Turkish, vapour, and swimming baths. *Germaniabad*, Schleussiger Weg, with light and air baths. — *River Baths* at the swimming and bath establishment for ladies also) near the Plagwitzer-Str. (Pl. A, 4).

Cabs. The ordinary cab-radius falls within the limits of the accompa
ing map. Night fares from 10.30 p.m. to 7 a.m. For all drives from t
stations, 10 pf. extra. *Luggage:* 22-55 lbs. 25 pf.; each additional 55 lbs., 25

First Class (those with yellow wheels are '*Taxameter*' *Cabs;* distance-in
cator inside): 1-2 pers. per 1000 mètres, 70 pf., every additional 500 mètr
10 pf. more; 3-4 pers., 750 m. 70 pf., every additional 375 m., 10 pf. mo
at night or outside the ordinary radius, without reference to the numl
of passengers, per 500 m. 70 pf., every additional 250 m., 10 pf. more.

Second Class Cabs (double fare at night):

	1 pers.		2 pers.		3 pers.		4 pe	
	M.	pf.	*M.*	pf.	*M.*	pf.	*M.*	
Per drive, in the town	—	50	—	70	—	90	1	
Per ½ hr.	—	75	1	—	1	25	1	
Each additional 10 min.	—	25	—	25	—	25	—	
Per hour	1	50	1	80	2	10	2	
Each additional 10 min.	—	25	—	30	—	35	—	

Electric Tramways ply through the town and to the suburbs of *Schö
feld*, *Reudnitz*, *Thonberg*, *Probstheida*, *Connewitz* (branch-lines to *Dölitz* a
Gautzsch), *Plagwitz*, *Lindenau*, *Gohlis*, *Eutritzsch*, etc. The principal t
minus is in the Augustus-Platz (Pl. E, 4).

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 4), in the Augustus-Platz.

Theatres. *New Theatre* (Pl. E, 4; p. 277), performances daily: cent
balcony 5, side-balcony 4, parquet 3-4 *M.* — *Old Theatre* (Pl. 1; C, 3; p. 27
performances daily. — *Leipziger Schauspielhaus* (Pl. D, 5), Sophien-Stras

Variety Entertainments. *Krystall-Palast* (Pl. 10; F, 3), Wintergart
Str. 19, with theatre of varieties, concerts, circus, etc.; *Central-Thea*
(Pl. C, 3, 4), Thomas-Ring; *Battenberg*, Tauchaer-Str. 32. — **Pleasure Resor**
Palmen-Garten, see p. 282; *Zoological Garten*, see p. 283; *Bonorand* (Pl. C,
with concert-hall; *Schweizerhaus* (Pl. B, C, 1), both in the Rosental (p. 28

Concerts in the *Gewandhaus* (p. 282), every Thurs. evening in win
(tickets 3-5 *M.*; nearly all taken up by subscribers); general rehearsal
Wed. forenoon (adm. 2-3 *M.*). Conductor, Prof. A. Nikisch. These ce
brated concerts, established in the old Gewandhaus (p. 279) in 1743, w
conducted by Mendelssohn in 1835-42 (p. 282). — *Motett*, admirably sung
the boys of the Thomas-Schule, in the Thomas-Kirche (p. 280), every Sat.
1.30 p.m. and on the eves of great festivals at 2 p.m.

Exhibitions of Pictures at the *Kunstverein* in the Museum (p. 27
Del Vecchio, Burg-Str. 3 (Pl. D, 4, 5); *Beyer & Sohn*, Schul-Str. 8; *Mittenzw*
Windsch, Grimmaische Str. 25.

British Consul, *Baron Tauchnitz*, Dresdner-Str. 5 (office-hour 11-12).
American Consul, *Brainard H. Warner, Esq.*, Dorotheen-Str. 1 (10-1); Vi
Consul, *Frederick Nachod, Esq.*, Carl Tauchnitz-Str. 43.

New York Herald Reading Room, at Messrs. Knauth, Nachod, & Küh
Brühl 7. — *Agency of the North German Lloyd* at Bremen, with readi
room (American newspapers), Augustus-Platz, in the Hôtel Royal.

Anglo-American Church (*All Saints*), Sebastian-Bach-Str. 1 (Pl. 5
B, 4). Services on Sun. at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Brit. Chaplain, *Rev. E.
Scofield, M. A*, Schreber-Str. 3. — **American-British Union Church**, in
Erste Bürgerschule (Pl. E, 4). Services on Sun. at 11.30 a.m. and 3.30 p.
Pastor, *Rev. J. E. Maxwell*, M. A., Beethoven-Str. 10.

Leipsic, Ger. *Leipzig* (385 ft.), one of the most importa
commercial towns in Germany, with 475,000 inhab., including
garrison of 6000 men, and the centre of the German book-trade,
the seat of the supreme law-courts of the German Empire and
one of the most ancient and important universities in Europe. It
also the headquarters of the 19th Army Corps. The city lies in
extensive plain, near the confluence of the *Elster*, the *Pleisse*, a
the *Parthe*. The interior of the city consists of lofty and closel
built houses, dating chiefly from the 17th and 18th cent., and

surrounded by pleasant *Promenades* (about 2 M. round) on the site of the old fortifications, beyond which lie the inner suburbs, enclosed in their turn by a girdle of outer suburbs *(Reudnitz, Neustadt, Gohlis, Lindenau, Plagwitz, Connewitz, Eutritzsch)*, incorporated with the city since 1889-91.

Leipsic derives its name from a Slavonic village, called *Lipzi* or *Lipzk* ('the town of the lime-trees'), beside which a Germanic settlement is mentioned at the beginning of the 11th century. This town, situated at the intersection of the trade-routes between Poland and Thuringia and between North Germany and Bohemia, was endowed with privileges by Otho the Rich, Margrave of Meissen, who forbade markets to be held within a radius of four miles. Markets were held at Leipsic biennially at 'Jubilate' and Michaelmas, but it was not until the 15th cent., that the *Leipsic Fairs* attained any great importance. In 1458 a New Year's Fair was added to the number, and in 1497 and 1507 the Emp. Maximilian confirmed the privileges of the town by prohibiting markets to be held at any town within a wide circle around, and by guaranteeing a safe conduct to all the frequenters of the Leipsic fairs. The trade of Leipsic was temporarily depressed by the various wars of the 17th and 18th cent., but the fairs retained their importance until the development of new commercial methods fostered by railways and telegraphs. The *Jubilate Fair* (Easter) and to some extent the *Michaelmas Fair* are still of importance, especially for furs, of which nearly one million pounds' worth change hands annually; next in value are leather, cloth, woollen wares, glass, and linen.

Leipsic is still more important as the centre of the *Book Trade* of Germany, a position which it has occupied since the middle of the 18th century. There are over 850 booksellers' shops and publishers' offices and over 170 printing-offices in the town, and publishers in other parts of Germany almost invariably have depots of their books at Leipsic, whence they are sent to all parts of Europe and more distant countries. On the Monday after Cantate (fourth Sun. after Easter) the yearly balancing of accounts takes place (p. 282).

On the E. side of the old town the promenades are interrupted by the spacious Augustus-Platz (Pl. E, 4), which is enclosed by the New Theatre, the Museum, the University (p. 278), and the *Post Office* (with a façade surmounted by six allegorical statues by Kaffsack). The fine monumental fountain *(Mende-Brunnen)* in front of the Museum, by Ungerer of Munich, was erected in 1886.

The **New Theatre** (Pl. E, 4), a handsome building in the Renaissance style, designed by *C. F. Langhans* of Berlin, was completed in 1867. The principal façade is adorned with a Corinthian portico. The back of the building with its semicircular projecting terrace adjoins the *Schwanenteich*, a miniature lake, where a fountain rises to a height of 66 ft., producing a very picturesque effect.

The Goethe-Strasse leads to the N. past the New Theatre to the Dresden and Magdeburg Stations. At the corner of this street and of the Ritter-Str. is the unpretending *Royal Palace* (Pl. 14). Farther on, in the grounds near the stations, is an *Obelisk* (Pl. 30) commemorating the construction of the Leipsic and Dresden Railway, which was the first of any importance in Germany (opened in 1837), and not far from it is a bust of *G. Harkort* (d. 1865; Pl. 35), the founder and promoter of this railway.

Opposite the theatre stands the ***Museum** (Pl. E, 4), erected from designs by *Prof. L. Lange* in 1858 and enlarged by *Licht* in 1883-86. In the niches in front are statues of Dürer and Holbein,

by Hähnel; on the W. end, of Rembrandt and Rubens, by Zurstrassen; on the E. end, of Raphael and Michael Angelo, by Werner Stein. On the groundfloor are the sculptures and on the first floor the picture-gallery, including an excellent modern collection.

The Museum is open daily, 10-4 (10-3 in winter, Sun. 10.30-3); adm. on Mon. 1 *M*., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 50 pf., Sun. during the fairs 25 pf., at other times free. Catalogue 1 *M*.

Ground Floor. To the right are the rooms of the *Kunstverein* (p. 276), adm. 50 pf. To the left are the ticket-office and the cloak-room, beyond which is Room I: Sketches, water-colours, cartoons. 33. *Hähnel*, Bacchic procession, cast. — Rooms II-IV: Water-colours and drawings. — Room V: 24. *Wislicenus*, Prometheus; 95. *Männchen*, Peace. — Room VIa: 269. *Permoser*, Condemnation (marble); 480. Fresco of the Archangel Michael, said to have been removed from the cathedral at Orvieto (end of the 15th century). — Room VI: Casts of works by *Michael Angelo*. Also *272. Salome, *275. Cassandra, and (no number) Bather, coloured marbles by *M. Klinger*. An adjacent room (adm. 3 *M*.) contains *Klinger's* Statue of Beethoven, a grand work in coloured marble. — Rooms VII-IX: Casts of Italian sculptures of the 14-17th centuries. Also 273. *Magr*, Fate (relief). — Room X: Casts of modern works. Here also are original works in marble by *Thorvaldsen* (80. Ganymede and the eagle), *Hildebrand* (*159. Adam), *Kopf*, *Rauch*, *Rietschel*, *Donndorf*, *Schilling*, *Meunier*, etc. — Room XI: Casts of German works of the 13th and 16th centuries.

First Floor. Room I: Cartoons by *Preller* (landscapes illustrative of the Odyssey; comp. p. 309). — Room II: 550. *Uhde*, 'Suffer little children to come unto Me'; 711. *Paterson*, After the flood; 709. *Thoma*, On the Main; 683 *Smith*, Village-church; marble *Statues of Phidias, by *Schilling*, and of Raphael, by *Hähnel*. — Room III: Frescoes by *Grosse*. — Room IV: 210. *Veit*, Germania; 528. *Schwind*, Ritt Kunos von Falkenstein.

Rooms V-XV contain pictures by *Preller*, *Lindenschmit*, *Schrader*, *Heine*, *Spangenberg*, *Achenbach* (Room VII, *543. Moonlight on the Bay of Naples), *Defregger*, *Böcklin* (Room VIII, *563. Island of the Dead), *Von Gebhardt* (Room VIII, *497. In the days of the Reformation), *G. Max*, *Thoma*, *Segantini*, *Von Kaulbach*, *Vautier*, *Lenbach* (Room XII, *601. Emperor William I.; *600. Prince Bismarck, *716. Moltke), *Herkomer* (Room XI, *713. Emigrants).

Rooms XVI-XXVII contain pictures of the ancient and modern Dutch and German Schools, by *Verboeckhoven*, *Koekkoek*, *Leys*, *Van Hove*, *Knaus*, *Tischbein*, *Rembrandt* (347, R. XXII), *Cranach* (RR. XXIII, XXIV), etc.

Rooms XXVIII-XXX contain works of the modern French School, by *Vernet*, *Robert*, *Biard*, *Delaroche* (Room XXIX, *55. Napoleon at Fontainebleau), *Calame* (Room XXX, *25. Monte Rosa; *26. Oaks in a storm; *27. Paestum; 28. Fall of rocks in the Hasli valley), and *Gudin* (Room XXIX, *98. Sea-piece). In R. XXX are also paintings by early Italian and Spanish masters (154. *Murillo*, Madonna and Child).

In the **Upper Rooms** is a *Collection of Engravings and Photographs*, illustrating the history of painting from the 13th cent. to the present time.

The **University Buildings** (Pl. E, 4), handsomely restored in 1894-96, include the *Augusteum*, on the W. side of the Augustus-Platz, erected in 1831-36 from designs by *Schinkel*, and also the *Fridericianum*, the *Mauricianum*, the *Bornerianum*, etc. The University, founded in 1409, is now attended by over 3700 students. (Medical faculty, see p. 282.)

The spacious *Waiting Hall* of the Augusteum contains a monument to students who fell in the war of 1870-71, a number of busts of professors, and two frescoes by Fr. Preller (Prometheus and the Castle of Wettin). In the *Aula* twelve *Reliefs by Rietschel, illustrative of the development of civilisation. — The *Archaeological Museum* is open on Sun., 11-1, during the session.

The adjacent *Pauliner-Kirche* (Pl. 50) was founded in the 13th century and rebuilt in 1897-99. The church contains a monument by Rietschel to Margrave Diezmann of Meissen, assassinated in St. Thomas's in 1307. — To the S.W. of the Museum rises a *Statue of Thaer* (Pl. 46; D, E, 4), the agriculturist (d. 1828), by Rietschel (1850); and close by is a medallion-portrait (Pl. 43) of *Robert Schumann* (d. 1856), who lived in Leipsic in 1830-44.

The busy Grimmaische Strasse (Pl. D, E, 4), which contains several handsome old houses, particularly No. 30 (on the left), the *Fürstenhaus*, completed about 1558, at the corner of Universitäts-Str., leads from the Augustus-Platz to the market-place. The old *Gewandhaus* (comp. p. 276) or Hall of the Foreign Cloth-merchants, Universitäts-Str. 16, well known for the famous concerts which took place here from 1781-1884, was converted into the *Städtische Kaufhaus* (Pl. 24) in 1896. On the first floor is the *Municipal Library* (open 10-1 and 3-6, Mon. & Thurs. 3-6), containing 120,000 vols. and 1500 MSS.

The Grimmaische-Str. next passes the small Naschmarkt, with the *Old Exchange*, erected in 1678-82, and a bronze *Statue of Goethe* by Seffner, representing the poet at the period of his student-days in Leipsic (1765-68). Opposite, Grimmaische-Str. 2, is *Auerbach's Keller* (p. 275), celebrated as the scene of a part of Goethe's Faust, with curious mural paintings of the 16th cent. (restored in 1863), representing the tradition on which the play was based.

The centre of the old town is occupied by the Market Place (Pl. D, 3, 4), whence radiate the Grimmaische-Str on the E., the busy Peters-Str. on the S., the Thomas-Gasse on the W., and the Katharinen-Str. and Hain-Str. on the N. The square is embellished with a ***War Monument**, by *Siemering*, erected in 1888. This is surmounted by a Germania; in front of the pedestal is a seated figure of Emp. William I., and at the corners are equestrian figures of Crown-Prince Frederick William, King Albert of Saxony, Moltke, and Bismarck. — On the E. side of the market-place rises the quaint *Old Rathaus* (Pl. 20; comp. p. 280), built by Hieronymus Lotter in 1556.

The N. part of the old town is intersected by the wide Brühl (Pl. D, E, 3), a great resort of the Jewish frequenters of the fairs, and containing the offices of many wholesale fur-dealers, which runs from the Goethe-Str. (p. 277), on the E., to the Theater-Platz (see below), on the W. Richard Wagner (1813-83), the composer, was born at No. 3 in this street (recently rebuilt), near the W. end. — On the Promenade to the N. of the old town are the *Permanent Exhibition of Machinery and Furniture* (Pl. 13; adm. daily, 10 pf.), the *Exchange* (Pl. D, 2, 3), a handsome building of 1884-86, and the *Reformed Church* (Pl. 52), built in 1896-99.

At the W. end of the Brühl is the Theater-Platz, in which stands the *Old Theatre* (Pl. 1; C, D, 3), built about 1770, near which is

a monument (Pl. 34) to *Hahnemann* (d. 1843), the father of homœopathy.

A small monument at the end of the Ranstädter Steinweg (Pl. 45; B. 3) commemorates the premature blowing up of the bridge by the French on 19th Oct., 1813, which proved so fatal to their rear-guard. The spot where *Prince Poniatowski* was drowned in the Elster on that occasion is indicated by a monument with the Polish eagle (Pl. 41; B, 3; Lessing-Str.).

Following the Promenade to the S. from Hahnemann's monument, we pass on the left the *Church of St. Matthew* (Pl. 48; C, 3), built in 1494-1504 (restored 1879), and beyond it, also to the left, the *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. D, 4), with its lofty and conspicuous roof, consecrated in 1496 (restored 1885-89). Motett, sung by the boys of the Thomas-Schule, of which J. S. Bach was 'cantor' in 1723-50, see p. 276. In the place on the S. side of the church (Pl. 39) is a bronze *Statue of Leibnitz* (1646-1716), a native of Leipsic, by Hähnel, erected in 1883. — Opposite, at No. 16, is the rich *Historical Museum of Music* (adm. daily, 9-12 and 3-6, 1 *M*; closed in winter).

To the W. of St. Thomas's Church are the *Central-Theater* (Pl. C, 3, 4; see p. 276) and the *Künstlerhaus* (Pl. 22; C. 4; restaurant). — The *Chamber of Commerce* is at the corner of the Schul-Str. and the Promenade.

The S.W. corner of the inner town is now occupied by the **New Rathaus** (comp. p. 279), an imposing structure in the German Renaissance style, erected in 1899-1903 from Licht's designs, on the site of the *Pleissenburg*, formerly the citadel, the tower of which has been partially retained and reconstructed. — To the W., on the other side of the Pleisse, is the *Roman Catholic Church* (1846; Pl. C, 5), beyond which we may cross the N. end of the *Johanna Park* (Pl. B, 5) to the *Anglo-American Church* (Pl. 53; B, 4; see p. 276). The Carl Tauchnitz-Strasse, a street with handsome residences, skirts the Johanna-Park and leads to the S. to the *Race Course* (Pl. A, B, 7-8), passing near its intersection with the Beethoven-Str. (Pl. B, 5, 6) a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by Lehnert and Magr (1897).

To the E. of the new Rathaus begins the Peters-Str. (p. 279), at the entrance of which (corner of Schiller-Str.) is the *Imperial Bank* (*Reichsbank*; Pl. 21, D, 4). The *Deutsche Bank* stands almost opposite.

The Königs-Platz (Pl. D, 5), with a poor marble *Statue of King Frederick Augustus* (Pl. 32) by Oeser, lies to the S. of this point.

The S. side of this square is occupied by the ***Grassi Museum** (Pl. D, 5), containing *Ethnographical* and *Art-Industrial Collections*. Open daily, except Mon., 10-3 (Sun. and holidays, 10.30-3); adm. on Sat. 50 pf., on Sun. during the fairs 25 pf., other days free. The building, erected in 1893-96 by *H. Licht*, from a bequest by Herr D. Grassi (d. 1880), has a groundfloor in rustica work, above which rise twelve semi-columns, bearing a baroque pediment.

The centre of the front building is occupied by the imposing staircase. — Art-Industrial Museum. To the right, on the groundfloor, are the collections of pottery; a rich collection of wrought iron-work; and works

in tin and bronze. On the first floor are collections of fayence and glass; the extensive collection of textiles; the valuables belonging to the city of Leipsic; and works in wood and ivory, including a collection of furniture, ending in a handsome Renaissance room from the castle of Flims in the Grisons. — The ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM is the richest collection of the kind in Germany next to that in Berlin. The African bronzes from Benin should be noted.

The ***Imperial Supreme Courts** (*Reichsgerichts-Gebäude;* Pl. C, 5), to the W. of the Königs-Platz, built in 1888-95 from the plans of *Ludwig Hoffmann*, form a worthy pendant to the Hall of the Imperial Diet at Berlin (p. 19), both in skilful arrangement and in imposing architecture, though the limited sum (about 350,000*l.*) set apart for the building has prevented alike the use of costly materials and a lavish employment of sculptured ornament. The building, with its two court-yards, covers an area 136 yds. long and 83 yds. broad, and has four stories, of which the highest, intended for the preservation of documents, is lighted from the court-yards only. The central edifice, containing the court-rooms, is crowned by a conspicuous copper-sheathed dome, 224 ft. in height, upon which stands a bronze figure of Truth, by O. Lessing, 18 ft. high. The principal façade, on the E. side, fronts a wide square formed by covering over the Pleisse. The imposing portico of six Corinthian pillars supports a pediment containing a group of Justice, flanked by niches with statues of Emp. William I. and Emp. William II. Behind this portico is the large hall for the meetings of the united 'senates', as the judicial benches of the different courts are called. The N. wing, the centre of which is adorned with six massive semi-columns, contains the library, as is indicated by the statues of German jurists on the attica. The W. wing accommodates the six courts of law in its central portion (three on each floor); the sculptures in and on the pediments and on the attica illustrate the Might of Law. The S. wing is devoted to the dwelling and reception rooms of the President of the court, with appropriate sculptures: in the pediment of the central building, women adorning the domestic altar with garlands, above, a group representing Hospitality.

The sittings of the imperial courts are open to the public. Visitors who desire to inspect the building should apply for cards of admission at the office ('Kanzlei-Direction') between 3 and 5 p.m. on Wed. & Sat. We pass through the handsome wrought iron gates on the E. side and enter the main vestibule, beyond which are the great *Waiting Room* and the staircase. This imposing room (109 ft. long, 75 ft. broad, and 76 ft. high) is adorned with sculpture referring to the condemning and the acquitting powers of justice, while the stained glass in the semi-circular windows illustrates the entire sphere of German legislation: N. Trade, with the arms of Hamburg and Lübeck; E. Agriculture, with the arms of Königsberg and Marienburg; W. Manufactures, with the arms of Cologne and Strassburg; S. Art, with the arms of Nuremberg and Augsburg. — The *Court Rooms* are plainly fitted up with oak panelling of different patterns; but the *Large Meeting Hall* is more elaborately adorned. — The corridors leading to the rooms of the judges are shut off from the central building by artistic iron gates.

To the W. of the Imperial Courts is the **University Library** (Pl. C, 6), completed in 1891, containing 500,000 vols. and 6000

MSS. (open daily 9-1 and, Sat. excepted, 3-5). Opposite is the **Gewandhaus** (Pl. C, 6; comp. p. 279), designed by Gropius & Schmieden. The sculptures in the pediment, by *Schilling*, represent Apollo and the Shepherds (interior shown daily 9-3, adm. 1 *M*). In front of the Gewandhaus, to the E., is a monument, by Werner Stein, to *Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy* (1809-1847), conductor of the Gewandhaus Concerts (p. 276) in 1835-1841, 1842, and 1846-47. — To the W. of the University Library is the *Royal Conservatorium of Music* (see Pl. B, 6), one of the most famous in Europe, attended by about 900 pupils.

To the W. is the important industrial suburb of *Plagwitz* (tramway, p. 276), in which is the *Palmen-Garten* (adm. 1 *M*), with a large palmhouse, restaurant, and pretty grounds (concerts frequently in the afternoon and evening). — In the S. quarter of the town, the Gothic *Church of St. Peter* (Pl. 51; D, 6), completed in 1885, may be mentioned. — Since 1867 a number of buildings for the medical faculty of the University have been erected in the neighbourhood of the Johannistal (Pl. F, G, 5, 6) to the S.E. The collections in the *Zoological Institute* (Pl. 28) are open free on Wed., 2-4 p.m. (at other times, adm. 50 pf., on application).

The *Church of St. John* (Pl. 47; F, 4), 1/4 M. to the E. of the Augustus-Platz, was rebuilt in 1894-97 in the style of the original church (17th cent.). The remains of Johann Sebastian Bach (p. 280) and of the poet Gellert (d. 1769), who was a professor at the university of Leipsic, are interred here. A chapel to the right of the choir contains a carved altar of the 16th century. In front of the W. portal stands the **Reformation Monument** (Pl. 42), erected on Nov. 10th, 1883 (the 400th anniversary of Luther's birth), with bronze statues of Luther and Melanchthon by *Schilling*. To the E. of the church, in the *Johannis-Anlagen*, is a large iron cross marking the grave of Captain John Motherby, who fell here in 1813. A monument at the corner of the Salomon-Str. and Dresdner-Str. (Pl. 31; F, 4) marks the spot where *Major Friccius* stormed the Grimmaische Thor on 19th Oct., 1813, after the battle of Leipsic. — On the first floor of Johannis-Platz 8 is the collection of the *Leipsic Historical Society* (open on Sun. & Wed., 10.30 to 12.30).

In the Hospital-Strasse, running to the S. past St. John's Cemetery, rises the **Buchhändlerhaus** (*Booksellers' Exchange;* Pl. 6; G, 5; comp. p. 277), an imposing edifice in the German Renaissance style. Besides a large hall, it contains the archives and library of the Society of German Booksellers, etc. (adm. 30 pf.). — Behind it, to the N., is the handsome **Buchgewerbehaus** (*Book Industries' House;* Pl. 5, G, 5; adm. free on week-days 9-6, Sun. 11-4), containing the *Gutenberghalle*, a large and splendidly decorated hall, with a statue of Gutenberg, and busts of König, the inventor of the rapid printing-press (d. 1833), and Senefelder, the inventor of lithography (d. 1834). It also accommodates the interesting *Museum of the Book Trade.*

The nucleus of the **Museum of the Book Trade** was formed by the valuable *Klemm Collection* of specimens of early printing, acquired by the Saxon government in 1886. Among these is a series of specimens from

the 18 towns that possessed printing presses before the year 1471, arranged in chronological order, comprising works by Gutenberg (the famous 42-line Bible, Mayence, 1450-55), Fust, and Schöffer. In connection with these is another rich collection illustrating the technical processes in the production of books (printing, wood-cutting, engraving, lithography, book-binding, etc.) by means of models and proofs.

Environs of Leipsic. The **Rosental* (Pl. A-C, 1, 2), with its pleasant meadows and fine woods, is embellished with a marble statue of *Gellert* (Pl. 33; C, 1) and with busts of the composer *Zöllner* (Pl. B, 2) and the philosopher *G. T. Fechner* (1801-87). Near the entrance is the *Zoological Garden* (adm. 60 pf.). — To the N. of the Rosental lies *Gohlis*, where an inscription on one of the houses (Haupt-Str. 18; adm. 50 pf.) records that Schiller there composed his 'Ode to Joy'. — Farther to the E. is *Eutritzsch*, where 'Gose', a favourite kind of beer, may be tasted at the Gosenschenke or the Gosenschlösschen.

To the S.W. of Leipzig, skirting the Pleisse, stretch the extensive *Connewitz Woods*, traversed by pretty drives and walks. *Connewitz* (Wald-Café; tramway, see p. 276) may be reached from the Germaniabad (p. 275; Pl. B, 9) by a pleasant footpath on the right bank of the Pleisse in 3/4 hr. Another route (the 'Linie') leads through the 'Scheibenholz' and across the suspension-bridge near the racecourse (Pl. A, 7; turn to the left beyond the bridge) in 1-1 1/4 hr.

The **Battle of Leipsic**, which lasted four days, 16-19th Oct., 1813, is the most prolonged and sanguinary on record. It was conducted on both sides by some of the greatest generals of modern times. Napoleon's forces numbered 140-150,000 men, of whom 90,000 survivors only began the retreat to the Rhine on 19th Oct.; the allied troops were 300,000 strong. The Russians lost 21,000 men, the Austrians 14,000, the Prussians 16,000. The entire number of cannon brought into the field is estimated at 2000. — The scene of the engagement of the decisive 18th Oct. is perhaps best viewed from the *Napoleonstein*, situated on a height planted with trees near the *Thonberg* suburb (comp. Pl. G, 6; to the left from the terminus of the tramway to the S. Cemetery), whence the progress of the battle was watched by Napoleon. A large battle-monument, by Bruno Schmitz, is being erected in the neighbourhood. The neighbouring Gasthaus zum Napoleonstein contains an extensive and interesting collection of reminiscences of the battle and other relics of the period (adm., 50 pf.). The village of *Probstheida*, 3/4 M. to the S.E., was the centre of the French position. Near the *Park Meusdorf* (inn), 1 1/2 M. farther on, a monument commemorates Prince Schwarzenberg, the general of the allied forces (d. 1820). On the *Monarchen-Hügel*, a hill by the roadside, 1/4 M. farther on, rises an iron *Obelisk* on the spot, where, according to an erroneous tradition, the three monarchs (Russia, Austria, Prussia) received the tidings of the victory on the evening of 18th October.

49. From Berlin to Leipsic.

101 M. Railway in 2 1/4-5 hrs. (express fares 14 ℳ 60, 10 ℳ 90, 7 ℳ 70 pf.; ordinary 13 ℳ, 9 ℳ 80, 6 ℳ 60 pf.).

From Berlin to (39 1/2 M.) *Jüterbog*, see R. 42 b. — 43 M. *Niedergörsdorf*, 1 1/2 M. to the N.W. of which is a monument commemorating the battle of Dennewitz (see p. 219).

59½ M. **Wittenberg.** — **Hotels.** *Kaiserhof (Pl. a; D, 2), Collegien-Str. 56, with garden. R. 2-3, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; Goldene Weintraube (Pl. b; B, 2), Adler (Pl. c; C, 2), both in the market-place. — **Restaurants.** *Railway Restaurant; Luther-Keller*, Burgermeister-Str. 21 (Pl. B, 1, 2); *Axt*, Schloss-Str. 33 (Pl. B, 2, 3; wine); *Café Marktschloss*, in the market-place. — Pleasure Resorts. *Sichler's Garten*, outside the Neue Tor; *Kaisergarten*, outside the Schloss-Tor.

The *Railway Station* is ½ M. from the town; tramway to the market-place. About 2½-3 hrs. suffice for a visit to the town.

Wittenberg, on the *Elbe*, with 18,500 inhab., a fortress down to 1873, and one of the cradles of the Reformation, was a residence of the Electors of Saxony down to 1542. In 1760 it was bombarded by the Austrians, in 1813 occupied by the French, and in 1814 taken from them by storm by the Prussians under Tauenzien.

Following the tramway-line from the *Railway Station* (Pl. E, F, 1), we observe on the right, outside the Elster-Tor, an oak surrounded by a small garden (Pl. D, E, 2), which is said to mark the spot where Luther burned the papal bull on 10th Dec., 1520.

Passing through the Elster-Tor, we enter the Collegien-Strasse, on the left side of which (No. 54) rises the *Augusteum*, erected in 1564-83, and now a theological seminary. The court contains *Luther's House* (Pl. D, 2), being part of the old Augustine monastery, where 'Brother Augustine' took up his residence in March, 1508, when summoned from Erfurt to occupy the chair of philosophy at the university of Wittenberg. At a later period also the house was occupied by the great Reformer, and it was afterwards presented to him by the Elector. The first floor has been restored in the style of the period and fitted up as a '*Luther Halle*', or *Luther Museum* (adm. 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-6 pers. 1 *M*).

The Vestibule contains a Crucifixion by *Cranach the Younger* and other pictures. In the cabinet are Luther's drinking-goblet and Catharine von Bora's rosary. — In Luther's Room are Luther's table, bench, and stove of coloured tiles. — Room 3 is adorned with modern paintings, representing Charles V. at the grave of Luther (by *Teichs*), the Diet of Worms (*Plüddemann*), the Translation of the Bible (*Gay*), Luther's Betrothal (*Spangenberg*), and Luther fixing his theses on the door of the church (*Hübner*). — The Corner Room contains Luther's pulpit and portraits of *Luther (1526), Luther and Catharine (1528), *Magdalen Luther, and *Bugenhagen, by *Cranach the Elder*. The 'Vineyard of the Lord', with allegorical allusions and portraits of the Reformers, is by *Cranach the Younger* (1569). In the glass-case are old translations of the Bible. — Room 5 contains a cartoon by *König* representing Luther at his translation of the Bible, wood-cuts, engravings, and paintings, including the Ten Commandments, ascribed to *Cranach the Elder* (?). In the glass-cases are medals, autographs, and printed books and pamphlets. — Room 6. Model of the Luther Monument in Worms (by *Rietschel*). First editions of works by Luther. Documents. — The Aula, or lecture-room of Luther, contains an old 'Cathedra', with the arms of the four faculties of Wittenberg university, and portraits of Luther, Melanchthon, and the Electors of Saxony.

In the same street, a little farther on, is *Melanchthon's House* (No 60; tablet); the room in which the reformer died was restored in 1898. In the garden is a stone table with an inscription of 1551. — The adjacent Infantry Barracks were once occupied by the famous *University* founded by Elector Frederick the Wise in 1502, where

WITTENBERG
1:15000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Strassenbahn
1 Kaiser Friedrich-Denkmal A 2
2 Luther - " B 2
3 Melanchthon - " B 2
4 Kapelle z. heil. Leichnam C 2
A
C
D
E
1
2
3
4
Sichler's Garten
Infr. Kaserne
Kreishaus
Artillerie-Kas.
Schwarz. Teich
Birkenwäldchen
Birkenallee
Buchenallee
Adlerstr.
Lutherstr.
Melanchthonstr.
Juristr.
Kriegerstr.
Arsenal Platz
Turnhalle
Loge
Berlinerstr.
Prairiestr.
Superint. Stadt-Pfarr-K.
Raths. Marktpl.
Kranachhaus
Schloß K.
Schloß Kas.
Schloßstr.
Schloßstr.
Hüdenstrasse
Mauerstrasse
Mauerstr.
Sternstr.
Sternstrasse
Melanchthon Gymnasium
Post
Militairstrasse
Kollegienstrasse
Kaserne
Melanchthon Hs. a Lutherhaus
Luthereichen
Exercier Pl.
Wallstr.
Stadtgraben
Berlin-Kasseler Chaussee
Zerbst Dessau
Bahnhof
Berlin
Falkenberg
Falkenstr.
Faules Bach
Bayerstr.
Wittenbergerstrasse
Speckgraben
Neuer Kirchhof
Alter Kirchhof
Vogel
Wiese
chem. Schanze
Stackenschanze
Elbe
Elbstr.
Der Brückenzoll
Buhnenmeisterei
Kaiserg.

Luther became a doctor of theology in 1512. In 1815 the university was incorporated with that of Halle.

In the Market Place (Pl. B, 2) is the 16th cent. *Rathaus* (restored in 1768), containing the municipal archives; in front, under Gothic canopies, rise bronze statues of *Luther*, by Schadow (1821), and *Melanchthon*, by Drake (1866).

To the E. of the market-place is the *Stadt-Kirche* (Pl. C, 2), dating from the 14th cent., but afterwards much altered, in which Luther frequently preached; and here in 1521 the Holy Communion was for the first time administered in both kinds (sacristan, Kirchhof-Platz 7; 1-2 pers. 50 pf., 3-5 pers. 1 *M*).

The Interior is embellished with an altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach the Elder* representing the Holy Eucharist, with Baptism and Confession at the sides, and portraits of the Reformers Melanchthon and Bugenhagen; on the easel is Luther preaching. The *Font* was cast by *Hermann Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1457.

The *Corpus Christi Chapel* (Pl. 4; C, 2), dating from the 14th cent., contains paintings by the younger Cranach. — A bust of Bugenhagen has been erected in front of the *Superintendentur* (Pl. C, 2), where he died in 1558.

No. 1, Schloss-Strasse, the continuation of the Collegien-Str., is the dwelling-house of *Lucas Cranach the Elder* (1472-1553), the painter, who was once burgomaster of Wittenberg; it has been frequently restored. — The Schloss-Strasse leads to the old *Electoral Palace*, with its two round towers. It has been burned down several times, and part of it is now used as barracks. — The *Schloss-Kirche* (Pl. A, B, 3), erected in 1439-99, seriously injured by the bombardment of 1760, and again in 1813-14, was tastefully restored in 1885-92 (sacristan, Schloss-Str. 19).

The wooden doors (N. side) to which Luther affixed his famous 95 Theses were burned in 1760, and replaced in 1858 by *Metal Doors*, 10 ft. in height, presented by Frederick William IV., and bearing the original Latin text of the theses. Above, on a golden ground, is the Crucified, with Luther and Melanchthon at his feet, by Prof. v. Klöber. On the right and left, above the doors, are statues of the Electors Frederick the Wise and John the Constant, by Drake.

In the Interior of the church are brazen slabs with Latin inscriptions which mark the graves of *Luther* (d. at Eisleben, 1546) and *Melanchthon* (d. at Wittenberg, 1560). Beside the pillars are nine colossal statues of reformers. On the pendentives and on the front of the galleries are 22 bronze medallions of friends and protectors of the Reformation. — Among other interesting monuments the choir contains that of *Elector Frederick the Wise* (d. 1525), by Peter Vischer, cast at Nuremberg in 1527, and that of *John the Constant* (d. 1532), by Hans Vischer. The brass of Henning Goden, behind the altar, with a coronation of the Virgin, is also by Peter Vischer, 1522 (replica at Erfurt, see p. 303). The portraits of the Reformers are by *Lucas Cranach the Younger* (1354).

In front of the Schloss-Kirche is a bronze *Statue of Emp. Frederick III.*, by Arnold (1894).

From Wittenberg to *Rosslau* and *Kohlfurt*, see p. 290; to *Torgau* (p. 289), 28 M., in 1¾-2¼ hrs.

Beyond Wittenberg the Leipsic train crosses the Elbe and affords us a retrospect of the town. — 72 M. *Gräfenhainichen*, the birth-

place of Paul Gerhardt (1607-76), the hymn-writer. — 75 M. *Burgkemnitz*, with a handsome château. To the left flows the *Mulde*. — 82 M. **Bitterfeld** *(Kaiserhof; Prinz von Preussen)*, with 11,800 inhab. and manufactories of earthenware piping, the junction for Halle (18½ M.; p. 287) and Dessau (p. 290). At (89 M.) *Delitzsch* our line passes under the Halle, Cottbus, and Guben railway (see p. 289). To the right rises the *Landsberg*, with its chapel. 92 M. *Zschortau;* 95 M. *Rackwitz*.

The line passes near *Breitenfeld*, where Gustavus Adolphus defeated Tilly and Pappenheim in 1631. The highest point of the battle-field is indicated by a stone surrounded by eight pines.

101 M. *Leipsic*, see p. 275. The Berlin Station is fully 1 M. from the town (electric tramway).

50. From Hamburg to Leipsic viâ Magdeburg.

There are two lines of railway from Hamburg to Magdeburg, and also two from Magdeburg to Leipsic, so that this journey may be accomplished in four different ways. The most direct route, on which through-carriages are always provided, is viâ Uelzen, Stendal, Magdeburg, and Halle (see below).

a. Viâ Magdeburg, Cöthen, and Halle.

230 M. Railway in 7¼ ll hrs. (express fares 33 ℳ 30, 24 ℳ 70, 17 ℳ 30 pf.; ordinary 30 ℳ 90, 23 ℳ 10, 15 ℳ 50 pf.).

From Hamburg to (53 M.) *Uelzen*, see R. 17. The line to Stendal and Magdeburg here diverges from that to Hanover. The country traversed is flat and uninteresting. 84 M. **Salzwedel,** see p. 33.

Unimportant stations. 120 M. **Stendal** (junction for Berlin, see p. 32). Farther on the train runs along the bank of the Elbe to (156 M.) **Magdeburg** (p. 40).

Another route from Hamburg to Magdeburg is by the line to the N. of the Elbe viâ *Wittenberge*, which is 10 M. longer (to Leipsic 240 M., in 9-11 hrs.; same fares as above). From Hamburg to (99 M.) *Wittenberge*, see pp. 143, 144. The Elbe is then crossed, and a flat district traversed. Stations: *Seehausen*, *Osterburg*. At (130 M.) *Stendal* the line unites with that above described.

158 M. *Buckau* (p. 44). — 165½ M. *Schönebeck* (Hôtel Landhaus, R. 1½-3 ℳ), a manufacturing place (16,300 inhab.).

Schonebeck is the point of divergence of the line from Magdeburg to Güsten (27½ M., in ¾-1¼ hr.). — 11 M. (1¾ M. from Schönebeck) *Elmen* (Voigt), with saline baths. — 23 M. **Stassfurt** (*Steinkopff*, R. 2½-5, D. 2 ℳ), with very extensive salt-mines, connected by railway with *Blumenberg* on the Magdeburg and Oschersleben line (p. 347). At (27½ M.) *Güsten* the line joins the Berlin and Cassel railway (R. 61).

168½ M. *Gnadau* is a Moravian settlement. The train now crosses the *Saale* by a bridge ¼ M. in length. 173 M. *Grizehne*, station for *Calbe an der Saale* (p. 339), 2 M. to the W.

187 M. **Cöthen** *(Rail. Restaurant; Rumpf's*, R. 2-2½ ℳ; *Schwarzer Bär; Kaiserhof*, R. 2-3, D. 1¾ ℳ), with 22,100 inhab., is the junction for Dessau and Berlin (p. 293), and for Aschersleben (p. 287). Naumann's Ornithological Collection in the *Schloss* (a building of 1550) deserves mention. The Gothic *Church* (15th cent.

HALLE
1:20000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meter
1 Archäolog. Museum D 5
2 Chem. Laboratorium C 5
Denkmäler:
3 Händel D 6
4 Kaiser Wilhelm I. E 6
5 Krieger-Denkm. D 6
6 Volkmann E 5
7 Fürstenthal Bad C 5
8 Gymnasium u. Realschule E 5
9 Kunst u. Gewerbemuseum D 7
10 Landgericht D 6
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Trotha 1 km
Aschersleben
Zwei Kaiserdenkmal
Der große Galgenberg
Rock. Reservoir
Zoolog. Garten
Soolbad Wittekind
Giebichenstein
Schloß-Brauerei
St. Petrus-Kirche
Cröllwitz
Bergschenke
Krieger D.
Burgraine
Domäne
Schmelzers Höhe
Kath. Kirche
Neuer Friedhof
Kirche
Reilsberg
Wittekindstr.
Körnerstr.
Kirchenallee
Gr. Kirchhofstr.
Gr. Brunnenstr.
Gr. Steinstr.
Gabelsbergerstr.
Reichardtstr.
Ernestusstr.
Adolfstr.
Bockstr.
Roonstr. Pl.
Kaserne Victoria
Kronprinzenstr.
Kaiserstr.
Dessauer Platz
Scharnhorststr.
Kaiser Paulus K. Platz
Exerzier-Platz
Kaserne
Lamberts. Victoriakammer
Hardenbergstr.
Blumenthalstr.
Stephanus K.
Lafontainestr.
Händelstr.
Diakonissenhaus
Restauration
Die Ziegel-Wiese
Saale
Steinmühle
Mühlweg
Blumenstr.
Straf-Anstalt
Loge
Albrechtstr.
Georgstr.
Hohenzollernstr.
Bismarckstr.
Schillerstr.
Lessingstr.
Wasserturm
Friedhof
Ross.
Bahnhof
Leipzig
Berlin
Halle-Cröllwitzer Eisenbahn
Halle-Giebichenstein-Cröllwitzer Eisenbahn

Sophien-Hafen
Der Sandanger
Elisabeth
Pfännerschaft
Saline
Kohlenbahn
Die grosse Ratswiese
Gasanst.
Pulver-weiden
Stadt. Elektrizitäts-werke
Weinecks Bach
Gerber Graben
Glauch.
Hospital
Lange Str.
Jakobstrasse
Schwertschkestrasse
Thomaswaldchen
Wegscheiderstr.
Geseniusstr.
Ludwigstr.
Wiesen
Monitzburg
Dom
Residenz
Gr. Klausur
Kl. Klausur
Marien-K.
Markt
Rathsstr.
Justiz
Gottes-acker
Ulrich
St. Moritz K.
Alter Mkt.
Synag.
Ge. Bernh.
Bramowarte
Neue Promenade
Katholik
Francke-Pl.
Die Franckeschen Stiftungen
Taubenstr.
Rammischer Pl.
Pfännerhohe
Johannes-K.
Merspurg
Alte Promenade
Stadttheater
Universitäts-Gebäude
Universitäts-Kliniken
Krukenbg. str.
Meckel-Str.
Gerner str.
Hagenstr.
Wasserturm
Halberst. Str.
Parkstr.
Anhalter
Jägerstr.
Marcanstr.
Stadtschattenhaus
Rhodes
Francke-str.
Königs-Pl.
Haupt-Bahnhof
Leipzig
Cordelia Nordhaus
Magdeburg
Eisenbahn Dir.
Bruderstr.
Bernhardstr.
Dryanderstr.
Streitorstr.
Planitzstr.
Ratzinerstr.
Wettstedt
Kl. Wiesen
Wiesen
Weg
Wiesen
Wiesen
Wiesen

contains old stained glass and a font by Thorvaldsen. The *Rathaus* was completed in 1899. In the Wall-Str. is a bust of *Joh. Seb. Bach*. Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Ziethebusch* (1/4 M. from the station) and the *Fasanerie* (3/4 M.). Sugar is largely manufactured here from beetroot, of which vast fields are seen in the environs.

From Cöthen to Aschersleben, 27½ M., in 1¼ hr. (fares 3 *M* 60, 2 *M* 70, 1 *M* 70 pf.). — 12½ M. **Bernburg** (*Kaiserhof; Goldene Kugel; Leistner*), a pleasant town with 34,400 inhab., a late-Gothic church, and a fine old Schloss (14-18th cent.). From (20 M.) *Güsten* a branch-line runs to Staßfurt (p. 286). — 27½ M. *Aschersleben* (p. 346).

From Cöthen to *Dessau*, see p. 293.

To the right rises the *Petersberg* (655 ft. above the Saale), 6 M. from Halle, commanding a fine view. The old abbey-church here (12th cent.), restored in 1857, contains tombs of Wettin (Saxon) princes.

209 M. **Halle.** — **Hotels.** *Near the Station:* Grand Hôtel Bode (Pl. a; F, 7), R. 2½-4, B. 1¼, D. 2½ *M*; Europa (Pl. d; F, 7); Goldene Kugel (Pl. b; F, 7), R. from 2, D. 2, B. 1 *M*; Continental (Pl. c; F, 7); Preussischer Hof (Pl. e; F, 7). — *In the Town:* Stadt Hamburg (Pl. f; D, E, 5); Goldener Ring (Pl. h; D, 6); Tulpe (Pl. i; D, 5), R. 2-4, D. 1½ *M*; Kronprinz (Pl. g; D, 6), R. 1¾-6 *M*. — *Pens. Zeyss*, Magdeburger-Str. 25 (Pl. E, F, 5, 6).

Restaurants. *Hôtel Bode*, see above; *Grün*, Rathaus-Str. 7; *Trierischer Winzerverein*, Leipziger-Str. 5 (wine at these); *Reichshof*, Alte Promenade, D. 1 *M*; *Tulpe*, see above; *Pschorrbräu*, Leipziger-Str. 36, D. 1 *M*; *Theatre Restaurant & Café; Ratskeller* (p. 288); *Mars-la-Tour*, Grosse Ulrich-Str. 10.

Cafés. *Bauer*, Grosse Stein-Str. 74; *Monopol*, on the Promenade (Pl. D, 4). — **Confectioners.** *David*, Geist-Str. 1; *Pfautsch*, Grosse Stein-Str. 7. — 'Hallorenkuchen', a favourite kind of cake, may be bought at *Lauffer's*, Leipziger-Str. 102.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 5); *Apollo* (Pl. 18; F, 7), variety-theatre.

Baths. *Weineck's*, in the Klaustor suburb; *Flora-Bad*, Pulverweiden 2; *Park Bad* (Pl. 13; E 6), Dorotheen-Str. 17.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5, 6), Stein-Str. 72.

Cabs. Per drive within the town for 1 pers. 50 pf., 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*; to or from the station 10 (at night 20) pf. extra; each trunk 30 pf. To Giebichenstein or Wittekind, 3/4, 1, 1¼, 1½ *M*. There are also *Taxameter Cabs*.

Electric Tramways. From the *Central Station* (Pl. F, 7) to the *Hettstedt Station* (beyond Pl. A, 6); through the town to *Trotha;* and to the *Böllberger-Weg* (Pl. B, 8); viâ the Leipziger-Str. to the *Leipsic Tower* (Pl. 11; E, 6) and thence to the *Zoological Garden* (Pl. C, 1) at *Giebichenstein*, or to *Cröllwitz* (Pl. B, 2). — From the *Steinweg* (Pl. D, 7) to the *Merseburger-Str.* (Pl. F, 7, 8).

Chief Sights (3 hrs.). From the station by tramway to the market-place (see below), Markt-Kirche, St. Maurice's (p. 288). Cathedral (p. 289), Alte Promenade, and back to the station by the Post-Str. Those who have time should visit the Giebichenstein (p. 289; there and back 1½ hr.; tramway, see above).

Halle (300 ft.), an old town on the *Saale*, with 156,600 inhab., was an important place at a very early period in consequence of its salt-works, and is now a commercial place of considerable importance, with manufactures of agricultural machinery, sugar, and starch. Halle possesses a university of great repute, founded in 1694, with which that of Wittenberg was united in 1815.

In the picturesque Market Place (Pl. D, 6), in the centre of the old town, rises the *Rote Turm* (Pl. 17), a clock-tower 276 ft. in

height, and near it is a stone statue of Roland (see p. 94). Adjacent are a *War Monument* for 1870-71 (Pl. 5), in the form of a fountain, and a bronze *Statue of Händel* (d. 1759; Pl. 3), who was born here in 1685 (Nicolai-Str. 6), erected by subscriptions from Germany and England. The great composer is represented in the English court-dress; at the back of the music-desk is St. Cecilia (a portrait of Jenny Lind). The *Rathaus*, in the S.E. corner of the square, was begun in the 14th cent.; the central part, in the Renaissance style, dates from 1558. — The S. side of the market-place is occupied by the *Ratskeller* (Pl. 15), in the late-Gothic style, erected in 1893 and adorned with statues. It contains the meeting-room of the town-council.

The *Markt-Kirche*, or *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. D, 6), erected in 1529-54, with four towers of which the two to the E. are connected by a bridge, bounds the market on the W. side. Outside the E. end of the church is a bust of Luther, erected in 1883.

Interior (sacristan in the clergy-house, Markt-Platz 3). To the left of the altar is a small picture of *Cranach's School*, the Fourteen Helpers in Need. The former altar-piece, attributed to *Cranach*, has been divided and now hangs on each side of the altar. To the right: on the outside, St. John and St. Augustine; on the inside, the Virgin with Card. Albrecht of Brandenburg, the builder of the church, at her feet, at the sides St. Maurice and St. Alexander, the latter placing his foot upon the Roman Emp. Maximin. To the left: on the outside, the Annunciation; on the inside, SS. Ursula, Mary Magdalen, Erasmus, and Catharine.

The finest church is that of *St. Maurice* (Pl. C, D, 6; sacristan, No. 6 on the E. side) in the lower part of the town, near the 'Halle' (salt-works), founded in the 12th cent.; elegant choir finished in 1511; fine carved wood-work over the altar, representing Christ and Mary with saints; near it, ancient winged pictures of the end of the 15th cent.; pulpit, with reliefs of 1588, resting on a pillar representing Sin, Death, and Satan. This church is frequented by the workmen employed in the manufacture of the salt, called 'Halloren', a distinct race, who until recently preserved many of their ancient peculiarities.

The *University Building* (Pl. D, 5) was erected in 1834; of the 1700 students a large proportion study agriculture. Near it a monument to *Robert Franz* (1815-82), the composer, from Schaper's design, was unveiled in 1903. — Adjacent are the *Archaeological Museum* (Pl. 1; casts) and the *Theatre*, built in 1886. — The *University Library*, Friedrich-Str. 50 (Pl. D, 4; 211,000 volumes), is open 8-1 and 2-4 (Sat. 8-11, holidays 9-1). In the Wucherer-Str. is the *Agricultural Institute* (Pl. E, 4), with a collection of domestic animals. — The *Medical Institutes* of the university are in the E. part of the town (Pl. E, 5). — The adjacent *Town Cemetery* (Pl. E, 6), dating from 1565 and surrounded with Renaissance arcades, is unique of its kind in Germany. — In the Post-Str. is a *Monument to Emp. William I.*, the central equestrian figure flanked by statues of Bismarck and Moltke, by Breuer (1901).

Franke's Institutions (Pl. D, E, 7; entrance from the Francke-Platz), on the S. side of the town, comprising an orphan-asylum, schools, a printing-office, a bookshop, etc., were begun in 1698 by the founder, whose sole means then consisted of a strong and simple faith. The court of the asylum is adorned with a bronze *Statue of Francke* (d. 1727), by Rauch. — In the Aichamt (on the first and second floors), in the Grosse Berlin 11, is the *Museum of Industry and Art* (Pl. 9; entrance from the Grosse Brauhaus-Str.); adm. 50 pf.; Sun. and holidays, 11-4, and Wed., 3-5 (in winter 2-4), free. The collections of modern paintings, objects of industrial art, and ethnographical exhibits, are to be transferred to the Moritzburg (see below).

The *Cathedral* (Pl. C, 5, 6; sacristan, Dom-Platz 3), consecrated in 1523, contains interesting figures of Christ, Apostles, and Saints on the pillars. Adjacent is the old *Residence* of the Archbishops of Magdeburg, which now contains the valuable collections of the *Provincial Museum* (Sun., Tues., & Thurs., 11-1, free, Mon., Wed., Frid. & Sat., 11-1, 50 pf., at other times 1 *M*) and the *Mineralogical Museum*.

Near the cathedral are the ruins of the late-Gothic *Moritzburg* (to be adapted as a museum), built in 1484-1503, and the *Jägerberg* (Pl. C, 5), which affords a view of the town. Opposite the former is the *Physical Institute* (Pl. 14).

A pleasant walk leads by the Kleine Wiese (Pl. B, 5), the Ziegelwiese, and the right bank of the Saale to (2 M.) **Giebichenstein** (Pl. B, 1; key at the farm), a ruined castle with pleasure-grounds (Brauerei zum Saalschloss, at the tramway and steamboat terminus, p. 287). Lewis 'the Springer', Landgrave of Thuringia, was imprisoned here in 1102, and, according to tradition, escaped by a daring leap into the river. Duke Ernest II. of Swabia, immortalised by Uhland, was also a prisoner here for a considerable time. Opposite (bridge; toll 3 pf.) is the village of *Cröllwitz* (Bergschenke, with fine view), with a royal stud-farm. A little higher up is the pretty *Nachtigallen-Insel*, now a public park, while below is the *Zoological Garden* (adm. 50 pf.). **Wittekind** (Pl. C, D, 1; Curhaus, board 3½, D. 4, *M*), a watering place at Giebichenstein, is much frequented in summer (concerts). — The *Kolkturm*, on an eminence in the *Dölauer Heide*, about 3 M. beyond Cröllwitz, commands a wide panorama.

From Halle to *Aschersleben*, see R. 63.

From Halle to Cottbus *(Sorau)* and Guben, 132 M., railway in 3-4½ hrs. (fares 15 *M* 70, 11 *M* 70, 8 *M* 20 pf.). — 17 M. *Delitzsch* (pop. 10,500; Grüne Linde), junction for Berlin and Leipsic (p. 286). — 31 M. **Eilenburg** *(Hirsch; Adler)*, a busy industrial town with 15,100 inhab., where the *Mulde* is crossed, the junction for a line to (15 M.) *Leipsic* viâ *Jesewitz* and *Taucha*.

48 M. **Torgau** *(Goldener Anker; Goldenes Schiff)*, a fortified town on the Elbe, which is crossed here by a handsome stone bridge and by that of the railway, with 11,800 inhab., is frequently mentioned in the history of the Reformation. In 1760 Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians here, and from 1810 to 1813 the town was held by the French against Tauenzien. **Schloss Hartenfels*, one of the largest Renaissance buildings in Germany (1481-1544), formerly a residence of the Electors of Saxony, is now a barrack. The half-Gothic palace-chapel was consecrated by Luther; the staircase and the bay window in the court-yard, as well as the other in the N. wing of the palace, and the plastic decorations are all worth noticing. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Mary* contains the tomb of Catharine von Bora

(d. 1552), Luther's wife, and a painting by Cranach (sacristan, Pfarr-Str. 562). The *Rathaus*, with three high gables, dates from about 1560 and contains a collection of Saxon antiquities (adm. 50 pf.). — *Graditz*, a royal stud-house, 2 M. from Torgau, has acquired some renown for its breed of horses. — **Branch-line to Wittenberg**, see p. 285.

60 M. **Falkenberg**, the junction of the Kohlfurt-Rosslau (p. 219) and the Berlin-Jüterbog-Dresden lines (R. 42). 93 M. *Calau*, the junction of the Lübbenau-Kamenz-Arnsdorf line (p. 218).

108 M. **Cottbus** (p. 191), where the train crosses the Berlin and Görlitz line. The line to (36 M.) *Sorau* (p. 183) diverges here.

116 M. *Peitz*. — 132 M. **Guben**, see p. 182.

The Leipsic train enters Saxony near (221 M.) *Schkeuditz*, passes *Möckern*, where a bloody battle between the French and Prussians was fought on 16th Oct., 1813, and reaches (230 M.) **Leipsic** (Magdeburg Station; see p. 275).

b. Viâ Magdeburg, Zerbst, and Bitterfeld.

Distance and fares the same as in Route *a*, the line from Magdeburg to Leipsic viâ Zerbst being about the same length as that viâ Halle.

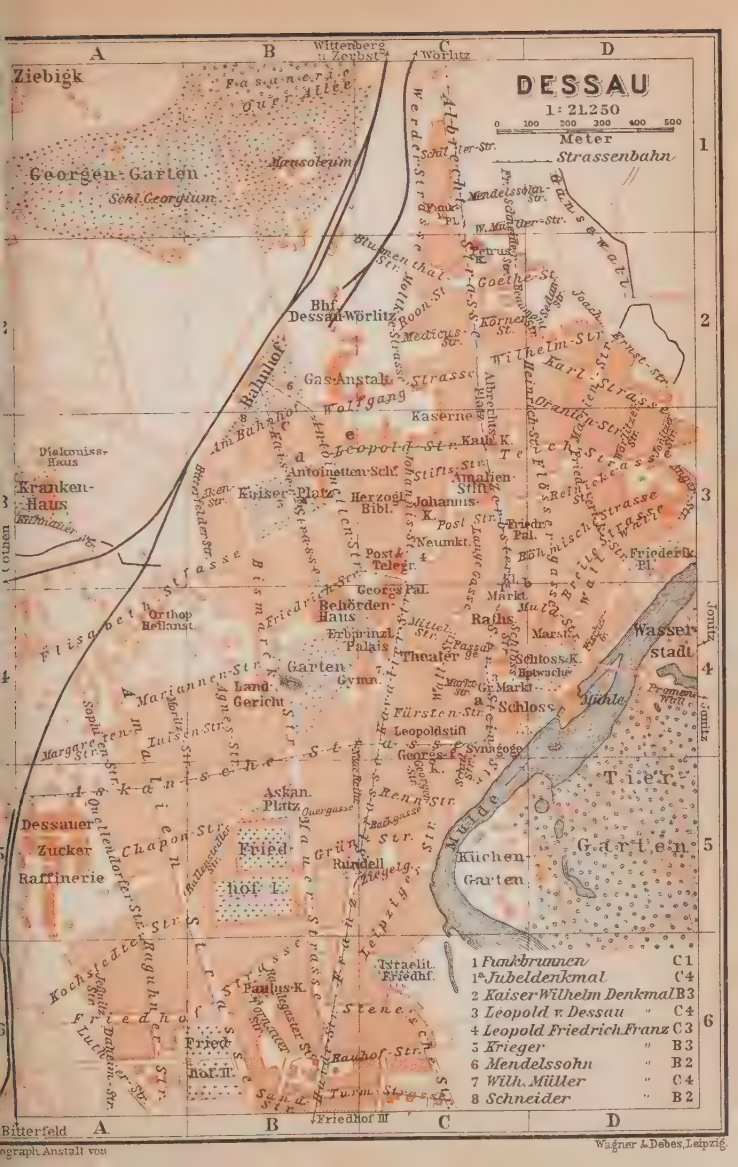
From Hamburg to (156 M.) *Magdeburg*, see p. 286. Beyond (158½ M.) *Magdeburg-Neustadt* (p. 44) the train crosses the *Elbe*. At (177 M.) *Güterglück* the line intersects the Berlin and Cassel railway (R. 61).

182 M. **Zerbst** (220 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Goldener Löwe*, well spoken of, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, D. 1¾ *M*; *Anhalt*, R. 1¾-3, D. 1¾ *M*), an old town with 17,100 inhab., once the seat of the Princes of Anhalt-Zerbst, who became extinct in 1797, is still surrounded by walls, towers, and moats. The large *Schloss* dates from 1681-1750. The market-place, with its handsome gabled houses, is adorned with a *Roland Column* of 1445 and a female figure on a slender column, called the *Butter-Jungfer*, the significance of which is doubtful. The *Rathaus*, with two handsome gables of 1479-81 but disfigured by additions in 1610, was restored in 1892. It contains a *Museum* (Tues. & Frid. 9-12), with a Bible printed on parchment, with wood-cuts coloured by Lucas Cranach the Younger (1541), letters of Luther and Melanchthon, and other relics. The handsome *Church of St. Nicholas*, built in 1432-94, was restored in 1827. The *Gymnasium* is established in an old Franciscan monastery on the ramparts, founded in 1250, and possessing fine cloisters. *St. Bartholomew's Church* has a detached belfry (12th cent.).

190 M. *Rosslau*, terminus of the Kohlfurt and Rosslau railway (p. 183). Our line crosses the *Elbe* and the *Mulde*.

194 M. **Dessau.** — **Hotels.** *Goldner Beutel (Pl. a; C, 4), Stein-Str. 3, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2 *M*; Goldnes Schiff (Pl. b; C, D, 4), Kleine Markt; Kaiserhof (Pl. c; B, 3), Kaiser-Str. 17, R. 1½-3, D. 2 *M*, these two good; Railway Hotel (Pl. d; B, 3), with beer-garden, R. 1¾-2½, D. 1 *M*; Fürstenhof (Pl. f; C, 4, 5), Askanische-Str. 150, R. 1½, D. 1½ *M*.

Cab, for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*; per hour, 2 *M*; double fares at night; each trunk 30 pf. Two-horse carr. to Wörlitz viâ Luisium and back viâ Oranienbaum, incl. 4 hrs. stay, 12 *M*. — Electric Tramways from the station through the chief streets. — Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 3), Cavalier-Str.



ographh. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Dessau (200 ft.), the capital of the Duchy of Anhalt and the residence of the Duke, with 52,500 inhab., lies on the left bank of the *Mulde*, 2 M. from its confluence with the Elbe. The Dessau art collections are of considerable value and deserve to be better known; but they are unfortunately distributed among several different places, in or near Dessau. The nucleus of the collections was inherited by the Dukes of Dessau in 1675 from Princess Amalia of Nassau-Orange, wife of the stadtholder Frederick Henry; and numerous additions were made in the 18th century.

The Kaiser-Strasse (Pl. B, 2, 3) leads from the station to the town. In the grounds are monuments to *Moses Mendelssohn* (see below), by Hoffmeister (1890), and to *Fr. Schneider*, the musical composer (d. 1853), by Schubert; and farther on in the Kaiser-Platz, to the left, is a bronze *Statue of Emp. William I.* (Pl. 2), by Tondeur (1892), and, to the right, a *War Monument* in memory of 1870-71 (Pl. 5), by Spiess. The Kaiser-Strasse ends at the Friedrich-Strasse, opposite the *Behördenhaus*, or government offices (Pl. B, 4; library, with drawings by Dürer, Holbein, etc., open 9-1 and 3-5). Following the Friedrich-Str. to the left, we reach the Kavalier-Str., which is adjoined by the Neumarkt (Pl. C, 3), containing the *Church of St. John* (1690-1702), a fountain, and a *Statue of Duke Leopold Frederick Francis* (1758-1817), by Kiss. Opposite St. John's is the *Ducal Library* (76,000 vols.; open Wed. & Sat. 10-12, 3-4).

In the Kavalier-Str. (Pl. C, 4) are the *Georgs-Palais* (1824), the *Erbprinzliche Palais*, and the *Theatre* (performances in winter). In front of the *Gymnasium* (right) is a monument to *Wilhelm Müller*, author of the 'Griechenlieder' (b. at Dessau 1794, d. 1827). At the corner of the Ascanische-Str. (left) is the *Leopoldstift*, now converted into an art-gallery ('Anhaltische Kunsthalle'). The tower contains a valuable *Geological Collection*. In the same street are the *Church of St. George* and the *Mendelssohn Institution* (No. 10), on the site of the house in which Moses Mendelssohn (1729-86) was born. — The Stein-Strasse leads hence to the Grosse Markt (Pl. C, 4), in which rises a *Statue of Prince Leopold*, the 'Old Dessauer' (Pl. 3), a celebrated general of Frederick the Great (d. 1747), erected in 1860, on the model of that by Schadow in the Wilhelm-Platz at Berlin. — To the E. is the Schloss-Platz, where a military band plays on Sun., Tues., and Frid. in front of the guard-house, at 12 o'clock, invariably performing the Dessau March (*'Ça donc, ça donc'*), the favourite air of Prince Leopold.

The Ducal Palace (Pl. C, D, 4) is situated on the bank of the Mulde. The main building and the staircase were erected in 1872-74, and the E. wing was rebuilt in 1748-51, but the fine W. wing dates from 1530-49.

The Interior (castellan on the groundfloor of the W. wing) contains several hundred pictures. The so-called *'Old German Rooms*, a suite on the groundfloor, are fitted up in the taste of the 16th century. The pictures on the first floor, by *Filippino Lippi*, *Borgognone*, *Girol. da Santa Croce*,

Perugino, *Garofalo*, and other Italian masters, are of no great importance. A number of the Netherlandish pictures, however, on the second floor, are excellent (*Asselyn*, *Jan Steen*, *J. van Ruysdael*, *Wynants*, *Netscher*, *Adr. van de Velde*, and *Lairesse*). On the third floor are several good modern works by *Lessing*, *Triebel*, *Irmer*, *Gude*, *Richter*, etc., and a few pieces of sculpture. — The so-called GIPSKAMMER on the groundfloor of the E. wing, with plaster ornamentation of the Renaissance period, contains a number of precious objects, antiquities, coins, and relics, including the sword and stick of Prince Leopold (p. 291), and Napoleon's silver goblet and his plate captured at Waterloo.

Opposite the palace, on the right bank of the Mulde, is the *Tiergarten*. On the N. side of the palace lies the *Lustgarten*, laid out in the form of an ancient racecourse and containing an *Orangery*, a *Riding School*, with reliefs by Döll, and the *Ducal Stables*.

To the N. of the Grosse Markt stands the plain SCHLOSSKIRCHE or *Church of Our Lady* (sacristan, Schloss-Str. 19), rebuilt in 1506-17. It contains an Entombment and a Resurrection by *Franz Schubert*, a Dessau artist, and also two good pictures by Cranach the Younger (the Last Supper, with portraits of twenty-one of the chief promoters of the Reformation, and Christ on the Mt. of Olives). A stone monument of Prince Joachim Ernest (d. 1586) may be seen on the N. side of the choir. The vaults below the church contain the tombs of Prince Leopold (see above; sarcophagus supported by twelve grenadiers), and other Anhalt princes.

Proceeding northwards from the Grosse Markt, we reach the Kleine Markt (Pl. C, 3, 4) with the *Rathaus*, built in the German Renaissance style (1901), and a marble *Monument* by H. Schubert, erected in 1867, on the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of Duke Leopold Frederick (d. 1871), to commemorate the reunion of the Anhalt territories in 1863.

No. 12 in the Zerbster-Strasse, to the N., is the AMALIEN-STIFTUNG (Pl. C, 3) for the reception of poor old women, founded by the daughter (d. 1793) of Prince Leopold.

The PICTURE GALLERY on the upper floor (adm. on weekdays, 10-12), numbering about 700 works, affords the visitor an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the German painters of the 18th cent. (*Lisiewsky*, *Schütz*, *Seekatz*, etc.). Among the really valuable works are: *Van Dyck*, Portrait of Maurice of Orange; *Honthorst*, Portrait of Princess Amalia of Nassau-Orange; *D. Mytens*, Portrait-group, 1666; *Rubens*, Louis XIII.; *Frans Hals*, Portrait of a boy; *M. Wohlgemut*, Portraits of himself and his lady-love; *Steenwyk*, Architectural pictures; *J. Fyt*, Dead poultry; *Adr. van Ostade*, Peasant at a window; *Dirck Hals*, Roisterers and 'rommelpot' players; *Pieter Potter*, Expulsion of Hagar; *Avercamp*, Village-feast; *Lingelbach*, Harbour-scene; *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a lady; *Van Goyen*, Landscape; *C. Netscher*, Exhibition of jewels; *Momper*, Italian landscape.

A little to the N. is the *Roman Catholic Church* (1854-58), by Statz. The pretty fountain in the Funk-Platz (Pl. C, 1), representing an ancient German seizing a beaver, is by E. Semper (1901).

About ½ M. to the N. of the station lies the *Georgen-Garten* (Pl. A, 1), with the Mausoleum (1899). The château is not shewn to the public. A pleasant walk may be taken hence to the (1½ M.) *Wallwitzberg*, near Wallwitzhafen (restaurant at the *Elbhaus*), returning to (2 M.) Dessau by the *Gänsewall*, a shady avenue. — The ducal château of *Kühnau*, situated on a small lake in a fine park, 2 M. to the W. of the Georgengarten, con-

Kunstanstalt von
Wagner & Debes Leipzig.

tains a collection of objects illustrative of the history and archæology of Anhalt. Cab there and back 4 *M*.

The château and park of *Luisium* lie 2 M. to the N.E. of Dessau, viâ the Promenade-Wall (Pl. D, 4), and the village of (3/4 M.) *Jonitz*. The château contains an extensive collection of pictures. Refreshments at the forester's house. Beautiful walks in the neigh-bouring woods.

From Dessau to Wörlitz, 12 M., railway in 3/4 hr. — 2 1/2 M. *Jonitz* (see above). — 8 M. *Oranienbaum* (Curhaus, R. 1-1 1/2, D. 1 1/4), the château of which (1683-98) contains portraits of the Orange family. — 12 M. *Wörlitz*. Walkers may go to Wörlitz viâ Luisium, the *Sieglitzer Berg*, and *Vockerode*; nearly the whole way (11 M.) is shaded by trees. Wörlitz is 3 M. from Coswig (p. 271).

Wörlitz (*Eichenkranz*, R. 1-3, D. 2-2 1/2 *M*; *Grüner Baum*, R. & B. 2 *M*), a town with 1800 inhab., is famous for its beautiful park. The extensive and well-kept ducal °Gardens and Park were laid out at the end of last century and afford beautiful walks. The traveller who desires to explore them (ca. 2 1/2 hrs.) had better take a guide (1 *M*) to pilot him through their intricacies and across the various lakes. — The Palace contains portraits of Countess Solms and the Prince of Orange by *Van Dyck*, and others, and works by *Domenichino*, *Wouverman*, *S. Ruysdael*, and *Orizonte*. — The °Gothic House (open 9-4, in summer till dusk; fee), reached from the inns viâ the *Neumärkische Garten*, the *Rosen-Insel*, and the *Wolfs-Brücke*, contains armour, weapons, goblets, and a large collection of pictures and stained glass (15-17th cent.), some of which are very valuable. Among the works of the early-Flemish School are admirable Madonnas by *Memling* and *H. van der Goes*. The early German School is well represented, the *Cranachs*, in particular, being much better than the works usually coupled with the name. Among the best works by Netherlanders are portraits by *Fr. Pourbus the Younger*, *J. Ravesteyn*, *Verspronck*, *Mierevelt*, *Bol*, and *Netscher*, and landscapes by *Vinckboons* and *Artois*. The portrait of the Great Elector is by *Hannemann*. The works of *Abraham Snaphan* (1641-91), a good master of the 17th cent., who lived and died at Dessau, are to be met with here alone. — If we now take our way past the *Flora Temple*, the *Ketten-Brücke*, the *Luisenklippe*, and the *Venus Temple*, we arrive at the Monument, with marble portraits of Princes of Dessau. To the S.E. of this is the Pantheon, containing several antiquities (Apollo with the Muses, etc.); and farther to the S.W., the Stein (with Venetian views by *Canaletto*); near by is the *Grotto of Egeria* (3/4 M. from the station).

From Dessau to Cöthen, 13 M., railway in 1/2 hr. — 4 1/2 M. **Mosigkau**, with a château erected in 1752 and now occupied by an Adlig-Fräulein-Stift (institution for ladies of the German noblesse). This building contains a valuable picture-gallery, with works by *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, *Rombouts*, *Dujardin*, *S. Koninck*, *Seghers*, *De Heem*, *Hondecoeter*, *G. Honthorst*, *Morelse*, *Mytens*, *Mignon*, etc. — 13 M. *Cöthen*, see p. 286.

At (210 M.) *Bitterfeld* the line unites with the line from Berlin to Leipsic (p. 286).

230 M. (240 M. viâ Wittenberge) **Leipsic** (Berlin Station; the trains go on to the Bavarian station), see p. 275.

51. From Leipsic to Nuremberg viâ Hof and Bamberg.

220 M. Express in 8-9 hrs. (fares 29 *M* 50, 21 *M* 40, 15 *M* 10 pf.). — Saxon Railway to *Hof*, 102 M., in 3 1/4-5 1/2 hrs. (fares 13 *M* 50, 10 *M* 10, 6 *M* 80 pf.; express 15 *M* 20, 11 *M* 30 pf.). — Bavarian Railway from Hof to *Nuremberg* viâ *Lichtenfels*, in 4 1/4-6 1/2 hrs.

Leipsic, see p. 275. Departure from the Bavarian Station.

5 M. *Gaschwitz*, the junction for (18 1/2 M.) *Meuselwitz* (see p. 294) and for *Plagwitz-Lindenau*, on the Leipsic and Gera railway (p. 296). — 13 M. *Kieritzsch*, the junction for Chemnitz (p. 264).

24 M. **Altenburg.** — **Hotels.** Wettiner Hof, near the Schloss, good; Bairischer Hof; Thüringer Hof; Europäischer Hof, opposite the station, R. 1½-3, B. ¾ *M.*

Restaurants: *Wermann, Stünzner* (wine-rooms); *Ratskeller; Plateau; Café de Saxe; Rail. Restaurant.* — Café: *Bork*, by the theatre.

Electric Tramway from the station through the town, passing the hotels, the Museum, and the Schloss.

Altenburg (595 ft.), the residence of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, with 37,100 inhab., is overlooked by the *Schloss*, which rises picturesquely above the town upon a wooded porphyry rock. The older parts of the castle date from the 14th cent., the remainder from the 17-19th. From this castle, in 1455, the knight Kunz von Kaufungen carried off the young princes Ernest and Albert, founders of the present royal and ducal families of Saxony. In the interior, which has been handsomely restored, the throne-room and armoury are worthy of notice (adm. on application). The late-Gothic *Schloss-Kirche*, enlarged in 1413, contains a handsome choir. Pleasant public walks in the *Schlossgarten*, on the E. side of the Schlossberg. — The *Rathaus*, in the market, was built in 1562-64 in a good German Renaissance style. — The two towers, known as the 'Rote Spitzen', to the E. of the market-place, are relics of an ancient monastery (1172). — The *Church of St. Bartholomew*, in the Burg-St., dates from the 15th cent. (restored in 1880).

The *Museum* contains collections of natural history and antiquities and the collection of art bequeathed by the minister B. v. Lindenau (d. 1854; open in summer on Wed. 2-4 and Sat. & Sun. 11-1, free; in winter, Sun. 11-1, free; on other days 11-1, 50 pf.). Of special importance are the 152 Italian pictures of the 14th and 15th cent., amongst which may be mentioned works by *Simone Martini* (42), *Lippo Memmi* (43-46), the *Lorenzetti* (47-49), and by *Sana di Pietro* (70-75), *Giovanni di Paola* (76-79), *Matteo di Giovanni* (81-83), three masters rarely seen outside Siena; also examples of *Fra Angelico* (91, 92), *Masaccio* (?95), *Filippo Lippi* (96), **Botticelli* (100), *Giovanni Santi* (113), *Perugino* (114, 115), and *Signorelli* (138-142), and eight panels with allegorical figures, of the School of *Pinturicchio*. There are also 125 copies from Raphael, Titian, etc., more than 300 Greek, Roman, and Etruscan vases, and a considerable collection of casts from the antique.

The well-to-do peasantry of the neighbourhood, who are of Wendish origin, wear a curious costume. The card-game of 'Skat', now universal in Germany, originated among these peasants, in memory of which a monumental fountain was erected in 1903.

From Altenburg to Zeitz (p. 296), 16 M., branch-line in 1½ hr. viâ *Meuselwitz* (p. 293). — Local line to (19 M.) *Narsdorf* (p. 261).

40 M. *Gössnitz* (junction for Glauchau and Chemnitz, p. 264, and Gera, p. 297), *Crimmitzschau* (pop. 22,800), (46 M.) *Werdau* (pop. 19,300), all manufacturing towns.

From Werdau branch-lines diverge to *Zwickau* and *Annaberg* on the E. (pp. 265, 268), and to *Wünschendorf* and *Weida* on the W. (see p. 297).

To the left, on a wooded height, rises the castle of *Schönfels*.

51 M. *Neumark* is the junction of a line to Zwickau (p. 264).

From Neumark a branch-line runs in ½ hr. to **Greiz** (*Henning*, R. 2-3, D. 1½-2 *M*, good; *Löwe; Thüringer Hof*, at the station, well spoken

of; *Restaurants Göltzschtal, Tivoli)*, the capital of the small principality of Reuss-Greiz, charmingly situated in the valley of the *Weisse Elster*, and consisting of the regularly built new town on the left bank, and the quaint and irregular old town on the right bank. The population (22,200) is largely engaged in the manufacture of dress-goods. The bridge beside the Anger commands a fine view of the old castle on the left bank of the Elster and of the modern palace with its lofty tower, on an isolated wooded hill below. The park fills the whole bed of the valley. The environs abound in romantic walks. — Greiz is also a station on the Gera and Weischlitz Railway (p. 297).

56½ M. **Reichenbach** *(Lamm; Deutscher Kaiser*, R. 2-2½, D. 2 *M; Kronprinz*, R. from 1¾, D. 2 *M)*, a manufacturing place with 24,400 inhabitants. Branch to (9½ M.) *Mylau* (Goldener Löwe), with a well-preserved old castle. — Our train crosses the *Göltzsch-Tal* by an imposing viaduct, 285 ft. in height. 60 M. *Netzschkau*, with an old castle (1462). 63 M. *Herlasgrün*.

From Herlasgrün a branch-line diverges for (33 M.) *Klingental* (Brauner Hirsch), viâ *Auerbach*, *Falkenstein* (p. 265), *Schöneck* (p. 270), and *Zwota* (p. 270).

Near (67 M.) *Jocketa* the train crosses the *Elster-Tal* by a lofty viaduct of two tiers of arches, 223 ft. in height, beneath which passes the Gera and Weischlitz line.

72 M. **Plauen** (1230 ft.; *Deil's Hotel*, R. 2½-5, D. 2½ *M*, well spoken of; *Plauener Hof; Wettiner Hof; Blauer Engel; Fürstenhalle; Goldener Löwe; Rail. Restaurant*; U. S. Consul, *T. W. Peters*), a loftily-situated manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster*, with 74,000 inhab., the capital of the Vogtland. The castle of *Hradschin* was anciently the seat of the Vogt *(advocatus regni)*. Plauen has two railway stations, which are connected by an electric tramway (22 min.; 10 pf.); cab from one station to the other 80 pf., 1 *M* 20, 1 *M* 50 pf. or 2 *M* (for 1, 2, 3, or 4 pers.). — At Plauen the lines to Hof and Eger divide.

a. To Eger. — 80 M. *Weischlitz* (p. 297); 84½ M. *Oelsnitz* (Goldener Engel); 92½ M. *Adorf*, junction for Chemnitz (p. 270). — 94 M. **Bad Elster** (1610 ft.; **Curhaus; *Wettiner Hof*, R. 2½-8, D. 2½, pens. from 7½ *M; *Hôtel de Saxe*, R. 2-5, D. from 2 *M; *Reichsverweser; Post; Daheim*), a frequented watering-place with chalybeate springs. — 109 M. *Voitersreuth* is the first Bohemian station (luggage examined). — 118 M. *Eger* (see *Baedeker's Austria*).

b. To Hof. Next stations: 78 M. *Mehltheuer*; 82 M. *Schönberg*.

From Schönberg a branch-line runs in ¾ hr. (fares 90, 60 pf.) to **Schleiz** *(Sonne; Bairischer Hof)*, a small town (5300 inhab.), pleasantly situated, and commanded by the château of the prince of Reuss. The late-Gothic Berg-Kirche is worthy of notice. About 5 M. to the W. is *Schloss Burgk*, situated on a wooded rock, high above the Saale. — About 7½ M. to the S.W. of Schleiz, halfway to Lobenstein, is *Saalburg* (Weisses Ross), a small town on a hill with towers and ramparts.

Another branch runs from Schönberg to *Hirschberg* (pop. 2000; Goldener Hirsch), on the *Saale*, the valley of which offers pleasant excursions.

Beyond (88 M.) *Reuth* the line enters Bavaria. To the left are seen the blue outlines of the *Fichtel-Gebirge*.

102 M. **Hof** *(Weisses Lamm; Kaiserhof*, near the station; *Rail. Restaurant)* is a Bavarian town on the *Saale*, with 32,800 inhabitants. Gothic *Rathaus* of 1563. The tasteful *Church of St. Michael* (1299) was restored in 1884.

From Hof to *Nuremberg* viâ *Schnabelwaid*, see *Baedeker's S. Germany.*

Cuttings, embankments, and dark ravines follow each other rapidly. To the left, in the distance, is the monastery of *Himmelkron*, the traditional burial-place of the 'White Lady' (d. about 1300).

132 M. *Neuenmarkt* (1140 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the junction for Baireuth; 139 M. *Unter-Steinach.* — 143 M. **Kulmbach** (1080 ft.; **Rail. Restaurant; *Goldener Hirsch*, R. 1½-2 *M*), a town of 8100 inhab., celebrated for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, situated on the *Weisse Main*, and commanded by the *Plassenburg*, which is now used as a prison. — Near (147 M.) *Mainleus* the *Weisse* and *Rote Main* unite to form the *Main*, the broad valley of which is now traversed. Beyond (153 M.) *Burgkunstadt* the Main is crossed. — 157 M. **Hochstadt** *(Rail. Restaurant)* is the junction of the Saalfeld, Gera, and Leipsic line (R. 52).

165 M. **Lichtenfels** (865 ft.; **Krone; Anker; Moulin*) is the junction of the Werra line (to Coburg and Eisenach, see R. 58). On a hill to the right are the extensive buildings of the celebrated old Benedictine abbey of *Banz*. On the hill opposite Banz rises the richly-decorated abbey-church of *Vierzehnheiligen*, the most frequented pilgrimage-shrine in Franconia.

181 M. *Bamberg*, and thence to *Nuremberg*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany.*

52. From Leipsic to Hochstadt viâ Gera and Saalfeld.

157 M. Railway in 5-9 hrs. (express fares 20 *M* 10, 14 *M* 80, 10 *M* 50 pf.). — From Leipsic to Nuremberg, express in 7¾ hrs. (fares 29 *M* 50, 21 *M* 40, 15 *M* 10 pf.). — The trains start from the Thuringian Station at Leipsic.

Leipsic, see p. 275. — 4½ M. *Leutzsch*, the junction for Bebra and Cassel (p. 299); 7 M. *Plagwitz-Lindenau* (pp. 277, 292); 10 M. *Knauthain;* 23 M. *Reuden.*

28 M. **Zeitz** *(Herold*, R. 1¾-3, D. 2 *M*, *Roter Löwe*, both in the Altmarkt, good; *Kronprinz; Albrecht*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant)*, an old town (27,400 inhab.) with cloth and other manufactories, situated on an eminence on the *Weisse Elster*, was an episcopal see from 868 to 1029. — About ½ M. from the station is the *Moritzburg*, erected in 1654 by the Dukes of Sachsen-Zeitz on the site of the old episcopal castle, and now a reformatory. The Gothic *Trinity Church* (formerly the cathedral), of the 14th and 15th cent., retains a Romanesque crypt of the 12th century. The altar-piece (by Cranach the Elder) is now in the modern *Church of St. Nicholas*, opposite the station. The *Stifts-Gymnasium*, occupying

an old Franciscan convent, has a library with a number of MSS. of the 13-17th cent. (shown on application). *St. Michael's Church* contains ancient frescoes (13-16th cent.).

Zeitz is the junction of a line to *Weissenfels* (p. 299; 20 M. in 52 min.), traversing a district rich in brown coal; and of another to *Camburg* (p. 304). — To *Altenburg*, see p. 294.

The railway now ascends the valley of the Elster. — 38 M. *Crossen* (Deutsches Haus), whence a line runs to the prettily situated industrial town of *Eisenberg* (Goldener Löwe; 8800 inhab.). — 41 M. *Köstritz* (Kranich, R. 1-1½ *M*) is noted for its beer and flowers. Near it is *Bad Köstritz* (Curhaus), with warm sand and salt baths.

45 M. **Gera.** — **Hotels.** *Frommater, Adelheid-Platz, R. 2-4, D. 1½-3 *M*; Schwarzer Bär; Sonntag's; Stadt Dresden, Theater-Platz, R. 1¾, D. 1½ *M*; Victoria, R. 2, D. 1¾ *M*, Nürnberger Hof, both at the station. — **Restaurants.** *Ratskeller; Fürst Bismarck; Café Monopol; Vogel.*

Post & Telegraph Office, Schloss-Str., to the S. of the Theater-Platz. U. S. Consular Agent, *G. Neuer.*

Gera (620 ft.), the capital of the principality of Reuss jüngere Linie, a busy manufacturing town with 45,600 inhab., is situated on the *Weisse Elster*. Turning to the right, at the exit from the station, then to the left by the Bahnhof-Str., we reach the Theater-Platz, in which is a *War Monument*. The *Theatre*, a handsome structure by Seeling (1902), is open in winter only. In front of the *Church of St. John*, to the E., rises a bronze *Equestrian Statue of Emp. William I.*, by Eberlein (1894). The Johannis-Platz is adorned with a modern statue of *Count Heinrich Posthumus* (d. 1635). In the market-place (with a fountain of 1685) is the *Rathaus*, built in 1576 but afterwards altered. — On the Hainberg, opposite the town, rises the château of *Osterstein*, the residence of the prince.

From Gera to Gössnitz, 22 M., railway in 1 hr. — 7 M. *Ronneburg* (Post; Hirsch), with an old castle and chalybeate springs. — Near (11 M.) *Nöbdenitz* is the château of *Löbichau* (adm. 50 pf.), with memorials of Anna Dorothea, Duchess of Courland (d. 1821), Jean Paul Richter, Körner, etc. — 22 M. *Gössnitz*, see p. 294.

From Gera to Weischlitz, 38½ M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. — Beyond (7 M.) *Wünschendorf* the railway traverses the romantic *Elster-Tal*, passing numerous bridges and tunnels. — 12½ M. *Berga*; 16 M. *Neumühle*. — 20½ M. **Greiz**, see p. 294. — The scenery now becomes still more picturesque. Passing the château of *Dölau* and (23½ M.) *Elsterberg* (Grüner Baum) with its ruined castle, the train traverses the *Steinicht Ravine*, with the stations of (26½ M.) *Rentzschmühle* (hotel) and (28 M.) *Barthmühle* (hotel) and the ruin of *Liebau*, to (31 M.) *Plauen* (p. 295). — Then *Kürbitz* and (38½ M.) *Weischlitz* (p. 295).

From Gera to *Jena* and *Weimar*, see p. 313.

47½ M. *Zwötzen*. — 53 M. *Weida* (Goldener Ring), with 7400 inhab. (branch-line to Werdau, p. 294). — 63 M. *Triptis*.

From Triptis a branch-line runs in 3¼-4 hrs. to (43 M.) *Marxgrün*. The chief intermediate station is (33½ M.) **Lobenstein** (1395 ft.; *Volkmar*, R. 1½-2, D. 1½, pens. 4½-5 *M*; *Ziehr*, at the station, well spoken of; *Curhaus*, pens. 4½-5 *M*; *Reussischer Hof*), a favourite watering-place (2800 inhab.) on the *Lemnitz*, commanded by a ruined castle.

67½ M. **Neustadt an der Orla** (1050 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*, R. 1½-2 *M*; *Böttcher*), a manufacturing town (6500 inhab.) in the duchy of

Weimar, possesses a handsome late-Gothic Rathaus (15-16th cent.). In the Stadt-Kirche is a noteworthy altar-piece, painted at Wittenberg in 1511-13 in the studio of Cranach the Elder.

A diligence plies hence daily to (10½ M.) *Kahla* (p. 307) viâ (6 M.) *Hummelshain*, a summer-resort in a well-wooded region, with a château of the Duke of Altenburg. Near *Wolfersdorf* (Keller), 4½ M. to the E. of Hummelshain and 4½ M. to the N. of Neustadt, the duke has a hunting-lodge, known as the *Fröhliche Wiederkunft*.

76 M. **Pössneck** *(Hirsch; Ritter; Post*, R. 1½-2, D. 1½ *M.)*, an industrial town (12,300 inhab.) in the duchy of Meiningen, also has a fine late-Gothic Rathaus, begun in 1499. Branch-line to Orlamünde (p. 307), with special station. — To the left rises the picturesque castle of *Ranis*. — At (81 M.) *Könitz* is a 16th cent. château.

87 M. **Saalfeld.** — **Hotels.** Roter Hirsch, in the market-place, R. 1½-2½, D. 1¾ *M.*, well spoken of; Thüringer Hof, at the station; Kaiserhof, at the station, R. 1½-3, D. 1½-2½ *M.*, good; Preussischer Hof; Meininger Hof. — **Restaurants.** *Kuhlig*, at the Saal-Tor; *Pflänzel*, in the market-place; *Loch; Becker*. — Post & Telegraph Office, Blankenburger-Str., near St. John's Church.

Saalfeld (710 ft.), an old town, with 11,700 inhab. and numerous factories, is picturesquely situated on the *Saale*. In the market-place is the *Rathaus*, erected in 1526-37 in the Gothic and Renaissance styles. The *Church of St. John* (15th cent.), a little to the N., has a sculptured W. portal and some good old and new stained glass. The *Château* (1679) of the extinct ducal line of Saalfeld stands in the N. suburb. In the S.E. part of the town are the little château *Kitzerstein*, of the 16th cent., and the ruins of the *Sorbenburg*, which is said to have been erected in 632 by the pagan Slav leader Samo, though the extant remains date only from the 11-15th centuries.

Saalfeld is 4 hrs.' walk from *Schwarzburg* (p. 327) viâ *Beulwitz*, the *Eisenberg*, and the *Drachen-Schlucht*. — Railway to *Rudolstadt* and *Jena*, see R. 54; to *Arnstadt*, see p. 329.

The railway ascends the winding valley of the Saale, crossing the river near (93 M.) *Eichicht*, at the mouth of the *Loquitz-Tal*. — 102 M. **Probstzella** (1130 ft.; *Rail. Restaurant; Löwe*), a village with extensive slate-quarries.

The train now enters Bavaria. Near (104½ M.) *Lauenstein* is the *Castle of the same name, held by the Counts of Orlamünde from 1000 to 1430. — From (106 M.) *Ludwigsstadt* (Löwe) a branch-line runs to *Lehesten* (5 M.; Weisser Schwan, R. & B. 1½ *M.*), the centre of the Thuringian slate-industry. — The line now quits the valley of the Loquitz, crosses the Rennsteig, and soon reaches its highest point (1948 ft.). 118 M. *Rotenkirchen*; 121½ M. *Stockheim*, with coal-mines. — 126 M. **Kronach** (1110 ft.; *Goldener Wagen; Sonne*, R. 1½-2 *M.*), a town (4800 inhab.) situated at the confluence of the *Haslach* and *Rodach*, was the birthplace of the painter Lucas Cranach the Elder (1472-1553). — 137 M. *Hochstadt*, the junction of the Leipsic, Hof, and Bamberg line, see p. 296.

53. From Leipsic to Bebra *(Frankfort on the Main)* and Cassel. Thuringian Railway.

172 M. Railway. Express in 6 hrs. (fares 22 ℳ 60, 16 ℳ 80, 11 ℳ 80 pf.); from Leipsic viâ Bebra to Frankfort in 7½-9 hrs. (fares 34 ℳ 70, 25 ℳ 70 pf., 18 ℳ). Dinner-cars (D. 3 ℳ) accompany the trains on this line. — By *Halle* and *Nordhausen*, see R. 61.

This line traverses one of the most picturesque districts in Central Germany. 4 M. *Leutzsch* (p. 296). — The salt-works and baths of (16 M.) *Dürrenberg* (Curhaus) are passed, and the *Saale* is crossed. — 19½ M. *Corbetha* is the junction for Halle (p. 287).

Battle Fields. Three celebrated battles have been fought near Corbetha. At *Rossbach*, 5 M. to the W., Frederick the Great with 22,000 Prussians signally defeated 60,000 French and their German allies under Soubise, on 5th Nov., 1757. — Near *Lützen* (Roter Löwe), 5 M. to the E., Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, was mortally wounded on 6th Nov., 1632, after having defeated the imperial troops. The *Schwedenstein*, a block of granite with a Gothic roof, marks the spot. — At *Gross-Görschen*, 4½ M. to the S. of Lützen, a fierce but indecisive engagement was fought on 2nd May, 1813, by the allied Russians and Prussians against the French, in which the Prussian Gen. Scharnhorst was mortally wounded. On the previous day the French Marshal Bessières had been killed in a skirmish near Lützen.

Merseburg (**Müller's Hôtel; Goldene Sonne; Palmbaum*), 6 M. from Corbetha, on the line to Halle, an ancient town on the *Saale*, with 19,100 inhab., mentioned in history as early as the 9th cent., was a favourite residence of the emperors Henry I. and Otho I., and frequently the scene of imperial diets. It was an episcopal diocese from 968 to 1561. Halfway from the station to the cathedral stands a bronze *Statue of Emp. Frederick III.*, by Hundrieser (1894). The **Cathedral*, founded in the 11th cent. and restored in 1883-86, consists of a choir of the 13th and late-Gothic nave of the 15th century. The choir contains the brazen monument of Rudolph of Swabia, who fell in 1080 in a battle with his rival Henry IV., and interesting tombs of the 13th and 14th centuries. The pulpit and screen are carved in the late-Gothic style. Fine organ. The stone font is coeval with the church. The *Schloss*, built in 1483-1561 and beautifully redecorated early in the 17th cent., once a residence of the Saxon princes, presents an imposing appearance with its three towers. — A branch-line runs from Merseburg to (11 M.) *Schafstedt* viâ the chalybeate springs of (7 M.) *Lauchstädt* (Schwarzer Adler).

25 M. **Weissenfels** *(Schütze*, R. 2½-3, D. 2 ℳ; *Goldner Hirsch)*, on the Saale, which is crossed by two bridges, a town with 27,500 inhab., possesses an old *Schloss* of the extinct Dukes of Weissenfels-Querfurt. The *Klemmberg*, which rises above the Schloss, is a good point of view. — From Weissenfels to *Zeitz*, see p. 297.

On the slope to the right rises the château of *Goseck*, and to the left the lofty tower of the ruined *Schönburg*. The country becomes more hilly, and the vine is cultivated here with some success.

33 M. **Naumburg** (*Schwarzes Ross*, R. 2-4, D. 2 ℳ, good; *Reichskrone*, R. 1¾-4 ℳ; *Sächs. Hof; Kaiserhof*, at the station), an ancient town with 23,200 inhab., ¾ M. from the station (steam-tramway 15 pf., cab 50 pf.), is an important-looking and pleasantly-situated place. The **Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* (sacristan in the Dom-Platz, fee 25 pf.), dating from the 12-13th cent., with pointed arches and vaulting, but round-arched windows, is built in

the so-called Romanesque transition style. The two choirs are Gothic; each is separated from the nave by a tasteful screen. The W. choir (1260-70) is adorned with twelve *Statues of founders of the church. Below the E. choir (14th cent.) is a spacious crypt (the oldest part of the cathedral) with pillars and capitals of most varied form. The S.W. tower was erected in 1894, the N.W. tower is of 1249, and the other two date from the 15th century. The whole was restored in 1875-85. — The *Church of St. Wenceslaus* or *Stadt-Kirche* (sacristan, Kleine Neugasse) in the market, contains two pictures by Cranach the Elder: an Adoration of the Magi and 'Suffer little children to come unto Me' (1529). Fine views are obtained from the *Bürgergarten* on the Galgenberg, and the *Birkenwäldchen* (both about $^1/_2$ M. from the town).

From Naumburg to Artern, 35 M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 3 *M* 40, 2 *M* 30 pf.). — 3$^1/_2$ M. **Freyburg** *on the Unstrut* (*Weintraube*, R. 1-3, D. 1^1 $_4$ *M*.), with a large manufactory of sparkling hock, possesses a fine church, half Gothic and half Romanesque, dating from the 13th and 15th cent., with two towers connected by a kind of bridge. The ancient *Neuenburg* on the hill, with its Romanesque double chapel, was one of the chief seats of the landgraves of Thuringia. Extensive view. In the interior is shown a chair in which Queen Louisa of Prussia is said to have rested a few days before the battle of Auerstädt (see p. 301). *Friedrich Ludwig Jahn*, the 'father of gymnastics', lived and died (1852) at Freyburg, where a monument was erected to him in 1859. Near the town is the so-called *Edelacker*, or nobles' acre, where Landgrave Lewis II. is said to have compelled his rebellious nobles to draw his plough. — A number of small stations are passed. — Near (18 M.) *Nebra* (Anker; Preussischer Hof) is *Memleben* (4$^1/_2$ M.) with the insteresting Romanesque ruin of a Benedictine abbey founded in 975; crypt and statues of emperors of the 13th century. — Beyond (25 M.) *Rossleben* the line traverses the *Goldene Aue*. — 35 M. *Artern*, p. 340.

Beyond Naumburg, to the left of the line, is the celebrated school of *Schulpforta*, established in 1543 in an old Cistercian monastery, where Klopstock, Fichte, and other celebrated men were pupils. The fine early-Gothic church was completed in 1268, the transept and apse are earlier. The valley of the Saale from Naumburg to Stadt-Sulza is very picturesque.

37$^1/_2$ M. **Kösen.** — **Hotels.** *Zum Mutigen Ritter, R. 1$^1/_2$-5, B. 1, D. 1$^3/_4$-2$^1/_4$ pens. 4$^1/_2$-8 *M*, with brine baths; Kurzhals, pens. 4-6 *M*., Preussischer Hof; Tanne; these three at the station. — **Restaurants.** *Railway Restaurant; Curgarten*, with view. — *Electric Boat* to the foot of the Rudelsburg, 30 pf.

Kösen (2900 inhab.) is a pleasant little watering-place with salt-baths on the Saale, which is here crossed by an old bridge with pointed arches and the railway-bridge. On the left bank lie the station, the Cursaal, and the Curgarten, on the right the Evaporating Works. The *Saalhäuser*, *Göttersitz*, and *Himmelreich* are among the prettiest points in the environs A fine view is enjoyed from the conspicuous *Wilhelmsburg Restaurant* (20 min.).

To the left on the hill, 2 M. from Kösen, rises the *Rudelsburg* (280 ft. above the Saale; restaurant), a ruined castle where a monument has been erected to students who fell in 1870-71 (footpath from Kösen viâ the Katze, a restaurant on the right bank, where

A
B
C
D
Bahnhof Iversgehofen
Krankenhaus
Garnison-Lazarett
Johannis-Feld
Johannis-Thor
Lünette
Schlachthof
Andreas-Feld
Andreas-Thor
Andreas
Hospital
Martins-Stift
Schotten
Kl. Hosp.
PETERS-BERG
Rathaus
Michaelis
Kaufmeile
Post
Ursulak.
Friedr. Wilhelms-Platz
Predigerk.
Severi-Dom
Barfüsser
Barfüsserk.
Schmidts-Thor
Wiebert
Krämerbrücke
Brühler Thor
Brühler Garten
Martinsk.
Neuwerk
Neuwerkk.
Theater
Thomas
Bahnhof
Daberstedter Schanze
Brücken-Thor
Exerc. Platz
Thüringia
Hortulanen
Bad
Reichardtsgarten
Dreienbrunnen-Feld
Hopfenberg Strasse
Friedhof
Schießhaus
ERFURT
Löber Feld
1:24.000
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Meter
Straßenbahn
Gotha
Stänger
Etablissement

1 Altes Gymnasium C1
2 Kaiser Wilhelmdenkmal B
3 Kasernen A3, A4
4 Kommandantur D2
5 Lutherdenkmal C D2
6 Realgymnasium C1
7 Reichsbank C2
8 Schulen B2, B4, C1, C3, D2
9 Seminar B4
10 Waisenhaus B4
11 Baugewerkschule B2
12 Reichardtdenkmal B3

there is a ferry; to the castle 3/4 hr.). A statue of *Bismarck* as a student was erected here in 1896, and there is also an obelisk in memory of *Emp. William I.* Farther on are the two round towers of *Saaleck*.

41 M. **Gross-Heringen** *(Sauer's Inn; Rail. Restaurant)*, at the influx of the Ilm into the Saale, is the junction for *Jena* (see R. 54).

From Gross-Heringen to Straussfurt, 33 M., branch-railway in 2¼ hrs. (fares 3 *M* 20, 2 *M* 20 pf.). Beyond (1¼ M.) *Stadt-Sulza* (see below) the line passes near *Auerstedt*, in the neighbourhood of which the battle of Auerstedt, which proved so fatal to the Prussians, was fought on 14th Oct., 1806. A monument marks the spot where the Duke of Brunswick was wounded.

The train quits the Saale and approaches the *Ilm*. — 43 M. **Stadt-Sulza** (pop. 2200; *Curhaus; Weimarischer Hof; Grossherzog von Sachsen*. R. 1½-2½ *M; Simon*), with salt-baths.

49 M. **Apolda** *(Post; Weintraube*, R. 1-1¾, D. 1¼-1¾ *M)* is a busy place with stocking and other manufactories (20,800 inhab.) and a clever war monument by F. Lepke (1895). The train now crosses the *Ilm*.

59 M. **Weimar** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 307. To Gera, see p. 313. Beyond Weimar the country is hilly.

72 M. **Erfurt.** — **Hotels.** *Near the Station:* Silber (Pl. a; D, 4), R. 2½, B. ¾, D. incl. wine 2¾ *M*; Central (Pl. d; D, 4), Bahnhof Str. 8, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 2 *M*. — *In the Town:* *Europäischer Hof (Pl. h; C, 3), Casino-Str. 6, R. 2-10, D. 2½, omn. ½ *M*; *Römischer Kaiser (Pl. b; D, 3), Anger 1, R. 2-10, D. 2½ *M*; Weisses Ross (Pl. c; D, 3); Thüringer Hof (Pl. e; B, 3), R. 1½-2, D. 1½ *M*; Ritter (Pl. g; C, 3), R. 1½-2, D. incl. wine 2½ *M*; Rheinischer Hof (Pl. f; C, 4), R. 1¼-2, D. 1 *M*.

Restaurants. *Kohl*, D. 1¼-2 *M*; *Alte Ressource*, both in the Anger (Pl. C, 3, 4); *Falke*, Prediger-Str. 10 (Pl. C, 3), with garden; *Europäischer Hof* (cellar), see above; *Rheinischer Hof* (see above); *Schwarzer Adler*, Löber-Str. 4 (Pl. C, 4); *Rail. Restaurant*, good. — *Vogel* (Pl. B, 4), *Karthause* (Pl. B, 5), both with pleasant gardens and band-concerts. — *Stolze & Buchrod*, confectioners, in the pretty Hirschgarten (Pl. C, 4); *Wiener Café; Café Roland*. — Wine at *Birkenstock's*, Johannis-Str. 2 (Pl. B, C, 2); at the *Stockfisch*, 169 Johannis-Strasse.

Cab for 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 60, 3 pers. 80 pf., 4 pers. 1 *M*; to the Schiesshaus or Steiger, 1 *M*, 1 *M* 20, 1 *M* 40, 1 *M* 60 pf.; per hour 1 *M* 50, 1 *M* 80, 2 *M* 10, 2 *M* 40 pf.

Electric Tramways (10 pf.). *Circular Line* (Station, Rathaus, Cathedral), ½ hr. — From the *Flora* (Pl. A, B, 6) to *Ilversgehofen* (beyond Pl. B, 1), 33 min. — From the *Schiesshaus* (beyond Pl. D, 6) to the Nordhauser-Str. (Pl. A, 1, 2), 24 min.

Theatre (Pl. B, 4), Theater-Str.; *Vogel's Garten* (variety-theatre). — **Post & Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, 3), in the Anger. — **Baths** (Pl. B, 4), Hermanns-Platz.

Erfurt (655 ft.), a very ancient town on the *Gera*, with 86,000 inhab., was a fortress down to 1873, but most of the works have been removed. It possesses several handsome Gothic churches, and private dwelling-houses of the 16th and 17th centuries.

The town existed in the form of a fortified agricultural settlement as early as the time of St. Boniface (741), the English apostle of this district. Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, made his submission to the Emperor Frederick I. here in 1181. In the 14th and 15th cent. Erfurt was a member of the Hanseatic League; at a later date it became part of the Electorate

of Mayence; in 1802 it was annexed to Prussia, from 1806 to 1814 it was under the French supremacy, and it was afterwards finally restored to Prussia. The so-called Erfurt Congress took place in the autumn of 1808. The Parliament of 1850 held its sittings in the Augustine church (p. 303). The university, founded in 1392 and suppressed in 1816, was one of the chief seats of the Humanists at the time of the Reformation.

From the Railway Station (Pl. D, 4) we follow the Bahnhof-Str. to the left to the Anger. At the corner is the *Steueramt* (Pl. C, D, 3), with a small *Public Picture Gallery* (open on Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Frid., 11-1) and the *Royal Library*, containing 52,000 volumes and 7100 MSS. (open on Mon. & Sat. 11-1, Wed. 1-3; closed during the school-holidays).

In the Anger (Pl. C, 3, 4), a broad street planted with trees, are the *Post Office*, the *Military Headquarters* (Pl. 4), and, farther to the N., the *Merchants' Church*, in front of which rises a **Luther Monument* (Pl. 5), by Schaper (1890).

The Schlösser-Strasse leads from the Post Office to the Fischmarkt (Pl. C, 3), in which are a *Roland Column* (1591) and the *Rathaus, erected in 1869-75 on the site of an earlier building, and adorned with frescoes by Kämpffer (Faust, Gleichen, and Tannhäuser legends, Luther's life) and Janssen (scenes from the history of Erfurt; fee 30-50 pf.). Two of the private houses in the Fischmarkt are handsome Renaissance edifices of the 16th cent., and there is another of equal interest in the Johannis-Str. (No. 169). Opposite *St. Michael's Church*, in the building of the *Realschule*, is the *Museum of the Thuringian Forest Society* (11-1 free, at other times on application to the custodian). The adjacent *Krämer-Brücke* (Pl. C, 3) is flanked with houses on each side. — The *Hospital* (Pl. C, D, 2), beyond the Wilde Gera, contains a collection of antiquities, paintings, coins, etc. (daily 11-1, free, except Mon. & Sat.).

To the W. of the Fischmarkt is the principal square, the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz (Pl. B, 3), in the centre of which rises an obelisk in memory of Frederick Charles, Elector of Mayence (1777). On the N. side are the handsome *Law Courts*, and on the S. is the old 'Lilie' Inn, where Luther, Maurice of Saxony, and Gustavus Adolphus are all said to have put up. To the S.W. is an eminence, on the top of which the Cathedral and the church of St. Severus form a picturesque group, approached by a broad flight of steps (sacristan in the corner house to the right, at the top; fee 30 pf.).

The *Cathedral (Pl. B, 4; Rom. Cath.) was begun after the middle of the 13th cent., in the transition style, on the site of an older structure (1153); the choir, built in 1349-72 in the pure Gothic style, is erected on a massive substructure (the 'Cavaten'); nave and aisles date from 1456-72. The portals are worthy of inspection. The church was seriously damaged by fires and sieges at various periods, but was restored in 1845-70. The W. façade, which also is approached by a flight of steps, is adorned with a large figure of the Virgin in mosaic on a gold ground (1870).

Interior. By the first pillar on the N. side a *Bronze relief, Coronation of the Virgin, by *P. Vischer*, being a monument '*Henningo Goden jurec.*' (d. 1521; replica at Wittenberg, see p. 284). Near it, on the opposite pillar, a curious painting of 1554, representing the Transubstantiation; on the S. wall a figure of St. Christopher, in oil (1499); below it the tombstone of a Count von Gleichen and his two wives, of the 13th cent.; pulpit and organ-loft by *Schinkel*. The relief in wood of the Resurrection, above an altar to the right of the choir, has well preserved painting (15th cent.). The choir contains finely carved stalls of the 15th cent., and a curious bronze candelabrum of the 11-12th cent., the foot of which represents a worshipper. Fine stained glass of the 15th century.

Beautiful Cloisters on the S. side, partly Romanesque and partly Gothic. — The Towers, dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., contain ten bells, the largest of which ('Maria Gloriosa') weighs upwards of 13 tons. Fine view from the top (260 steps).

The *Church of St. Severus* (Pl. B, 3; also Rom. Cath.), dating from the 14th cent., with its three spires, contains good reliefs (end of 14th cent.) on the altar, a figure of St. Michael (1472), and a font with an elaborate pierced canopy (end of 15th cent.). — The *Prediger-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3), erected in 1238, contains a painted high-altar, in admirable preservation, from Wolgemut's studio (1460-70). — The *Barfüsser-Kirche* (Pl. C, 3, 4), another simple but tasteful Gothic structure of 1285-1316, restored in 1850, contains a carved altar (14th cent.) and interesting tombstones.

The *Government Buildings* (Pl. C, 4), formerly the palace of the governors appointed by the Electors of Mayence, were occupied by Napoleon in 1808, who convened a congress of reigning princes here. In the square in front of them, called the 'Hirschgarten', a monument has been erected in memory of 1866 and 1870-71. — At the end of the Neuwerk-Str. is a bronze *Equestrian Monument to Emp. William I.* (Pl. 2; B, 4), by Brunow (1900).

The *Augustine Monastery*, now an orphan-asylum (Martinsstift; Pl. C, 2), contains the cell of Luther, who was a monk here in 1505-8, but nearly all reminiscences of the illustrious Reformer were destroyed by a fire in 1872.

The **Steiger** (best reached by the tramway to the Flora, p. 301) and the **Cyriaxburg**, to the S.W., are the favourite promenades at Erfurt. The horticulture of the environs enjoys a high reputation. The nurseries of *J. C. Schmidt*, *Haage & Schmidt*, *Benary*, *Heinemann*, *Platz*, and *Chrestensen* contain a great variety of plants. A rich display of flowers may also be seen in summer and autumn beyond the Brühler-Tor, to the right. Near the Steiger are numerous well-kept market-gardens.

The salt-mine of *Ilversgehoven* (pop. 8400), 3 M. to the N. of Erfurt (on the railway to Sondershausen, see p. 345; tramway, see p. 301), with a shaft 1300 ft. deep, may be visited in the forenoon by permission of the overseer (1½ *M*).

From Erfurt to *Nordhausen (Wolfenbüttel, Brunswick)*, see R. 62; to *Sangerhausen*, see p. 340; to *Langensalza*, see p. 346.

The train now approaches the N. slopes of the Thuringian Forest. 79½ M. **Neu-Dietendorf** *(Rail. Restaurant)* is a well-built Moravian colony. — Railway to *Ritschenhausen*, see p. 329.

To the left, farther on, rise three picturesque castles situated on three isolated hills, called the *Drei Gleichen: viz.* the *Wachsenburg*

(comp. p. 328), the *Mühlburg*, and the *Wanderslebener Gleiche*, the last two in ruins. The train skirts the *Seeberg* (p. 315).

89 M. **Gotha** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see R. 56. Route to *Leinefelde*, see p. 342; to *Gräfenroda*, see p. 334.

Beyond Gotha a fine view is obtained (left) of the mountains of Thuringia, among which the Inselsberg is conspicuous. In the foreground is the château of *Tenneberg* (p. 335). — 96 M. *Fröttstedt*, junction for *Friedrichroda* and *Georgenthal* (see p. 335).

The railway now follows the course of the *Hörsel*. On the right, extending nearly as far as Eisenach, rises the long, deeply-furrowed ridge of the **Hörselberg** (1575 ft.). Here, according to popular tradition, is situated the Grotto of Venus, into which she enticed the knight Tannhäuser. The ascent is best accomplished from *Schönau* (see below; 50 min.) through the *Zapfengrund* (blue marks; Quendt's Inn); fine view from the tower on the top. — 102 M. *Schönau* (820 ft.; see above). — 104 M. *Wutha* (Bamberger Hof). Hence to Ruhla, see p. 337.

107 M. **Eisenach** *(Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½ *M.)*, see R. 57. To *Coburg*, see R. 58.

The train continues to follow the course of the Hörsel (view of the Wartburg on the left) to its union with the *Werra*. Beyond a tunnel the train quits the valley of the Werra and enters that of the *Fulda*.

135 M. **Bebra** *(Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1¾ *M.*; *Hôtel Schlüter, Deutsches Haus)* is the junction for Frankfort viâ Fulda (R. 66).

139 M. *Rotenburg;* 151 M. *Malsfeld*, the junction for Niederhone and Treysa (p. 369); 155 M. *Melsungen* (pop. 3600; Rail. Restaurant), an old town on the left bank of the Fulda. 160½ M. *Guxhagen*, a picturesque town, on both banks of the Fulda, with the suppressed Benedictine abbey of *Breitenau* (founded in 1120).

162 M. *Guntershausen* (p. 368) is the junction for the line from Cassel to Frankfort. — 169 M. *Wilhelmshöhe.*

172 M. **Cassel**, see p. 49.

54. From Gross-Heringen to Jena and Saalfeld.

Railway to (16 M.) Jena in 50 min. (fares 2 *M* 40, 1 *M* 80, 1 *M* 30 pf.); to (47 M.) Saalfeld in 2-2½ hrs. (fares 6 *M* 80, 5 *M* 10, 3 *M* 60 pf.).

Gross-Heringen, see p. 301. The line ascends the pretty valley of the *Saale* to (5 M.) *Camburg* (pop. 2800; Rathaus; Post), with sugar-works. Branch-line to *Zeitz* (p. 297).

9½ M. **Dornburg,** situated on a lofty rock, possesses three *Castles*. The oldest was erected in the 11th cent.; that in the centre was built by Duke Ernest Augustus in 1724-48; and the third was occupied by Goethe for several months in 1828. Fine views from the garden-terraces (rfmts. at the head-gardener's or in the adjacent *Schiesshaus-Restaurant*). — On the right bank lies *Dorndorf* (Blauer Schild), whence a pretty walk may be taken to (3 M.) *Tautenburg*

JENA
1:27000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
Zwätzen
Saalbahnhof
Ziegelschewiten
Naschhausen
Dornburg
Dorna
Die Insel
Neuengönna
Prinzessinnengarten
Friedrich-Botan. Garten
Oberlandesgericht
Universitäts-Bibliothek
Klinken
Rathaus
Markt
Pfaffenberg
Golmsdorf
Maua
Weimar-Gerae Bhf.
Weidenberg
Schlossberg
Zwätzen
Closewitz
Cherisberg
Löbstedt
Kunitz
Wunknollen
Kospeda
Napoleonstein
Lasan
Jena-Löbstedt
Lützeltal
Jenzig
Thalstein
Gembdenthal
Wogau
Jena
Wenigenjena
Jenaprießnitz
Löbichau
Hausberg
Hohe Kuppe
Ziegenhain
Ziegenhainer Höhe
Lichtenhain
Kernberge
Die Wöllmisse
Wöllnitz
Ammerbach
Johannisberg
Lobeda
Drakendorf
Winzerla
Einsiedlerberg
Ilmnitz
Rabis
Zötte
Gröbe
Bismarckturm
Papiermühle
Bachgasse
Trautg.
Forstweg
Fürstengraben
Johannisstr.
Schützenhaus
Schubertsbg.
Kunitzberg
Lützeltal
Alte Straße
Gembdenbach
Schützenhöhe
Fuchsthurm
Ziegenhainer Höhe
Sophienhöhe
Lauschhöhe
Hummelsberg
Diebeskrippe
Pennickenthal
Fürstenbrunnen
Lauchstein
Luftschiff
Drakendorfer Vorwerk
Vw. Fretzen
Johannisberg
Lobedaburg
Gleisen Bhf Winzerla
Kahla
Jena

(Aschenhütte; Schenk), picturesquely situated on a hill in the middle of a wooded dale. — 12 M. *Porstendorf*; 14 M. *Zwätzen*, with an agricultural school. To the left, on a steep hill on the right bank of the Saale, rises the ruined *Kunitzburg* (1155 ft.; *View).

16 M. **Jena.** — **Railway Stations:** *Saal-Bahnhof*, to the N., and *Paradies* (p. 308), to the S., both for the Gross-Heringen line. — *Weimar and Gera Station* (p. 313), to the S.W., 1½ M. from the Saal-Bahnhof (tramway).

Hotels. *Schwarzer Bär (Pl. a), R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ *M.*; Deutsches Haus (Pl. b), R. 1½-3½ *M.*, very fair; *Sonne (Pl. c); Kaiserhof, Wagnergasse, R. 2-4, D. 1½-3 *M.*; Weimarischer Hof (Pl. d), with restaurant. — Pension: *Frau Nipperdey*, Löbder-Graben 15. — **Restaurants.** *Stadthaus* (p. 306), Weigel-Str.; *Burgkeller*, near the Stadt-Kirche; *Bismarckhöhe*, *Paradies* (p. 306), *Schöne Aussicht*, three garden-restaurants near the town. — Wine. At the *Zeise*, in the Rathaus cellar, at the *Klause*, Johannis-Str.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 15a), Engel-Platz. — Theatre, Engel-Platz.

Cabs. From the stations to the town 50 pf. each pers., to the stations, 1-2 pers. 1, 3 pers. 1½, 4 pers. 2 *M.* To the Forst and Lichtenhain and back, 7½ *M.*; to Bürgel and back 9 *M.*; fee 1 *M.*

Electric Tramways between the rail. stations and through the town.

Key to Plan. 1. Amtsgericht. 2. Bismarck Fountain. *Monuments:* 3. Burschenschaft; 4. Döbereiner; 5. Fries; 5a. Hase; 6. John Frederick; 7. Oken; 8. Reuter; 9. Schulze; 10. Stoy. — 11. Garrison Church. 12. Gymnasium. 13. Lunatic Asylum. 14. Rom. Cath. Church. 15. Reading Room. 15a. Post & Telegraph Office. 16. Pulver-Turm. 17. Scholastic Museum and Pedagogic Seminary. 18. Observatory. 19. Veterinary School. 20. University. — *University Institutes:* 21. Anatomical; 22. Botanical; 23. Chemical; 24. Agricultural; 25. Physical; 26. Zoological.

Jena (470 ft.), a town of Saxe-Weimar with 21,000 inhab., first mentioned in the 9th cent., and celebrated for its university (ca. 80 stud.), which was founded in 1548, is very pleasantly situated at the confluence of the *Saale* and *Leutra*.

Many of the streets contain memorial tablets to illustrious men who were once teachers or students here; thus to Arndt (Leutra-Str. 7), Fichte (Fichte-Platz 18), Oken (Johannis-Str. 6), and Schiller (Schlossgasse, Jenagasse 26, the Market Place, and Schillergässchen 3). Goethe's lodgings in the Schlosshof and in the Botanical Garden are also pointed out. — The name of the Schwarzer Bär (see above) recalls the name of the inn in which Luther, on his way from the Wartburg to Wittenberg in 1522, met the Swiss students.

The *Market Place* is embellished with a *Statue of John Frederick the Magnanimous* (d. 1554; Pl. 6), the founder of the university, by Drake, and with a *Bismarck Fountain* (Pl. 2), by Hildebrand. The Gothic *Rathaus* was built about 1400. — The choir of the *Stadt-Kirche* (15th cent.) contains a figure of Luther in relief, originally destined for his tomb at Wittenberg, but placed here in 1572.

Goethe frequently resided at the *Schloss*, where he composed his 'Hermann and Dorothea'. This building, which was formerly the residence of the Dukes of Saxe-Jena, now contains most of the university collections, amongst which that of coins is the most valuable.

In the pleasant promenades (Fürstengraben, Löbdergraben, etc.) which surround the town on the site of the old moated walls, are monuments to *Fritz Reuter* (p. 317; Pl. 8) and to sundry Jena professors (comp. Plan). In the vicinity is the *University Library*,

containing over 200,000 vols. (reading-room open daily, 10-1 and, except Sat., 3-7, Sun. 10-1), and (to the left) the *University* (Pl. 20) itself. On the right is the *Botanical Garden*, open daily (closed 11.30-1). At the W. end of the Fürstengraben rises the old *Powder Tower* (Pl. 16), commanding a good view of the town (key at the adjoining house).

A few paces farther to the S. is the *Johannis-Tor* (14th cent.). — In the Eichplatz is the *Burschenschafts-Denkmal* (Pl. 3), or Students' Monument, by Donndorf, erected in 1883 in commemoration of the efforts made by German students in the cause of national liberty after the downfall of Napoleon. — The *Stadthaus* (restaurant) in the Weigel-Str. contains, on the second floor, the Municipal Museum, with relics of Jena's classical past and of the Battle of Jena (open 10-1 free, at other times 50 pf.).

The garden of the *Observatory* (Pl. 18) on the S. side of the town (Schillergässchen 3) contains a bust of *Schiller* by Dannecker, on the spot where the poet wrote his 'Wallenstein' in 1798. — The lime-avenues of the *Paradies* (rail. station and restaurant, see p. 305) skirt the river. — The manufactory of the famous *Zeiss* telescopes is situated in the Carl Zeiss-Platz.

To the N.W. of the Fürstengraben (see above) rises the *Thuringian Supreme Court*, built in 1879. The large *Lunatic Asylum* (Pl. 13), on a hill above the town, was erected in the same year. The adjacent *Restaurant zur Schönen Aussicht* commands a beautiful view.

The *Kamsdorfer Bridge* leads over the Saale to *Wenigenjena* (4000 inhab.). The 'Tanne Inn' (now the Ratskeller) here bears an inscription to the effect that Goethe once resided there; a path by the Saale is said to be the spot where he composed the 'Erlkönig'. — A little farther to the N.E. is the village-church in which Schiller was married in 1790.

The *Environs of Jena* (comp. the Map), where the peculiar stratification of the rock is an object of interest (layers of various kinds of shell-limestone with beds of greyish marl, overlying at places gypsum or red sandstone and clay), afford a number of pleasant excursions. On the *Hausberg*, 2½ M. to the E., rises the *Fuchsturm*, a remnant of the castle of Kirchberg, generally open in summer (10 pf.), reached from the village of *Ziegenhain*, or from Wenigenjena in ¾ hr. The *Luftschiff*, 3 M. to the E., commands a good view. — From Ziegenhain a pleasant path leads round the *Kernberge* and viâ the *Sophienhöhe* (good restaurant and view) and *Alexanderhöhe* to *Wöllnitz* (2 hrs.). — The **Forst** (restaurant), 2 M. to the W. of Jena, is another picturesque spot; the tower at the top was built in memory of the Jena students who fell in 1870-71. A good path leads hence to the S.E. to *Lichtenhain* and *Ammerbach*, which, like Ziegenhain and Wöllnitz, are favourite resorts of the students. From Lichtenhain back to Jena, ½-¾ hr.

The *Battle of Jena* was fought on 14th Oct., 1806, a little to the N. of the town, where Napoleon, with his superior generalship, and an army of 96,000 men, of whom about 54,000 were actually brought into the field, signally defeated 53,000 Prussians under Prince Hohenlohe. The battle raged most fiercely at *Vierzehnheiligen*, 5 M. from Jena, on the way to Apolda, about ½ M. to the right of the road. At the same time the rest of the Prussian army was engaged at the battle of Auerstedt (comp. p. 301).

From Jena to *Weimar* and *Gera*, see p. 313; station, see p. 305.

Beyond Jena the line follows the left bank of the Saale. 16½ M. *Paradies* (p. 306). To the left, on the opposite bank, lies *Lobeda*, above which rise the ruins of the *Lobedaburg*, 4 M. from Jena. 20 M. *Göschwitz*, junction for Weimar and Gera (p. 313).

26 M. **Kahla** (540 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*), a small town in the duchy of Altenburg (5300 inhab.). Opposite to it rises the old fortress of **Leuchtenburg* (1 hr. from the station), a good point of view (inn). — 30 M. *Orlamünde* (pop. 1500; Stern), at the confluence of the Saale and the *Orla*.

40 M. **Rudolstadt** (645 ft; *Löwe*, R. 1½-2½, D. 2 *M*; *Krone*, at the W. end of the town, with garden, restaurant, and baths, R. 1½-3, pens. 4½-6½ *M*, good; *Ritter; Deutscher Kaiser*, well spoken of; *Thüringer Hof; Kellner; Rudolsbad*, see below; *Rail. Restaurant*), the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, is charmingly situated on the *Saale*. Pop. 12,400. The *Anger*, near the station, is a favourite resort on fine summer-evenings (band several times weekly). The *Ludwigsburg* contains a cabinet of natural history, including a valuable collection of shells. On a hill (200 ft.) rises the château of *Heidecksburg*, the residence of the prince, rebuilt after a fire in 1735, and containing handsome rococo rooms; pretty view from the N.W. portal. Picturesque walks on the wooded *Hainberg*, above the town.

About 5 M. to the W. of Rudolstadt (one-horse carr. 5 *M*) is the famous school of *Keilhau*, founded by Fröbel in 1817. The *Baropturm*, 1 M. to the W., built in 1878, commands an admirable view (key kept at Keilhau).

On the highroad, 2 M. to the S. of Rudolstadt, lies *Volkstedt*, in one of the first houses of which Schiller resided in 1788 (with a tablet; visitors admitted to a room with Schiller's writing-table and chair). The *Schillerhöhe* on the opposite bank of the Saale, adorned with a copy of his bust by Dannecker, commands a fine view. — About halfway between Rudolstadt and Volkstedt, a little to the left of the road, rises the *Justinshöhe* (920 ft.), another good point of view. At the foot of the Justinshöhe, near a large chemical factory, is the **Rudolsbad*, with baths, restaurant, and lodgings (pens. 5-10 *M*). — Other pleasant points are the (2 hrs.) **Kulm*, the *Marienturm* (¾ hr.), and the *Mörlaer Grund* (to the S.W.).

43 M. *Schwarza* (Traube; Rail. Restaurant), the station for the Schwarza-Tal (p. 326; branch-line to Blankenburg, see p. 326).

Beyond Schwarza the train crosses the Saale. To the right is the battle-field of 10th Oct., 1806, where Lannes and Augereau with 30,000 men defeated 11,000 Prussians and Saxons under Prince Lewis Ferdinand of Prussia. Between Saalfeld and Schwarza a monument has been erected to the prince on the spot where he fell.

47 M. **Saalfeld**, where the line joins the Leipsic and Hochstadt railway, see p. 298.

55. Weimar.

Hotels. Erbprinz (Pl. b; C, 4), R. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, omn. ¾ *M*, *Russischer Hof (Pl. c; B, 3), R. from 2½, B. 1¼, D. 3, omn. ¾ *M*, Grossherzog von Sachsen (Pl. g; B, 2), R. from 2, D. 1½-2 *M*; Chemnitius (Pl. d; B, 3), R. 2-3, D. 1½-3, omn. ½ *M*; *Elephant (Pl. a; C, 4), R. 2-3, D. 2, pens. from 4½ *M*, omn. 60 pf.; Kaiserin Augusta (Pl. f; B, 1),

at the station, with garden, good; Goldner Adler (Pl. c; C, 4), Markt-Str.; Sächsischer Hof (Pl. h; C, 4), Herder Platz, R. 1½-2, D. 1¼ *M*; Union (Pl. i; B, 5), plain but good. — **Pensions.** *Augusta*, Luisen-Str. 21 (4-5 *M*); *Gliem*, Liszt-Str. 23 (4-5 *M*); *Mrs. Ives*, Preller-Str. 11 (Pl. A, 4, 5; 4-6 *M*); *Frau Oberstleutnant Köhler*, Würth-Str. 18 (25-30 *M* weekly); *Rector Stark*, Bernhard-Str. 3; *Spohr*, Heuss-Str.

Restaurants. At the hotels; *Werther*, Theater-Platz 1, with garden, D. 1¼ *M*; *Jungbrunnen*, Schiller-Str. 14 (Pl. B, 4). — **Confectioners.** *Kaise Café*, Park-Str. 1; *Oberdörster*, Schiller-Str. 18 (Pl. B, 4); *Rammer*, Windischengasse 1. — **Wine:** *Freund*, corner of the Schiller-Str. and Frauen-Tor Str.; *Schrickel*, Markt 8; *Fürstenkeller*, Fürsten-Platz 4.

Cabs. Cab to the town (centre of the town 1 M. from the station) for 1 pers. 50 pf., at night 1 *M*; luggage extra. Drive through the Schloss-Park to Belvedere or Tiefurt, 7½ *M*; to the Ettersburg, 10 *M*.

Electric Tramway from the station through the town to Falkenburg (10 pf.); comp. the Plan.

Theatre (Pl. B, 4), with performances worthy of its reputation (balcony 3-3½, stalls 3 *M*).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Carls-Platz 7.

Exhibition of Art and Industry (Pl. B, 3), Carls-Platz 9 (10-4; adm., 50 pf.). — *Reading Room* (Pl. 16; B, 3), open 9-9 (Sun. 11-9).

English Church (*St. Michael and All Angels*; beyond Pl. A, 4, 5); Chaplain, *Rev. F. E. Freese, M.A.*, Preller-Str. 11a; service at 8 and 11 a.m. and 3.30 (in summer 5.30) p.m.

U.S. Consul, *Thos. E. Moore.*

Weimar (794 ft.), the capital of the grand-duchy of Saxe-Weimar, with 28,500 inhab., an irregularly-built old town with modern suburbs, pleasantly situated on the *Ilm* (a tributary of the Saale), derives its principal interest from the literary associations connected with it. By the invitation of Duke Charles Augustus (d. 1828), a liberal patron of literature, *Goethe* resided here in an official capacity (latterly as minister) during 56 years till his death in 1832. His contemporaries *Herder* and *Wieland* also held appointments here under the Duke, during whose reign Weimar was visited by many other celebrated men of letters. In 1789 *Schiller*, at Goethe's request, was appointed a professor at the neighbouring university of Jena, but he resigned in 1801 and retired to Weimar, where he died in 1805. — Weimar is the seat of a school of art (p. 312), founded in 1860 by Duke Charles Alexander (p. 311).

From the station (Pl. B, C, 1), the wide Sophien-Strasse leads into the town. On the right in the Watzdorf-Platz stands a *War Monument* (Pl. 7), by Härtel.

The ***Museum** (Pl. B, 2), a red and yellow sandstone edifice in the Renaissance style, was erected by *Zitek* in 1863-68 (open from April 16th to Oct. 15th daily, except Mon., 10-4, on Sun. and holidays 11-4; from Oct. 16th to April 15th on Sun. 11-3, on Wed. and Thurs. 10-3; on Sun. and Wed. free, at other times 50 pf.).

Ground Floor. Sculptures, chiefly casts. Smaller objects of art, carvings in ivory, glass vessels, Japanese lacquer-work. — A niche in the staircase contains *Steinhäuser's* colossal group of Goethe and Psyche in marble (from a sketch by Bettina von Arnim).

First Floor. The W. saloon, lighted from above, and the four smaller rooms adjoining it contain oil-paintings of no great value, with the exception of Nos. 23, a portrait of an English ecclesiastic by *Holbein the Younger*, 7-16, by *Lucas Cranach*, a portrait of Luther by *Cranach the Younger* (No. 14),

1 Bastille C 4
2 Bibliothek C 4
3 Borkenhautschen C 5
Denkmäler:
4 Goethe-Schiller B 4
5 Herder C 3
6 Karl August C 4
7 Krieger B 1
Wieland B 5
9 Genohuius loci C 5
10 Ehrensaal C 5
11 Hauptwache C 4
12 Cranach's Haus C 4
13 Herder's Haus C 3
14 Wieland's Haus B 4
15 Kunstschule C 5
16 Lesemuseum B 3
17 Tempelherrenhs. C 5
18 Vimariabrunnen B 2
19 Wittumpalais B 4
Straßenbahn
Bahnhof
n. Kastenberg
n. Apolda
n. Jena
n. Erfurt
n. Berka
Paulinen Strasse
Jubiläums Pl.
Marien Strasse
Wagner Strasse
Fürsten Strasse
Watzdorf Pl.
Schiller Str.
Bürger-Sch.
Falk Str.
Falkensches Haus
Schwansee
Asbach Str.
Bertuch Str.
Bock Str.
Buttelstedter Thor
Realgymnasium
Museums-Museum
Pl.
Karl August-Pl.
Am Asbach Station
Am Asbachberg
Elektr. Kraftstation
Badeanst
Gr Eiche
Schießhaus-Holzchen
Schießhaus
Militär-Baracken
Tiefurter Allee
Froriepsgarten
Jakobs-Kirche
Jakobs-Plan
Jakobs-Str.
Bürgerschule
Post
Graben
Goethe Schiller Archiv
Kegelbahn
Sebachstr.
Ilm
Ilmbahn
Nau-Versich. Inst.
Stadt-K.
Residenz-Schloß
Landgr.
Theater
Erfurter Thor
Kuhthor Kirche
Rathaus
Markt
Schiller-Bus
Gothe-Bank
Fürstenhaus
Wilhelms-Allee
Militär-Bauwerk
Kaserne
Goethe-Haus
Sellm. G. Steinsches
Ackerwand
Mielend
Alexand. Platz
Staats-Archiv
Amts-Gericht
Natur-Br.
Goethe's Gartenhaus
Schweizerisch Museum
Gymnasium
Lisz-Mus.
Kapelle
Friedhof
Schiller-bank
Fürstengruft
Felsenkeller
F von Dessau
Lux-Br.
Steinbruch
Raw. Haus
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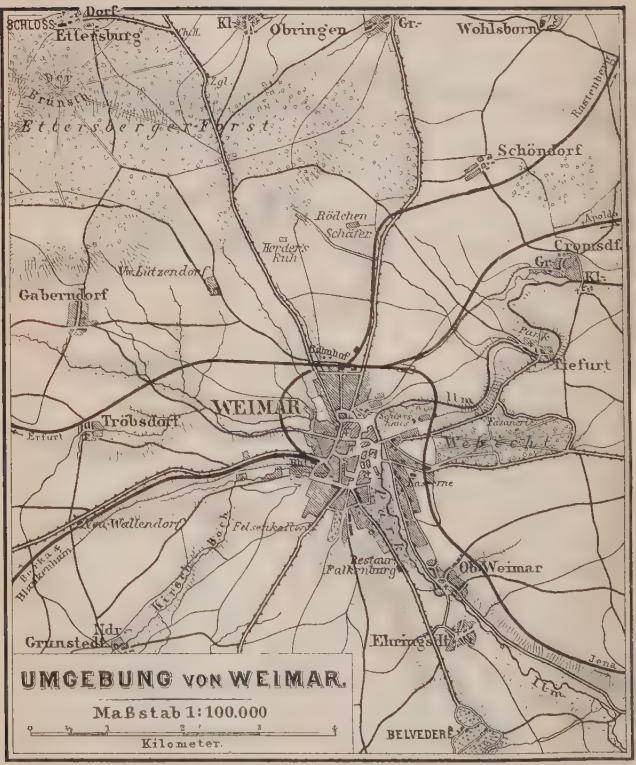
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.


SCHLOSS
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Kl.
Obringen
Gr.
Wohlsborn
Der Brunnh
Ettersberger-Forst
Schöndorf
Rödchen
Schäfer
Herdlers
Ruh
Gaberndorf
Tiefurt
Bahnhof
WEIMAR
Tröbsdorf
Erfurt
Wellendorf
Kirsch
Belvedere
Allee
Ob. Weimar
Ndr.
Grunstedt
Elrings Ilm
Jena
UMGEBUNG von WEIMAR.
Maßstab 1:100.000
Kilometer.
BELVEDERE

two landscapes by *Ruysdael* (171, 172), three fine sea-pieces by *Van de Velde* (°181-186), and works by *Schwind* (111) and *Preller* (90-109). — The N. (or Preller) Gallery contains a cycle of °Mural Paintings from the Odyssey by *Preller* (1801-78), representing the fortunes of Odysseus from his departure from Troy till his return to Ithaca. The 16 large landscape-paintings depict the most important events in his wanderings and return; the pictures on the base (black figures on a red ground) represent scenes at Ithaca before and after his return. They are painted in wax-colours. — The E. saloon, lighted from above, with the rooms adjoining it, contains celebrated modern drawings by *Carstens*, *Cornelius*, *Genelli*, *Schwind*, and others. The cycle of water-colour drawings, illustrating the 'Fable of the Seven Ravens', painted in 1857, is also by *Schwind*. — The S. gallery contains engravings, etchings, wood-cuts, models, and a small library; the walls are hung with cartoons by *Neher* (d. 1891), *Carracci*, and *Guido Reni*.

To the S. of the Museum, in the Karl-August-Platz, is the *Vimaria Fountain* (Pl. 18), by Härtel. — In the old *Jakobs-Kirchhof* (Pl. B, C, 3) repose the remains of Lucas Cranach the Elder (see below) and Christiane Vulpius (d. 1816). Goethe's wife. — At the N. end of the Karls-Platz is the *Exhibition of Art & Industry* (Pl. B, 3; adm. 10-4, 50 pf.), including a number of paintings, a Japanese collection, and a bronze statue of Hermes, by Hildebrand.

In the centre of the town, in the Herder-Platz, rises the **Church of St. Peter and St. Paul**, or **Stadt-Kirche** (Pl. C, 3), built in 1488-99 (sacristan, Hinter der Stadt-Kirche 6).

The °Altar Piece is one of the elder *Cranach's* largest and finest pictures, a Crucifixion, containing portraits of Luther, Melanchthon, Bugenhagen, the artist, etc. The lifesize stone figure of *L. Cranach the Elder* (d. 1553), '*pictor celeberrimus*', was brought hither from the churchyard of St. James (see above) and has been restored. *Herder* (d. 1803) reposes near the organ, to the left of the principal entrance, beneath a simple slab, bearing his motto '*Licht, Liebe, Leben*'. Numerous princes of Weimar are interred here, among them *Duke Bernard* (d. 1639), the celebrated leader in the Thirty Years' War, and *Duchess Anna Amalia* (p. 310).

In front of the church, to the S., stands a *Bronze Statue of Herder* (Pl. 5), by Schaller, erected in 1850; the scroll in his hand bears the poet's favourite motto (see above). Behind the church is the *Parsonage* (Pl. 13), occupied by Herder from 1776 till his death.

To the E. of the Stadt-Kirche rises the grand-ducal °**Palace** (Pl. C, 4), erected after the conflagration of an older edifice in 1790-1803, partly under Goethe's superintendence.

The W. Wing (entrance in the court-yard, to the left; adm. daily 10-12 and 3-5 in summer, 10-12 and 2-4 in winter; one pers. 1 *M*, two or more pers. each ½ *M*) is decorated with *Frescoes:* in the 'Herder-Zimmer' symbolical figures of that scholar's various spheres of activity, by *Jäger;* in the Schiller-Zimmer scenes from Fiesco, Don Carlos, Wallenstein, Mary Stuart, etc., by *Neher;* in the Goethe-Zimmer scenes from Egmont, Faust, etc., by *Neher;* in the °Wieland-Zimmer Oberon, etc., by *Preller*. — The Private Apartments in the E. Wing are accessible only in the absence of the ducal family. They contain drawings of the heads of the Apostles in *Leonardo da Vinci's* Last Supper, studies after Leonardo. There are also interesting works by *Peruyino*, *Ribera*, and by a *Pupil of Leonardo da Vinci*. On the second floor is a valuable collection of early drawings

To the N.E. of the Palace, on the other side of the Ilm, stands the building (Pl. C, D, 3), completed in 1896, for the safe-keeping of the **Goethe and Schiller Archives** (adm. daily, except Sun,

9-12, 1 *M*; also Tues., Wed., Thurs. 12-1, 50 pf., and Frid. 12-1, free). Director, *Prof. Dr. Suphan.*

The three main rooms and gallery contain the MSS. left behind by *Goethe* and *Schiller;* the former bequeathed in 1885 by Walther von Goethe (p. 311) to the Grandduchess Sophia (d. 1897), the latter presented in 1889 by Schiller's grandson, Baron Louis of Gleichen-Russwurm (d. 1901). The library (5000 vols.) of the Goethe Society is also preserved here. The institution has also acquired by purchase or gift the literary remains of *Herder*, *Wieland*, *Mörike*, *Immermann*, *Hebbel*, *Otto Ludwig*, and others; and is the present depositary of those of *Fritz Reuter*.

In the Fürsten-Platz (Pl. C, 4), to the S. of the Palace, is an *Equestrian Statue of Charles Augustus* (Pl. 6), by Donndorf (1875).

The grand-ducal ***Library** (Pl. 2), in the 'Grüne Schloss' on the E. side of the Fürsten-Platz, is open daily, except Sun., 9-11 and 2-6 (closed on the chief festivals; fee 1 *M*, for a party 50 pf. each).

It contains 250,000 vols. and 8000 maps, amongst which are two celebrated old maps of America (1527 and 1529), drawn on a large scale upon parchment, and 4-500 old genealogical works. — The principal room is decorated with a number of interesting busts and portraits of celebrated men and women, most of whom have resided at Weimar, including portraits of members of the grand-ducal family, such as the *Duchess Anna Amalia* (d. 1807), portrait and bust of her son *Charles Augustus*, and several of *Goethe;* marble bust of Goethe over life-size by David d'Angers (1831), another marble *Bust by Trippel of 1788, representing his Apollo-like head; bust of *Schiller* by Dannecker, that of *Herder* by Trippel; also those of *Tieck*, *Wieland* (by Schadow), *Winckelmann*, *Gluck*, etc. Many historical and literary curiosities are also shown. — The *Cabinet of Coins and Medals* is a valuable collection. — The spiral staircase of 64 steps in the tower was constructed by a prisoner in 1671 out of the trunk of a gigantic oak.

The *Fürstenhaus*, to the S., was the residence of the dukes before the erection of the new palace (1774-1803). Farther to the S., in the Ackerwand, is the *Greek Church* (Pl. C, 4, 5), formerly the house of Frau von Stein, Goethe's friend.

In the market-place is the handsome modern-Gothic *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 4). The opposite house (Pl. 12) was once occupied by the painters *Lucas Cranach*, the older and younger, as their device (winged serpent with crown) still indicates. — In front of the *Law Courts* (Pl. B, 4) is the tasteful *Domndorf Fountain*.

Schiller's House (Pl. B, C, 4), No. 12 Schiller-Strasse, has been purchased by the town. Schiller's sitting-room (where he also died) on the second floor, contains a few reminiscences of the poet (shown daily, 8-12 and 2-6, in winter 9-12 and 2-4; adm. 30 pf.).

In front of the *Theatre* (1825; Pl. B, 4; see p. 308) rises the ***Goethe-Schiller Monument** (Pl. 4), in bronze, an admirable group designed by *Rietschel* (1875). — Opposite is the *Dower House* (*Wittum-Palais;* Pl. 19), the home of the Duchess Anna Amalia (d. 1807), containing numerous portraits and other interesting reminiscences of Weimar's classic period (apply to the keeper in the court; fee). — In the Wieland-Str., to the N., is *Wieland's House* (Pl. 14), recently rebuilt. In the adjoining pleasure grounds is a bust of *Hummel* (d. 1837; Pl. H), the composer.

***Goethe's House** (Pl. C, 5), in the Goethe-Platz, was presented to the great poet by Duke Charles Augustus and occupied by him for 40 years. It was bequeathed in 1885 to the state, with its contents, by Walther von Goethe, the poet's last grandson, and opened as the GOETHE NATIONAL MUSEUM. Adm. in summer daily, except Mon., 11-4; in winter Sun. & Wed. 11-3 (fee 1 *M*, on Sun. 50 pf.); at other times by ticket ($1^1/_2$ *M*) obtained at the shop, Frauen-Tor-Str. 13. Director, *Dr. Ruland*.

The house has been restored as far as possible to its condition during Goethe's life-time. The spacious STAIRCASE, built in 1792 from a design by Goethe and adorned with sculptures and cartoons, leads to the RECEPTION ROOM, which contains portraits of Goethe (by *Kraus*, 1775, *Angelica Kauffmann*, 1787, and *Kolbe*, 1822), his family, members of the ducal house (Anna Amalia by *Tischbein*, Charles Augustus by *Kolbe*), and friends (Marianne von Willemer, Goethe's Suleika, etc.). In the window-recesses are Goethe's collection of antique gems, medals with his image, his orders and rings, and other relics. — To the left is the JUNO ROOM, fitted up exactly as in Goethe's time, with the original furniture and decorations by *H. Meyer*, the piano on which the young Mendelssohn played, portraits of Goethe after *Stieler* (1829), Goethe and his wife by *Bury*, Zelter by *Begas*, a copy of the Aldobrandine Nuptials by *H. Meyer*, etc. A glass-case contains medallions of Goethe (1785) and his parents (1779) by *Melchior*, gifts from the city of Frankfort and from English friends, etc. — The next room, known as the URBINO ROOM, contains paintings by *Tischbein*, *Carus*, *L. von Klenze*, and others, busts, sketches by Goethe, portrait-medallions by *David*, a cup with a beautiful miniature of Goethe (1826; by *Sebbers*), etc. — To the right of the Reception Room are three rooms containing Goethe's art-collections proper. In the first of these (the DECKENZIMMER) are a selection of valuable drawings (*Altorfer*, *P. Vischer the Younger*, *Rubens*, *Angelica Kauffmann*, *Watteau*) and specimens from the fine cabinet of coins (°Italian portrait-medals of the 15-16th cent.). ROOMS II and III contain °Italian Majolica, plaques of the Italian Renaissance, and antique and other bronze statuettes (*Giov. da Bologna*, Venus bathing; *Donatello*, Venus). Also drawings (*Boucher*, *Rembrandt*), busts (*Trippel's* first effort), portraits and masks of friends, autographs, etc. — The BUST ROOM, to the S. of the Reception Room, contains busts of Herder (by *Trippel*; 1790), Goethe and his wife, Wieland, Lord Byron, etc.; the ceiling-painting is by *H. Meyer*. Adjacent is the small GARDEN ROOM, with a few silhouettes and an original model by *Eberlein*, representing Goethe regarding Schiller's skull. — At the back of the house, overlooking the old-fashioned garden, are Goethe's simple STUDY and BEDROOM, arranged exactly as on the day of his death (Mar. 22nd, 1832), which took place in the large arm-chair in the latter room. — In the attic are Goethe's natural history collections, portraits of his contemporaries, 'Mehr Licht', a painting by *Fleischer* (1899), etc.

Farther on, near the former Frauen-Tor, is a *Statue of Wieland* (Pl. 8; B, 5), by Gasser, erected in 1857.

The CEMETERY (Pl. B, 6), on the S. side of the town, contains the **Fürstengruft**, or *Grand Ducal Vault* (open in summer, 11-12 and 3-5; when closed, apply at the porter's office in the Hofmarschallamt in the Bastille, Pl. 1, C 4; 1-2 pers. 1 *M*, 3-4 pers. $1^1/_2$ *M*), in which *Schiller* (d. 1805) and *Goethe* (d. 1832) are interred in coffins of oak covered with laurel-wreaths, beside the ancestors of the reigning Duke, beginning with Duke William (d. 1662). Dukes *Charles Augustus* (d. 1828), *Charles Frederick* (d. 1853), and *Charles Alexander* (d. 1901) also repose here. Adjoining the ducal vault is the small, but richly-decorated *Russian-Greek Chapel*,

beneath which the Grand-Duchess *Maria Paulowna* (d. 1859) is interred. — About ½ M. to the N.W. of the cemetery (beyond Pl. A, 4, 5) lies the *English Church* (p. 310), built in 1899.

To the W. of the cemetery is the *Felsenkeller* (Pl. A, 6; excellent view). Farther to the S. is the house where the philosopher *F. W. Nietzsche* (1844-1900) died; it contains the Nietzsche archives. — At No. 11 Luisen-Str. is the *Natural History Museum* (Pl. B, 5; open 2-5, adm. 50 pf., free on Sun., 11-2), containing also antiquarian and ethnographical collections.

In the Kunstschul-Str., to the E., is the *Grand-Ducal School of Art* (Kunst-Schule, Pl. 15; p. 308). Adjoining it is the *Ehrensammlung*, a collection of 150 pictures presented to Duke Charles Alexander (d. 1901) on his 80th birthday by artists connected with Weimar (Böcklin, Lenbach, Kalckreuth, Hildebrand, etc.); adm. on Sun. 12-2 free, at other times on application to the keeper of the School of Art. — In the Marien-Str. (No. 34) is the *Liszt Museum* (open in summer 11-1 and 3-5, in winter on application to the housekeeper; adm. 50 pf.), in the house (Pl. C, 5) last occupied by Franz Liszt (d. 1886).

Dr. Schwabe possesses a collection of early German and mediæval antiquities, ethnographical curiosities, etc. (Am Horn 15; Pl. D, 4, 5), to which visitors are kindly admitted.

The ***Park** (Pl. D, 2-6) lies to the S. E., on the charming banks of the Ilm, where Goethe once occupied a modest summer-abode, called the *Garten-Haus* (Pl. D, 5; fee). — By the bridge, on this side of the Ilm, is the *Borkenhäuschen* or *Klause* (Pl. 3), built by Goethe in 1778 and often occupied by Charles Augustus in summer. A *Statue of Shakespeare*, by O. Lessing, was erected here in 1904. Near it are the so-called *Ruine* and, higher up, a pavilion called the *Tempelherrenhaus* (Pl. 17). Farther to the S. are the monument erected by Goethe 'genio hujus loci' (Pl. 9), a marble *Statue of Liszt* by Hahn (1902), and a monument erected by Goethe to *Francis Duke of Dessau*. At the S. extremity of the park is the *Römisches Haus* (Pl. D, 6), built by Charles Augustus (no admission). The verses inscribed at the foot of the flights of steps leading to the lower part of the park are by Goethe. — At the S. end of the park is the village of *Ober-Weimar*. — A fine old avenue (Pl. C, 5, 6) skirts the W. side of the park, viâ the pleasure-resort of *Falkenburg* (tramway, see p. 308) to (3 M.) the **Belvedere** château, built on an eminence in 1724-32, with hothouses and pleasure-grounds (restaurant and pretty view). The open-air theatre (fee) here is still preserved.

The château and park of **Tiefurt**, on the Ilm, 2 M. to the E. of Weimar, are also pleasantly situated. The interior (fee) contains numerous pictures, and its old arrangement is preserved. At the village of *Ossmannstedt*, on the Ilm, farther distant in the same direction, Wieland (d. 1813) is interred in the garden of his former estate, by the side of his wife (d. 1801) and his friend Sophia Brentano (d. 1800).

Ettersburg, 4½ M. to the N. of Weimar, the summer-residence of the Grand Duke, also abounds in reminiscences of the golden era of Weimar. An amateur company, including members of the ducal family, frequently

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2. Blumenbach " C5
3. Jacobs- " B4
4. Krieger- " C3
5. Freimaurerloge C4
6. Margarethen-Kirche C3
7. Marstall D5
8. Privatbank C4
Straßenbahn
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Gothaer Schützengesellschaft
Schiessh.
Fried. Karl Schwarzb. Hof
Kath. K.
Bloßners Bad
Arnoldi Hpt.
Theater
Post
Tele
Kasernen
Raths
Hpt.
Markt
Perthes
Geogr. Inst.
Gericht
Friedrichsthal
August
Orangerie
Schloss
Friedenstein
Theeschloss
Gymnas.
Herzogl. Palais
Museum
Herzogl. Geb.
Turnhalle
Schloss-Allee
Leinakanal
Herzoglicher Park
Feuer-Versich. Bank
Grundkred. Bank
Seminar
Schlachths.
Schäferstift
Bahnhof
Eisenach
Ohrdruf
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes

performed here in the open air, the trees, meadows, and fountains constituting the scenery and decorations. Plays of Goethe were often thus acted. The way to the Ettersburg passes the *Herdersruhe*, a favourite resort of Herder. On the S. side of the wood a *Bismarck Tower*, 130 ft. in height, was erected in 1901 (view).

From Weimar to Blankenhain, 15½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 1 *M* 80, 1 *M* 20 pf.; comp. Map, p. 526). — 12 M. **Berka** (*Deutscher Kaiser; Tanne, Stadt Leipzig*, both plainer: *Schloss Rodberg*), a small town (2100 inhab.) and watering-place on the Ilm, with pine-cone, sand, and cold water baths. — 15½ M. **Blankenhain** (1320 ft.; *Bär; Mohr; Kaiser Friedrich*), a favourite summer-retreat (3200 inhab.) and small watering-place. The old Schloss is now a hospital and lunatic asylum.

From Weimar to Gera, 43 M., railway in 1½-2 hrs. (fares 6 *M* 30, 4 *M* 50, 3 *M* 20 pf.). — 14 M. *Jena* (p. 305); 17 M. *Göschwitz* (p. 307). — 43 M. *Gera*, see p. 297.

From Weimar to Rastenberg, 23 M., light railway in 2 hrs. (fares 2 *M*, 1 *M* 30 pf.) — 9½ M. *Buttelstedt*, junction for *Grossrudestedt*. — 15½ M. *Guthmannshausen*. — 23 M. *Rastenberg* (Curhaus, pens. from 20 *M* per week; Erbprinz), with 1200 inhab., has a chalybeate spring.

56. Gotha.

Hotels. *Wünscher's (Pl. a; C, 3), Erfurter-Str. 1; with garden, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*; *Deutscher Hof (Pl. b; C, 3), Erfurter-Str., R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ *M*, with restaurant and café; Stadt Coburg (Pl. c; D, 4), with restaurant, good; Prophet (Pl. e; B, 3), unpretending; Mahr (Pl. f; C, 3), R. from 1¾ *M*; *Herzog Ernst (Pl. d; D, 6), at the station, R. from 2, B. ¾ *M*. — *Pension Seyfarth*, Lindenau-Allée 20 (Pl. B, 4, 5), R. 1½-2½, D. 1½, pens. 3½-4 *M*.

Restaurants. *Rail. Restaurant; Park-Pavillon*, Park-Allée, D. 1½ *M*; *Bayrisches Bierhaus*, Carolinen-Platz. Wine: *Eidam*, Schwabhäuser-Str.

Cab from the station to the town, each pers. 50 pf., per ½ hr. 1 *M*; double fares at night; box 20 pf. — Hotel-omnibuses at the station.

Electric Tramway from the Rail. Station (Pl. D, 6) through the town.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C, 4), Theater-Platz. — *Blödner's Baths*, August-Str. 20. — *Sanatorium Dorotheenbad*, Dorotheen-Str. 25.

Theatre (Pl. C, 4). Performances in Jan.-April only.

English Church in the *Thee-Schlösschen* (Pl. C, 5). Chaplain, *Rev. C. E. Hubbard, M. A.*; services at 10.45 a.m. & 5.30 p.m.

Gotha (1080 ft.), the second residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, with 34,700 inhab., is a pleasant place with attractive environs. It is one of the busiest mercantile places in Thuringia, containing several banks and the well-known geographical establishment of Justus Perthes (Pl. D, 4), founded in 1785.

In the Bahnhof-Strasse (Pl. D, 6, 5), leading from the station into the town, we pass several handsome new buildings, including, on the right, the *Gotha Life Insurance Office*, by Eelbo. The Friedrich-Platz contains a bronze *Statue of Bismarck* (Pl. B-D; D, 5), by Schilling (1901); to the right is the former *Palace of Duke Ernest II.*, to the left the *Ducal Stables* (Pl. 7).

The Bahnhof-Str. is continued by the Friedrich-Strasse (Pl. C, D, 4, 5), in which, to the right, is the *Palais Friedrichstal*, now occupied by the ministry; in its grounds are the *Law Courts*. Farther on in the Friedrich-Str., to the left, is the *Orangerie*, with its extensive hot-houses; then (r.) the *Masonic Lodge* (Pl. 5) and the *Post Office*, and (l.) the *Privatbank* (Pl. 8) and the *Court Theatre*

(Pl. C, 3). Opposite rises a war-monument for 1870-71, and to the N. is a monument (Pl. 1) to *Arnoldi* (d. 1841), the founder of the large insurance-offices of Gotha.

The *Rathaus* (1574; restored 1898), in the Haupt-Markt (Pl. B, 4), has an elaborately adorned N. façade. The house (No. 17) in the S.E. corner of the square was once the property of the painter *Lucas Cranach*, and still bears his device (comp. p. 310).

The cloisters of the old *Augustine Convent* (Pl. B, 4), founded in 1258, are still extant; the *Church*, rebuilt in the 18th century, contains a large Crucifixion by *Jacobs*, a native of Gotha (1802-66).

On a slight eminence rises the extensive **Friedenstein Palace** (Pl. B, C, 4, 5), built in 1643-46, and in 1894 once more made the ducal residence by the late Duke of Saxe-Gotha (Duke of Edinburgh). The castellan (fee) lives in the court, to the right.

The rooms in the W. wing contain a few pictures, tapestry, Dresden china, etc. In the tower is the *Theatre* (first floor). The *Throne Room*, adorned with stucco work of 1687, and the apartments of the duke are in the central building. In the tower are the *Library* (open daily 9-1), which contains 187,000 vols., numerous incunabula, MSS., and autographs (especially of the Reformation period); and the *Cabinet of Coins* (75,000 in number; numerous Greek and Roman specimens, medals, etc.).

On the terrace to the S. rises the ***Museum** (Pl. C, 5); entr. on the S. side. It is open from 1st April to 31st Oct. on Mon., Tues., Frid., 10-1, 50 pf.; Sun. first floor, 8-10, and second floor, 10-1, gratis; Wed., first floor, 9-1, free, and second floor, 1 *M*; Thurs., 2-6, 1-4 pers., 5 *M*; in winter, Wed. and Sat. 10-1, 50 pf.; on other occasions, 1-4 pers., 5 *M*.

Ground Floor. To the left is the *Collection of Casts* of ancient and modern sculptures; also Busts by *Houdon* of Molière, Voltaire, Rousseau, Diderot, and Franklin. To the right is the *Mineral Cabinet*, with numerous fossils.

First Floor. This contains the other *Natural History Collections*.

Second Floor. The four inner rooms are devoted to the *Picture Gallery (catalogue, 50 pf.). — Room I: Netherlandish Masters. 1. *School of Rogier van der Weyden*, Philip the Good of Burgundy; S. *Ant. Mor*, Portrait; *Rubens*, 37. St. Augustine, 38. Elijah, 36. St. Gregory (sketches); 84. *Teniers*, Flemish fair; *Fr. Hals*, *109, *108. Portraits; *114. *J. Wynants*, Landscape (1661); 111. *D. Hals*, Merry company; 35. *Rubens*, St. Athanasius; 70. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; 34. *Rubens*, St. Basil; 69. *Van Dyck*, Isabella Brant, Rubens's first wife; 105. *De Heem*, Still-life. — Room II: Netherlandish School. 145. *Huchtenburgh*, Louis XIV. crossing the Pont Neuf in Paris; 226. *A. van Ravesteyn*, Portrait; 183. *Nic. Maes*, Old woman; below, 181. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself (1629); *240. *G. Dou*, Woman spinning; 238. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 192. *Th. de Keyser*, Patrician family; 253. *Metsu*, Physician; 252. *J. Steen*, Tavern; 239. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 270. *Palamedesz*, Merry party; 199. *Van der Neer*, Evening landscape; 293 *Cuyp*, Nymwegen; *295. *Terburg*, The letter. — We return through the domed room to Room III: German School. *467. *Graff*, Ekhof, the actor; *Cranach the Elder*, 333. The Fall and the Redemption, 331. Adoration of the Magi; 341. *Cranach the Younger*, Luther; 309. *A. Dürer* (?), John the Constant. In the middle: 313, 314. Large screen with scenes from the New Testament, by a South German master of the 16th century. — Room IV: French and Italian Masters. 582. *Liotard*, Prince Frederick of Gotha; 584. *Vigée Lebrun*, Grand-Duke Constantine of Russia; *554. *Italian Master of the 17th cent.*, Portrait of a youth; 529. *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo; 508. *Tintoretto* (?), Portrait.

Two of the outer rooms on the S. side contain the Cabinet of Engravings (100,000). Among the Drawings are specimens of *Raphael* and

Kirchhof m. Crematorium
Bebra
A
B
Neuer Friedhof
C
D
Theater
E
F
Bahnhof
Elisabeth Pl.
Katharinenstrasse
St. Annen-K.
Jakobs Platz
Sophienstr.
Nikolai-K.
Karls Pl.
Bahnhofstrasse
Mühlhäuserstrasse
Frankfurter Str.
Ehrenstein
Frauentor
Alter Friedhof
Gymnasium
Kreuz-K.
Post
Markt
Rathaus
Schloss
Karlstr.
Georgen-K.
Goldschmiedenstr.
Schmiedestr.
Johannisstrasse
Stadthausstrasse
Eichels Garten
Stadt Park
Goldberg
Luther-Pl.
Lutherstrasse
Predigerberg
Sophien Bad
Sophienstrasse
Karthäuserstrasse
Emilienstrasse
Anna
Lotzchen
Stedtenberg
Rosesche Schindersberg
Marienstein
Ahlen u. Sonne
Salzungen
Werra-Eisenbahn
Thüringerwald
Hainstein
Kurstalt Hainstein
Reuters Villa
Aussichtsdenkmal
Karthaus Garten
Elisabeth Str.
Burschenschaftsdenkmal
Wartburg
Helltal
Johannisthal
Johannisbad
Prinzenteich
Marienhöhe
301
Bethanien
Heilanstalt
Panorama Str.
Sperlingstr.
Johannisthal
Mühlthal
Hainstr.
Kapellenstr.
Theaterstr.
Schützenstr.
Bergstr.
Brunnenstr.
Wiesenstr.
Schulstr.
Kirchstr.
Gerbergasse
Frauenplan
Barfüsserstr.
Lutherhaus
Lutherdenkmal
Lutherbrunnen
Lutherstube
Lutherzimmer
Lutherhalle
Luther

Correggio. Original plate of *Dürer's* Melanchthon. Miniatures and bookbindings from Venice (15th cent.).

On the N. and W. sides is the CABINET OF ART AND ANTIQUITIES. — Room I. Egyptian antiquities. — R. II. Greek and Italian vases, Etruscan pottery, Tanagra figurines, etc. — R. III. Ancient bronzes; gold ornaments (ancient Greek mirror with figure of Aphrodite) ancient glass; prehistoric weapons and ornaments, mainly from the vicinity of Gotha. — R. IV. Objects in gold, silver, ivory, amber, crystal, and precious stones; cups and dishes of the 16-18th cent. — R. V. Ornaments and bijoux of all kinds, including a costly breviary, a dagger, and a necklace of the 16th cent., a bust of Louis XIV. in amethyst, a bust of Confucius in sapphire, etc.; miniatures of the Saxe-Coburg-Gotha princes, and others. By the second window is a rich collection of antique and modern gems, the finest of which are an oriental garnet with a portrait of the Sassanide emperor Shapoor I, and an antique onyx-cameo with Jupiter and Ceres. The cases in the loggia contain the ducal silver plate, including a fine specimen of Jamnitzer. — R. VI. Böttger's porcelain (see p. 224), Italian majolica, German earthenware, Dresden and Sèvres china; in the middle, *Majolica dish with mother-of-pearl, by *Palissy*. — R. VII. Embroideries. Ecclesiastical antiquities. Mediæval wood carvings (Adam and Eve, by *Conrad Meit*); weapons; *Gospels of the 10th cent. with portraits of Otho III. and Empress Theophano; ecclesiastical antiquities; boxwood carvings.

On the E. and S. sides are the ETHNOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS.

On the W., S., and E. sides of the palace are extensive **Promenades.** In a grove on the E. side are the *Thee-Schlösschen* (Pl. C, 5), now used as the English Church, and a monument to *Blumenbach*, the naturalist, a native of Gotha (1752-1840). To the S., beyond the terrace of the Museum, is the ***Park**, with a pond, on an island in which is an old ducal burial-place. — The *Leina Canal*, which intersects the park and supplies the town with water from the Thuringian Forest, was constructed in 1369 by the Landgrave Balthasar. In the vicinity is the *Observatory* (Pl. C, 5). — Pleasant wallks may be taken to the *Berg-Garten* (view), 2 M. to the N.W., and to the *Kleine Seeberg*, 2 M. to the S.E.

57. Eisenach and Environs.

Hotels. *RAUTENKRANZ (Pl. a; D, 1), in the market-place, R. 2½-6, B. 1¼, D. (1 o'cl.) 3, pens. from 8 *M*; *GROSSHERZOG VON SACHSEN (Pl. b; F, 1), opposite the station, R. from 2, B. 1¼ D. 3 *M*; *CURHAUS FÜRSTENHOF (Pl. p; E, 3), with garden, R. 2-6, B. 1, D. 2½-3, pens. 6½-12 *M*; *GOLDENER LÖWE (Pl. c; E, 3), Marien-Str. 45, with garden, R. from 2, D. 3, pens. from 5½ *M*, omn. 50 pf.; *WALDHAUS (Pl. i; F, 1), near the station, R. 2-5, B. 1¼, D. 2½, pens. from 5½ *M*; *KAISERHOF (Pl. n; E, 1), Karthäuser-Str. 2, with restaurant, R. 2-4, D. 2, pens. 6-8 *M*. — ZIMMERMANN (Pl. e; E, 1), with garden and restaurant, R. 2-3, D. 1½, pens. from 4½ *M*; THÜRINGER HOF (Pl. d; E, 1); REICHSKANZLER (Pl. f; E, 1), R. 1¼-2, B. ¾, D. 1½, pens. from 4½ *M*, these three in the Carls-Platz; JUNKER JÖRG (Pl. o; D, 2), Hainweg, R. 1½-3, D. 2, pens. 4½-6½ *M*; ERBPRINZ (Pl. k; C, D, 1), Georgen-Str. 23, R. 1½-2½, pens. 4½-6 *M*; KRONPRINZ (Pl. g; E, 1), Bahnhof-Str.; DEUTSCHES HAUS (Pl. h; E, 1), Johannis Str. 22; WOLFSSCHLUCHT (Pl. l; E, 1), Karl-Str., with restaurant; MILLE (Pl. q; E, 1), Johannis-Platz, R. 1½, D. 1½ *M*. — Outside the town, in the *Marien-Tal*: ELISABETHENRUHE (Pl. m; D, 4), R. 1½-4, pens. 5-8 *M*; SOPHIENAU, pens. from 4½ *M*; PHANTASIE; LILIENGRUND, pens. 4-5 *M*, all with beer-gardens. — Inn at the *Wartburg*, see p. 317.

Restaurants. In addition to the above hotels: *Tivoli*, Schmelzer-Str. 16; *Ratskeller*, Markt 1; *Railway Restaurant*. — WINE: *Däche*, Alexander-Str. 59;

Saal, Goldschmieden-Str. 7; *Letter*, Johannis-Str. 5. — **Confectioners**: *Rothschuh*, Johannis-Platz; *Schmitz*, Carl-Str. 31.

Cabs. Per drive within the town, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 75 pf., 3 pers. 1 *M*, 4 pers. 1¼ *M* (9-12 p.m. and 5-6 a.m. half as much again, 12-5 a.m. double fares). In the town and the environs, per ½ hr. 1, 1½, 2, 2½ *M*; 1 hr. 2, 2½, 3, 3½ *M*. One-horse carr. to the *Wartburg*, with stay of 1 hr., 5, with two horses 7 *M*; the *Wartburg*, *Anna-Tal*, and *Hohe Sonne* and back, 8½ and 11½ *M*; the same, including *Wilhelmsthal*, within 4½ hrs., 10 and 14 *M*; *Ruhla* viâ Thal 8 and 10 *M* (4½ hrs.), viâ Hohe Sonne (5½ hrs.) 10½ and 13½ *M*; for each additional hr. of waiting 1½ *M*.

Electric Tramways from the *Railway Station* (Pl. F, 1) through the Marien-Tal to the (2 M.) *Anna-Tal* (17 min.; 10 pf.), viâ the *Carls-Platz* (3 min.), *Wartburg Chaussée* (8 min.), and *Sophienau* (13 min.).

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. D, 1), in the market-place. — **Baths.** *Johannisbad*, in the Johannis-Tal, with hydropathic; *Sophienbad*, Frauenberg 33, with swimming-bath.

English Church. Chaplain, *Rev. C. E. Hubbard*, *M.A.* (p. 313); services when announced.

Guides (unnecessary), for the first hour 50 pf., for each additional hour 40 pf.; for a whole day 4 *M*; with night spent out of Eisenach 5¼ *M*. The guides carry light articles of luggage, and show their tariff when required. — The small maps of the *Thüringer Wald-Verein* (30 and 50 pf.) give a key to the marks on the trees in the various paths in the vicinity.

The Excursion (described below) from Eisenach to the Wartburg, Anna-Tal, Hohe Sonne, Drachenstein and Landgrafen-Schlucht, and thence back to Eisenach by electric tramway takes about 5 hrs., including halts.

Eisenach (725 ft.), a pleasant town with 31,500 inhab., the finest point in the Thuringian Forest and from 1595 to 1742 the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Eisenach, now belongs to Weimar. The heights to the S. of the town are studded with villas.

In the Carls-Platz (Pl. E, 1), at the entrance to the town from the station, is the *Church of St. Nicholas*, a fine Romanesque structure, with an octagonal tower, restored in 1887 and adorned with painting in 1894 (open free, 12-1). In front of the church is a **Statue of Luther* (Pl. 3), by Donndorf, unveiled in 1895. — The Johannis-Strasse (tramway) here diverges to the S.W. towards the Marien-Tal, while the Carl-Str. runs W. to the —

Market-Place (Pl. D, 1), on the N. side of which is the *Palace*, erected by Duke Ernest Augustus of Weimar in 1742. In front of the *Markt-Kirche* (restored 1902) rises a large fountain, with a gilt statue of St. George (1789), while, on the W., is a bronze *Statue of Johann Sebastian Bach* (1685-1750), by Donndorf. A memorial tablet in the Frauenberg marks the house (No. 21) where the great composer was born. — At the back of the church is a *War Monument* in memory of 1870-71. Farther on, in the Luther-Platz, is the *Lutherhaus* (now an inn), where Luther is said to have lived with Frau Ursula Cotta when attending school here in 1498.

To the W. of the Market-Place is the *Gymnasium*, containing the interesting *Thuringian Museum of Antiquities* (adm. 11-1, 30 pf., or on application to the school-porter, 50 pf.), which includes vessels in enamelled copper (13th cent.), costumes, and coins.

At the S. end of the town, at the beginning of the Marien-Tal (Pl. C, D, 4), through which run the road (tramway, see above)

and the footpath to the Hohe Sonne, lies the grand-ducal **Karthausgarten* (Pl. E, 3), commanding a pleasing view of the Wartburg (best light in the morning). Near it a bronze *Statue of Bismarck*, by Donndorf, was erected in 1903. Farther up to the left, on the *Göpelskuppe* (1/4 hr.), is the *Burschenschafts-Denkmal* (comp. p. 318), a round temple from Kreis's designs (1902) in memory of the German students who fell in the war of 1870, commanding a beautiful view of Eisenach and the Wartburg. — Farther on, to the left, is a footpath to the *Johannis-Tal;* to the right, on the broad footpath to the Wartburg (see below), is a villa once occupied by *Fritz Reuter*, the Low-German poet (d. 1874), which now contains memorials of the poet and a 'Richard Wagner Museum' (9-12 and 2-6; **1** *M*; the Reuter room alone 50 pf.). At the *Ärzte-Denkmal*, an obelisk commemorating the foundation of the German Medical Association, the Wartburg-Chaussée (see below) ascends to the right. A pleasant walk skirts the *Prinzenteich* (to the Anna-Tal, 1 1/2 M., see p. 318).

The WARTBURG may be reached either by the steep Schlossberg Route (see Pl. C, 2); or by the picturesque footpath passing Fritz Reuter's villa, at the foot of the *Hainstein* (on the top is the *Curanstalt Hainstein*, a health resort, with hydropathic, etc.); or by the Wartburg-Chaussée, a carriage-road diverging from the road to the Hohe Sonne a little farther on (see above; carriages stop about 3 min. below the castle).

The ***Wartburg** (1290 ft. above the sea-level, 565 ft. above Eisenach), founded by Lewis the Springer in 1070, was once occupied by the Landgraves of Thuringia, and is now the occasional residence of the Grand-Duke of Weimar. It is one of the finest early mediæval secular buildings existing, and in 1847-67 was restored in its original shape and appropriately decorated by the architect *H. von Ritgen.* — At the entrance is a *Hôtel-Restaurant* (R. 2 1/2, B. 3/4, D. 2, pens. 5 *M;* fine view from the platform), where tickets of admission to the castle are obtained (50 pf.).

A pretty view of the Wartburg is obtained from the top of the rampart (to the left of the Burgtor). — The VORBURG consists of the Romanesque *Gate Tower*, the Gothic *Ritterhaus*, the *Vogtei* or *Steward's Office* (16th cent.), and the corridors (of the same period). We traverse these and the entirely modern (19th cent.) MITTELBURG (*Dirnitz*, *Torhalle*, *Hauptturm*, *Kemenate*), and so reach the court of the HAUPTBURG. This contains the oldest part of the castle, the late-Romanesque *Landgrafenhaus* or *Palas* (apartments of the Landgraves), lighted by three rows of tasteful arched windows. The staircase-portico, the cornice on the roof, and the bath-house on the S. side are modern. The 'Hintere Bergfried' dating from the Gothic period, and the equally ancient cistern are at the S. end of the court; to the right are the new guest-house (*Gaden*) and the governor's garden. — The object of the restoration has been to present to us 'a faithful picture of the condition of the castle in the 12th cent., its most glorious era, when it was occupied by the art-loving Landgraves and was the scene of the contests of the greatest mediæval German poets; where, too, Martin Luther, at the beginning of the 16th cent., found an asylum, and where the mighty struggle for religious liberty took its rise'.

Interesting reminiscences of the Reformer, who was intercepted on his return from Worms and conducted hither by his friend the Elector

Frederick the Wise, are still preserved in the Ritterhaus in the Vorburg. A room, which has undergone little alteration, is shown in the Vogtei, containing Luther's table, footstool, book-case, letters, portrait, and other memorials, where the great Reformer, as 'Junker Georg', zealously worked at his translation of the Bible from 4th May, 1521, to 6th March, 1522.

In the Landgrafenhaus we first visit the *Elizabeth Kemenate*, decorated with beautiful mosaics from Oetken's designs (1902). The *Landgrafenzimmer* is embellished with seven *Frescoes by *Moritz von Schwind* (1856), representing scenes from the history of the first Landgraves. The *Sängersaal*, in which the traditional 'Sängerkrieg', or contest between the great minstrels of Germany, is said to have taken place in 1207, contains a mural painting by *Schwind* representing that event (portraits of Wagner, Kaulbach, Schwind, Liszt, etc.), while the raised platform is adorned with arabesques and figures of the minstrels, with quotations from their ballads, by *Ritgen* and *Hofmann* of Darmstadt. — The *Elizabeth Gallery*, adorned with *Frescoes by *Schwind* from the life of St. Elizabeth (1207-31), daughter of Andreas II. of Hungary, and wife of the Landgrave Louis the Clement of Thuringia, and with the Seven Works of Mercy, next leads us to the effectively restored *Chapel*, with ancient mural paintings and stained glass. — On the third floor is the spacious *Festsaal* or *Banketsaal*, in whose side-gallery the old arcades and columns are still preserved, where as the interior decorations, the ceiling, and the wood-work are modern. The rich symbolical ornamentation (from designs by Rittgen) was painted by Welter of Cologne.

At the request of visitors they are allowed access to the small tower at the S. end of the court whence is obtained a splendid view of the Thuringian Forest.

The N. part of the Mitteburg, the so-called Dirnitz (servants' quarters) contains a large *Rüstkammer*, with weapons and armour of the 12-17th cent., the 16th being admirably represented.

The Wartburg is also locally famous as the scene of the 'Burschenschaftsfest' of 18th Oct., 1817, an enthusiastic festival celebrated by students from every part of Germany.

From the Wartburg to the Anna-Tal (3/4 hr.; electric tramway from the town, see p. 316). The path (red marks) descends under the castle-bridge; after 5 min., to the right round the rocks; 4 min., finger-post indicating the way (left) to the *Eisenacher Burg* (7 min.; *View of the S. side of the Wartburg). The route to the Anna-Tal and the Hohe Sonne, with which the paths to the Eisenacher Burg, the *Waidmannsruh* (l.), and the *Eliashöhle* (r.) afterwards reunite, is indicated by finger-posts. At last we follow the highroad

The **Anna-Tal**, 2 M. to the S. of Eisenach, is a very picturesque wooded ravine. The narrowest part, 8 min. from the entrance, is called the *Drachenschlucht* (200 yds. long, 3 ft. wide), the precipitous sides of which are luxuriantly clothed with moss and ferns, and moistened with trickling water.

We may now either return from this point, or proceed through

Kreuzburg
Mühlhausen
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Elektr. Bahn
Hörsel
Thüringer Eisenbahn
EISENACH
Bahnhof
Landstrasse
Gotha
Wartburg
Marienthal
Marienhöhe
Grosse Richardsbalken
Kleine Richardsbalken
Breitenstein
Gaisscheid
Grauerts-Köpfe
Rinnbge
Knöpfelsbge.
Struth
Krumme Kuhre
Aschberg
Drachenstein
Drachenthal
Sadkopf
Hohe Sonne
Gickelhahn
Dürrn-B.
Hirschstein
Karthäuser-Bg.
Wilhelmsthal
See
Gasthaus Annathan
Koburg

the valley to the (1 M.) **Hohe Sonne** (1400 ft.; forester's house, with rooms and beer-garden), the highest point on the road, whence a picturesque glimpse of the Wartburg is obtained. Close by is a very fair *Hotel* (R. 2-3, pens. 5-7 *M*). A path runs parallel with the road from the Hohe Sonne to (3 M.) Eisenach. Comp. p. 338.

A path to the left, near the entrance to the Anna-Tal leads (after a few paces to the right) into the ***Landgrafenschlucht,** a picturesque ravine considerably wider than the Anna-Tal, which leads to the (1 hr.) **Drachenstein* (1520 ft.), where a fine view is enjoyed. To *Wilhelmsthal*, the *Hirschstein*, *Wachstein*, and thence to *Ruhla*, an attractive walk of 3½ hrs., see p. 338.

58. From Eisenach to Coburg and Lichtenfels.

94 M. Railway in 2¾-4¼ hrs. (fares 12 *M* 20, 9 *M* 20, 6 *M* 10 pf.); to Coburg 2¼-3½ hrs. (fares 10 *M* 50, 7 *M* 90, 5 *M* 30 pf.). Best views to the left.

Eisenach, see p. 315. Soon after quitting the station we are afforded a fine retrospect of the Wartburg. The train penetrates the N.W. slopes of the Thüringer Wald by a tunnel ⅓ M. in length. 9 M. *Marksuhl* (958 ft.); 5 M. to the S.W. lies the small health-resort of *Frauensee* (Curhaus, pens. 3½-4½ *M*), on the bank of a lake. — We cross the *Werra*.

16½ M. **Salzungen** (787 ft.; *Curhaus; Appold*, R. 1-2, B. ¾, D. 1½, pens. 4½-6 *M; Hüttlinger*, on the lake; *Sächsischer Hof*, R. 1¾-2½, D. 2 *M; Krone*, in the town; *Wältz, Meininger Hof*, at the station; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town (4500 inhab.) on the Werra, possesses salt-springs and saline baths. Near it is a small lake with a château at the S. end and a park at the other.

The village of *Möhra*, 4½ M. to the N. (carr. 9 *M*), was the home of the parents of Luther, to whom a monument was erected here in 1861.

From Salzungen to Kalten-Nordheim, 24½ M., light railway in 2 hrs. (fares 2 *M* 75, 1 *M* 60 pf.; tickets from the conductor). The line descends the valley of the Werra viâ *Dorndorf* (branch to *Vacha*) and *Dermbach*. *Kalten-Nordheim* (Löwe; Hirsch) is about 9 M. from *Hilders* (p. 374).

19½ M. *Immelborn;* branch-line to *Liebenstein*, see p. 321.

25½ M. *Wernshausen* (Rail. Restaurant).

From Wernshausen to Zella-St-Blasii, 19½ M., railway in 2 hrs. — 4½ M. **Schmalkalden** (*Krone; Deutsches Haus*), an old but entirely modernized town (8700 inhab.). In the market-place are a late-Gothic *Church*, the *Luther Fountain*, the *Rathaus*, where the articles of the League of Schmalkalden were drawn up by Luther, Melanchthon, and other reformers in 1537, and a monument to *Karl Wilhelm* (1815-73), the composer of the 'Wacht am Rhein', who was a native of the place. The 'Krone', where the League of Schmalkalden was concluded in 1531, and the Luther House, on the Schlossberg near the market, indicated by a golden swan, bear inscriptions, but have been completely altered. The *Hessenhof* contains interesting mural paintings illustrating the story of Iwein (1st half of the 13th century). The old *Wilhelmsburg* rises above the town. Near the station are the *Salt Baths*. — 11 M. *Steinbach-Hallenberg* (Hallenberg), a small town with iron manufactories (nut-crackers, smoothing-irons, etc.), is a summer-resort. — 13 M. *Viernau;* 17½ M. *Mehlis*. — 19½ M. *Zella-St-Blasii*, see p. 330.

3J1/2 M. *Wasungen* (920 ft.; Schwan), a quaint little town on the Werra, with an old château. — 35 M. *Walldorf.*

As Meiningen is approached, the ducal château of ***Landsberg** (1315 ft.) looks down from an eminence on the right; it contains some good modern stained glass from Munich and numerous mediæval curiosities; fine view of the Thüringer Wald and the Rhön-Gebirge. Visitors are admitted to the rooms not occupied by the ducal family. The château may also be visited from Meiningen, either by the direct route (3 M.), or by the 'Marienweg' (6 *M*), which leads through pleasant wood, passing the ruins of *Habichtsburg.*

381/2 M. **Meiningen** (977 ft.; *Sächsischer Hof*, R. 11/2-5, B. 1, D. 11/2-3, pens. from 5 *M*, good; *Erbprinz; Hirsch; Post; Railway Restaurant; Restaur. Bellevue*, on the slope of the Herrenberg, with view), a well-built town with 14,500 inhab., on the Werra, surrounded by wooded heights, is the capital of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen.

The chief ornament of the town is the *English Garden*, or park, opposite the station, containing the ducal mortuary chapel, a monument in memory of the war of 1870-71, and busts of Brahms (d. 1897), the composer, and of Jean Paul Richter, who resided at Meiningen from 1801 to 1803. In the Bernhard-Str., beyond the Leipziger-Str., is the *Ducal Theatre*, and farther to the W., opposite the *Palace of the Duchess Dowager*, is the so-called *Kleine Palais.* Adjacent, to the S., is the *Henneberger Haus*, containing some interesting early-German bronzes and other antiquities (adm. 50 pf.; visitors ring). We then proceed to the W., past the *Arsenal*, the *Gymnasium*, and the *Riding School*, to the —

Ducal Palace, of which the left wing, restored in 1861, dates from 1511, while the rest was completed in 1682.

The interior (castellan in the court, to the right) contains the ducal Picture Gallery, consisting of about 200 works, chiefly Netherlandish. Among the best are: **A. van der Neer*, Moonlight; **I. van Ostade*, Market; *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Distant landscape; *S. Koninck*, Old woman; *J. van Ruysdael*, Dutch landscape; *Sal. van Ruysdael*, View of a village; *G. Coques*, Portrait (ascribed to Van Dyck). Among the Italians represented are *Fra Angelico*, *Filippino Lippi*, *Botticelli*, *Palmezzano*, *Garofalo*, and *Luini.* The palace also contains a collection of Coins and a Library.

To the N.W. of the palace lie the *Stables* and *Park.* Opposite, on the left bank of the Werra, is the **Herrenberg*, a pretty natural park, with pleasant walks. — The *Rathaus* and the *Stadt-Kirche* (rebuilt in 1888) are both in the market-place, which is adorned with a fountain with a statue of the Emperor Henry II.

A red-marked path leads from Meiningen viâ the *Donopkuppe* (1590 ft.) and the *Bismarck Tower* on the 'Schanz' to (41/2 M.) *Grimmenthal* (p. 321).

The **Grosse Dolmar** (2405 ft.; refreshments at the top), to which a road leads from Meiningen viâ *Helba* and *Kühndorf* in 23/4 hrs., commands a beautiful view of the Thuringian Forest. — Schiller resided at the village of *Bauerbach*, 6 M. to the S. of Meiningen, in 1782-83.

From Meiningen to Kissingen (47 M.) and Schweinfurt (49 M.), railway in 21/2-23/4 hrs. — 41/2 M. *Ritschenhausen*, junction of the line to Suhl and Neudietendorf (p. 331). The line skirts the E. slope of the Rhön-Gebirge (p. 374). — From (91/2 M.) *Rentwertshausen* a branch-line runs to (7 M.) **Römhild** (pop. 1700; *Schlundhaus*), formerly the capital of the county of Henneberg. The Schloss was converted into a military orphanage in 1884. The late-Gothic church contains the monuments of several Counts of Henne-

berg including two by *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg: Count Otho IV. (d. 1502) and °Count Hermann VIII. (d. 1531) and his wife (cast of the latter in South Kensington Museum). A diligence plies daily between Römhild and (9½ M.) Hildburghausen (see below). — From (16 M.) *Mellrichstadt* (pop. 2000; Schwan), a Bavarian town on the *Streu*, a branch-railway runs to (11 M.) *Fladungen* (p. 374). — 24½ M. **Neustadt** (pop. 2150; *Goldener Mann*, R. & B. 2-2½ *M*, good), on the *Saale*, an industrial town, prettily situated at the foot of the ruins of the *Salzburg*, which dates from the time of Charlemagne; fine view. Pleasant walk down the valley of the Saale to Kissingen (3 hrs.). Branch-lines to (12 M.) *Bischofsheim* (p. 374) and (14½ M.) *Königshofen*. — 40 M. *Ebenhausen*; thence to *Kissingen* and *Schweinfurt*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

42½ M. *Grimmenthal* (Rail. Restaurant), see p. 331. — 50½ M. *Themar* (Thüringer Hof). About 2 M. to the W. rises the *Osterburg*.

From Themar to Schleusingen, 7 M., branch-railway in ½ hr. — **Schleusingen** (1300 ft.; *Grüner Baum*), with 4100 inhab., was once the residence of the Counts of Henneberg, who became extinct in 1583. A chapel by the *Church* contains monuments of the counts, fine knightly figures of the 15th and 16th centuries. The golden hen on the fountain in the market-place belonged to the armorial bearings of the counts. Quaint Rathaus. — Diligence from Schleusingen daily to (20 M.) *Ilmenau* (p. 332).

58½ M. **Hildburghausen** (1217 ft.; *Burghof*, ¼ M. from the station, R. 2-3, D. 1½-2 *M*; *Englischer Hof*, in the market-place, good; *Hohenzollern*), a pleasant town on the right bank of the Werra, the residence of the dukes of Saxe-Hildburghausen down to 1826, now belongs to Meiningen. Pop. 7500. In the garden of the *Schloss* (now barracks) is a monument to Queen Louisa of Prussia (1815). The mediæval *Rathaus* with its two towers was begun in 1395. The large *Lunatic Asylum* is common to several Thuringian principalities.

An excursion may be made hence viâ (4½ M.) *Zeilfeld* and (7 M.) the *Waldhaus Sandbrunnen* (inn) to the (3 hrs.) **Gleichberge** (2223 ft. and 2092 ft.), two basaltic hills with curious rock-formations. Fine view from the Kleine Gleichberg, on which are some interesting prehistoric fortifications. About 2½ M. farther to the W. lies Römhild (p. 320).

From Hildburghausen to Lindenau-Friedrichshall, 18 M., light railway in ca. 2 hrs. — 15½ M. *Heldburg* (Schwan; Stern) is commanded by the °*Feste Heldburg* (1315 ft.; 20 min.), a fortress on a lofty basaltic rock, mentioned as early as the 9th cent. and thoroughly restored in 1875 by Duke George of Meiningen. The castle contains many objects of interest. — From (18 M.) *Lindenau-Friedrichshall*, which possesses a mineral spring, a diligence runs daily to (11 M.) Coburg in 2¾ hrs.

67 M. **Eisfeld** (1433 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*, R. 1 *M* 60 pf., good; *Rail. Restaurant*), a small town (4100 inhab.) on the Werra. The Stadt-Kirche (tower begun in 1488, the rectilineal choir in 1505) contains a statue of Luther and the cenotaph of *Dr. Justus Jonas* (d. 1555), his friend and ally, who was pastor here; his grave adjoins the cemetery chapel. Diligence daily to Neuhaus (15½ M.; p. 328) and twice daily to (6 M.) *Schalkau*; light railway to (11 M.) *Unterneubrunn*.

74½ M. *Tiefenlauter* (Schnepfe). The train now quits the Werra.

81½ M. **Coburg** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, see p. 323. The castle rises to the left.

94 M. *Lichtenfels*, a station on the Bavarian N. Railway (p. 296).

From Immelborn (p. 319) to Liebenstein, 4 M., branch-railway in 25 minutes. — 1½ M. *Barchfeld*, with a château of the Landgrave of Hesse-Philippsthal.

Liebenstein. The *Station* lies ¾ M. to the N.W. of the Curhaus — **Hotels.** Curhaus, R. 1½-6, D. 3, pens. from 5, omn. ½ *M*; Bellevue, similar charges; Müller's, R. 1¾-3, D. 2½, pens. from 5 *M*. — Meininger Hof, R. 1¼-3, D. 1¼-2, pens. 4½-6½ *M*; Hôtel Quisisana, high situation, pens. from 5½ *M*; Schneider; Villa Albrecht, pens. 5 *M*. — *Private Apartments* from 10 *M* per week. *Hydropathic Establishment.* — *Visitor's Tax* for a stay of more than five days 15 *M*. — *Carriage* to Altenstein 4, with two horses 6 *M*.

Liebenstein (1120 ft.), a village with 1300 inhab. in the duchy of Meiningen, 12 M. to the S. of Eisenach (railway, see p. 319), is a beautifully situated and favourite watering-place, possessing chalybeate and other springs and a hydropathic. The ducal palace and *Villa Feodora* are situated in the Trink-Promenade. At the back of the Curhaus is the *Italian Garden*, tastefully laid out, and the *Erdfall*, a kind of open grotto. Paths lead hence to the *Helle Blick* and the *Bernhards-Platz*, and the *Marienweg* leads to the *Werner's Platz*, all fine points of view.

The path to the (20-25 min.) extensive ruins of the *Burg Stein* ascends in zigzags through the Italian Garden. The castle was restored in 1554, but it was deserted at the close of the 17th cent., and has since fallen to decay. Fine *View.

From Liebenstein to Altenstein (2½ M.), a good road. At *Glücksbrunn* (Hotel Wangemannsburg), halfway, is the *Altensteiner Höhle*, a limestone cavern 220 yds. in length, easily accessible, with a subterranean lake. Electric illumination in summer, daily 11-12 (adm. 75 pf.).

Schloss Altenstein, a summer-residence of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, standing on a rocky height on the S.W. slope of the Thuringian Forest, is itself uninteresting (open 2-3), but the *Park and grounds extending along the precipitous limestone rocks afford beautiful walks. *Inn* on the road to the château.

From Altenstein to Ruhla (4½ M.), a good road, through wood. After 2 M. a broad road diverges on the right to (¼ M.) the *Luther Monument*, erected in 1857, on the spot where *Luther's Beech*, destroyed by lightning in 1841, formerly stood. Here the Reformer on his return from Worms was subjected to a pretended arrest by his friend the Elector of Saxony (p. 317). We return to the road, which we continue to follow for ¾ M., then turn to the left at a finger-post and proceed along a path for 10 min. till it rejoins the road. Turning to the left along the latter, we cross the (2 min.) Rennsteig, and go on to (2½ M.) *Ruhla* (p. 337). — A poor footpath leads from the Luther Monument to the *Gerberstein* (2395 ft.), a steep hill covered with large blocks of granite. Thence a broad path descends to the road to Winterstein (p. 337). Turning to the left along the latter we soon regain the main road about 2 M. from *Ruhla* (p. 337).

The *Inselsberg* (p. 337) may be ascended from Liebenstein viâ *Herges*, the *Trusen-Tal*, and *Brotterode* (p. 337) either by road (carr. 15 *M*) or on foot (5 hrs.). Shorter routes (3½-4 hrs.) lead by *Steinbach* (Zum guten Tropfen) and the *Drei-Herrenstein* (p. 338).

LIEBENSTEIN UND UMGEBUNG.

1 : 35.000 — 1 Kilometer

59. Coburg.

Hotels. *Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. a; A, 1), at the station, with garden, R. $1^{3}/_{4}$-$3^{1}/_{2}$, B. $^{3}/_{4}$-$1^{1}/_{4}$, D. $1^{1}/_{2}$-3, S. $1^{1}/_{2}$, pens. 5-8 *M.* — In the town: *Leuthäuser (Pl. b; B. 3), Spitalgasse, R. from 2, D. $2^{1}/_{2}$ *M.*; Goldene Traube (Pl. c; A, 3), Judengasse 13, with restaurant and garden, R. $2\text{-}2^{1}/_{2}$, D. $1^{3}/_{4}$, S. $1^{1}/_{2}$, pens. 5 *M.*, well spoken of; Deutsches Haus, Heiligkreuz-Str. 8; Anker (Pl. d; B, 3), Rosengasse 14, R. $1\text{-}1^{3}/_{4}$, D. $1\text{-}1^{1}/_{2}$ *M.*

Restaurants. *Railway Restaurant; Bellevue*, Schloss-Platz, D. $1^{1}/_{4}$ *M.*; *Sturm's Bierhalle*, with garden, Judengasse 5; *Grübelei* (Pl. B, 3); *Vereins-Brauerei* (Pl. C, 2), with garden; *Kulmbach*, with garden, Viktoria-Str.; *Restaurant at the Castle* (p. 324). — Outside the town, *Capelle* (Pl. A, 4), *Eckardtsklause*, on the Eckardtsberg, with fine view. — Wine: *Herber*, Ketschengasse; *Oertel*, Theater-Platz.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. B, C, 2), in the Bürglas.

Theatre. Performances on Sun., Tues., Thurs., and Frid., from Easter to Whitsunday, and from Sept. to December.

Cabs, on the *Taxameter* system. — **Carriage** to the Castle 6 *M.*, to the Castle and Callenberg 10 *M.*

U. S. Consul, *O. J. D. Hughes.*

Coburg (994 ft.), one of the residences of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the most important town in the Franconian portion of the Saxon duchies, with 21,000 inhab., is prettily situated in the valley of the *Itz*, a tributary of the Main, and boasts of a number of handsome buildings, especially in the neighbourhood of the market and Schloss-Platz.

The Market Place (Pl. B, 3) is embellished with a *Statue of Prince Albert* (d. 1861; Pl. 1), by Theed, inaugurated in the presence of Queen Victoria in 1865, and with a fountain in memory of *Duke George*, by Hildebrand (1902). The *Rathaus* (1598) and *Government Buildings* (Pl. 7) in this Platz, as well as the *Arsenal*, which contains the library (70,000 volumes; adm. from the Herrengasse, Wed. 2-4), were erected by Duke John Casimir (d. 1633).

The spacious *Church of St. Maurice* (Pl. B, C, 3) of the 15th cent., in the late-Gothic style, with Renaissance additions and a lofty tower (236 ft.; fine view), contains a monument of Duke John Frederick II., erected in 1598 on the site of the high-altar. Near it the finely-executed brasses of John Casimir (d. 1633), John Ernest (d. 1553), John Frederick V. (d. 1595), and his wife Elizabeth (d. 1594) are built into the wall. — The *Gymnasium* (Pl. 4; B, 3) was founded in 1605 by John Casimir, whose statue is seen at the corner. Goethe's father was a pupil at this school. Jean Paul Richter resided in 1803 in the house opposite the Gymnasium (Gymnasiumsgasse 5).

In the Schloss-Platz (Pl. C, 3) rises a bronze *Statue of Duke Ernest I.* (d. 1844), by Schwanthaler. The *Ducal Palace*, with its stables and riding-school, the *Theatre* (Pl. B, C, 3), with the small *Palais Coburg-Cohary*, behind it, the *Guard House* and the *Edinburgh Palace* (Pl. 6) are all situated in the Platz. Near the guard-house is an equestrian *Statue of Duke Ernest II.* (d. 1893; Pl. 3), by Eberlein (1899). On a height behind the smaller palace stands the Roman Cath. *Church of St. Augustine*, in the Gothic style.

The Palace (Pl. C, 3), or *Ehrenburg*, a handsome winged edifice in the English-Gothic style, was converted from a monastery of the Recollets into a ducal residence in 1549, and was altered and extended by Ernest I. in 1816.

Interior (bell in the second court; fee). Portraits of Duke Ernest I., Queen Victoria, Prince Albert, King Leopold I. and his queen, etc., and several other modern and ancient pictures; handsome apartment with Gobelins tapestry and stucco mouldings; grand hall with caryatides as light-bearers.

No. 2, Rückert-Str. (Pl. B, 3) was in 1820 the residence of the poet *Friedrich Rückert* (1788-1866; medallion). In the Ernst-Platz (Pl. B, 3) is a *War Monument*, by Scheler, commemorating the events of 1870-71.

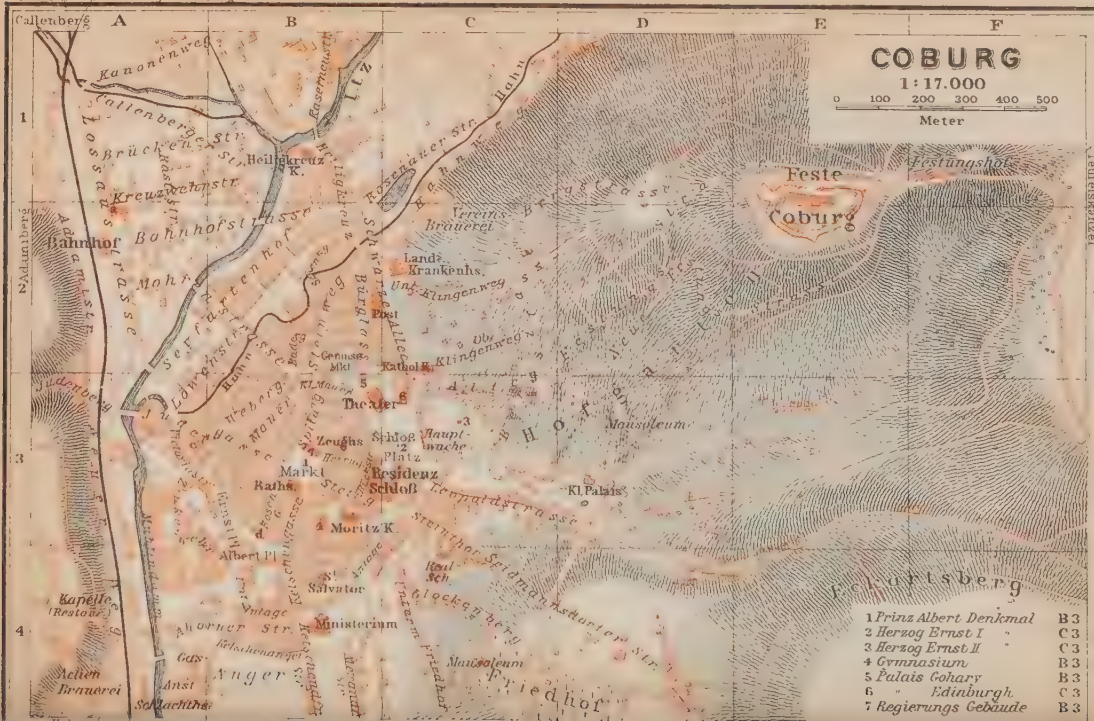
A flight of steps on one side of the palace (by the guard-house in the arcades) and a steep footpath on the other ascend to the beautiful **Hofgarten* (Pl. C, D, 2, 3), extending for ¾ M. along the steep slope of the hill, which is crowned by the castle. The garden contains the *Kleine Palais*, built in 1868 in the English-Gothic style, and the *Mausoleum* of Duke Francis (d. 1806) and Duchess Augusta Caroline (d. 1831).

The ancient ***Castle of Coburg** (1520 ft.; Pl. E, 1, 2), 520 ft. above the town, to which a path ascends from the palace in ½ hr., commands the entire district. It is a late-Gothic structure of the close of the 15th century, and was the residence of the dukes until John Ernest transferred his seat to the Ehrenburg (see above) in 1549. About the time of the Diet of Augsburg (1530) Luther resided here for nearly six months and translated the prophets and psalms. In 1632 the fortress was occupied by the Swedes and besieged in vain by Wallenstein. The S.W. wing with its projecting corner-turrets was formerly the *Arsenal;* and the large building on the N. side is called the *Fürstenbau*. — The castle, which has been restored and fitted up as a **Museum*, is entered on the S. side. The entrance to the collections is under the open wooden staircase in the first court; visitors ring. In summer it is open from 9-12 and 2 to 6, in winter 9-12 and 2-4 (tickets, 50 pf., in the restaurant at the S.E. corner of the first court).

The wall of the staircase is adorned with frescoes by *Schneider* and *Rothbart* (1838-55), representing the nuptials of Duke John Casimir with the Princess Anna of Saxony (1585). — We first enter the Carriage Room, containing curious old state-coaches, etc. — The Vestibule of the armoury contains siege-artillery and a fresco by Schneider (1841), representing two bears breaking into the ducal dining-hall. — Luther's Room contains relics of the period of his residence here and a collection of his writings. — The Armoury contains a large iron stove, cast in 1480, adorned with coats-of-arms and figures of saints; it includes a fine collection of swords and daggers. — In the Gun Room, by the staircase, military fire-arms from the earliest times to the present day.

Upper Floor and Hall. Pictures, oriental weapons, artistic clock, etc. — In the Duke Alfred Room (formerly the Fire-Arms Room) an excellent collection of glass (especially Venetian), also earthenware. — The Rosette Room, the ceiling of which is adorned with 365 rosettes of different forms, contains hunting-apparatus and rifles. — The Mary Room

Rodach | Eisenach, Sonneberg


Callenberg
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COBURG
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Heiligkreuz K.
Kasernenstr.
Krenzwachenstr.
Bahnhof
Bahnhofstrasse
Mohrenstrasse
Rosengasse
Rosengauer Str.
Hahnweg
Verein. Brauerei
Landskrankenhs.
Unt. Klingenweg
Ob. Klingenweg
Post
Gemüse Mkt
Kathol. K.
Theater
Zeughs
Schloß Platz
Hauptwache
Residenz Schloß
Markt
Raths.
Mausoleum
Kl. Palais
Kemnatenstrasse
Moritz K.
Albert Pl.
Salvator
Kaul Sch.
Steinhof
Seidmannsgarten Str.
Schlossberg
Kapelle Restaur.
Ministerium
Aldorner Str.
Gas Anst.
Actien Brauerei
Schlachtha.
Anger
Friedhof
Mausoleum
Glockenberg
Kelschenangerstr.
Ketschengasse
Ketschengraben
Lossaustr.
Brückenstr.
Lauterbach
Sedanstr.
Ludwigstr.
Gartenstr.
Schützenstr.
Schützenweg
Bahnhofstr.
Mauerstr.
Ziegelgasse
Ketschengasse
Ketschengraben
Ketschengasse
Ketschengraben
Ketschengasse
Ketschengraben

Rodach
Eisenach
Sonneberg
Lichtenfels
Seidmannsdorf
Unterlauter
Rosenau
Ostau
Glend
Beiersdorf
Veilsdorf
Köstfeld
Neuses
Scheuerfeld
CORURG
Wüstenahorn
Ahorn
Schorkendorf
Rohrbach
1:100.000
Kilom.

(Marien-Zimmer) contains goblets and other glass-ware. — In the Reformation Room is a copy of an old picture in St. Maurice's, representing the Diet of Augsburg. — The Horn Room, a masterpiece of the Renaissance period (ca. 1600), is adorned with mosaics in wood representing hunting scenes during the reign of John Casimir.

The N. wing contains a collection of Engravings, Woodcuts, and Drawings (shewn to those specially interested); also Coins and Autographs.

On the N. side of the second court is the entrance to the Natural History Museum, containing a good collection of birds and eggs. It is open in June-Aug. daily, except Sat., 9-12 and 3-6, in April, May, Sept. and Oct. on Sun., Mon., Wed., & Thurs. 9-12 and 2-5 (Tues., Frid., & Sat. by permission of the curator, 50 pf.); tickets, 25 pf. in the restaurant; 10 pf. on Wed.

*Views. The adjoining N.E. *Hohe Bastei* commands one of the most extensive and picturesque views in Germany. The N.W. *Bärenbastei* commands the finest view to the W., over the town itself.

The Schlosshof-Halle contains the figure-head of a Danish man-of-war, captured in 1849, and some trophies of the war of 1870-71.

From the castle good footpaths lead to the N.E., skirting the Bausenberg, to the (1 M.) *Teufelskanzel*, which commands a fine view. — The *Eckartsberg* (Pl. E, F, 4; 1397 ft.), to the S. of the castle, is crowned by a lofty tower commanding a beautiful panorama. A pleasant path leads hence viâ the *Löbleinstein* to the castle in 3/4 hr. — Other good points of view are the *Adamiberg*, just above the station, with the summer-house of the poet Jean Paul Richter (p. 323), and the *Hohe Fichte*, near *Ahorn* (2 1/4 M.).

Rosenau (restaurant), 4 1/2 M. to the N.E. of Coburg (station Oeslau; 3 M. to the N. are the ruins of Lauterburg), and **Callenberg**, 3 1/2 M. to the N.W. (carriage, see p. 323), are country-seats of the duke, tastefully fitted up and picturesquely situated (shown only in the absence of the court). Rosenau was the birthplace (26th Aug., 1819) of Prince Albert (of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; d. 14th Dec., 1861), brother of the late Duke Ernest II. Queen Victoria spent eleven days here in 1845. Below Callenberg are a model farm and a restaurant; in the wood, farther down, is the *Fasanerie*.

The **Cemetery** (Pl. D, 4), on the E. side of the town, contains the modern *Mausoleum* of the ducal family, and the burial-vault of Baron Stockmar (d. 1863), embellished at the expense of the English and Belgian reigning families in honour of their old counsellor.

From Coburg to Rodach, 11 M., branch-railway in 1 hr. — 1 1/4 M. *Neuses*, with the house of the poet *Rückert* (p. 324) adjoining the church. The garden contains a colossal bust in marble to his memory. On a wooded slope on the opposite bank of the *Sulz* rises the château of *Falkeneck*. — 11 M. *Rodach* (990 ft.) is the starting-point for a visit to (2 1/4 hrs.) the Heldburg (p. 321).

From Coburg to Lauscha, 24 M., railway in 2 hrs. — 12 1/2 M. **Sonneberg** (1263 ft.; *Krug's Hotel*, well spoken of; *Kaiserhof; Hydropathic Establishment* of Dr. Bauke; U. S. agent), with 13,300 inhab., where toys are extensively manufactured. The town is surrounded by woods and hills, and has become of late years a favourite summer-resort. The chief ornament of the place is the handsome Gothic church, with its wooden vaulting and stained glass, erected in 1845. Modern château on a hill above the town. About 6 M. to the N. of Sonneberg, and 9 M. to the W. of Eisfeld (p. 321), is *Meschenbach* (inn), near which is the *Zinselhöhle*, a stalactite-cavern. A branch-line runs from Sonneberg to (1 1/2 M.) *Stockheim*. — 24 M. **Lauscha** *(Wilder Mann)* with 5000 inhab. and glass-works. Hence to *Schwarzburg*, see p. 328.

60. The Thuringian Forest.

The *Forest of Thuringia, or *Thüringer Wald*, a mountainous and wooded district 70 M. in length and 6-22 M. in breadth, bounded on the W. by the Werra and on the S.E. by Franconia, is full of interest for the pedestrian. The tour may conveniently be divided into two parts, the *Eastern*, beginning at Schwarza, and the *Western*, beginning at Eisenach. This is also a geological division, clay-slate occurring towards the S.E., as far as the Erzgebirge, and porphyry to the N.W. as far as Eisenach. The boundary between these formations is near Ilmenau. The *Rennsteig*, an old frontier-path, runs along the crest of the mountains, separating Thuringia from Franconia.

The summer-resorts on the N. slope, such as *Oberhof*, *Rudolstadt*, *Schwarzburg*, *Ilmenau*, *Friedrichroda*, *Ruhla*, *Eisenach*, etc., are the most frequented and most expensive. Pleasant though more modest quarters for a prolonged stay may also be obtained at *Schmalkalden*, *Schleusingen*, and other places to the S.

Guides generally charge 2 *M* for half-a-day, 4 *M* for a whole day. — *Carriage* with one horse, 10-15 *M* per day, with two horses 15-20 *M*. — The *Hotels* are frequently crowded in summer, and the charges are then often out of proportion to the comfort and convenience offered.

Plan. 1st Day. *Blankenburg*. To *Paulinzella* and back by train (see 2nd day). Afternoon, walk in 3 hrs. to *Schwarzburg*, viâ the *Trippstein*. — 2nd Day. From Schwarzburg walk viâ the upper *Schwarza-Tal* (by train to the Zirkel, if preferred) and the *Langenberg* to *Gehren* and thence by train to Ilmenau; or drive all the way to Ilmenau viâ Paulinzella. — 3rd Day. *Kickelhahn*, *Manebach*, *Schmücke* (night quarters), *Schneekopf*. — 4th Day. *Oberhof*. From Oberhof through the *Dietharzer Grund* to *Tambach*. By train to Friedrichroda. — 5th Day. To *Friedrichroda* and *Reinhardsbrunn*; ascend the *Inselsberg*. — 6th Day. Through the *Trusen-Tal* by *Brotterode* to *Liebenstein* *Altenstein*, and *Ruhla*. — 7th Day. By *Wachstein* and the *Hohe Sonne* to *Eisenach*. 8th Day. *Coburg*. — The finest points in the district are Schwarzburg and the vicinity of Eisenach.

a. Schwarzburg and the Valley of the Schwarza.

Railway from Oberrottenbach viâ Schwarzburg to *Katzhütte*, 15½ M. in 1½ hr. (p. 328). — Diligence from Katzhütte viâ Oelze, Scheibe, and Alsbach to *Eisfeld*, 19½ M., once daily in 5¾ hrs., from Sitzendorf twice daily to (10 M.) *Neuhaus*; thence thrice daily to (3 M.) *Lauscha*.

Schwarza (see p. 307) lies at the confluence of the *Schwarza* and the Saale. A railway ascends the valley of the former (walkers follow the left bank), in 10 min., to —

2½ M. **Blankenburg**, — **Hotels.** Goldener Löwe, in the market-place, R. 1¼-2½, D. 3¼-2, pens. 4½-6 *M*, well spoken of; Schellhorn; Greifenstein; Weisses Ross. At the entrance to the Schwarza-Tal, ½ M. from the station: Chrysopras, R. 1½-3½, D. 1½-2, pens. 5-7 *M*; Lösche's Hall, R. 3/4-3, D. 1½, pens. 4-6 *M*. — Waidmannsheil, ½ M. farther on. — *Dr. Wiedeburg's Sanatorium*, opposite the Chrysopras, pens. from 5 *M*.

Carriage to Schwarzburg 6, with two horses 10 *M*; railway to Paulinzella and Arnstadt, see p. 329; on foot to Saalfeld, see p. 288.

Blankenburg (740 ft.), a little town with 2800 inhab., is prettily situated at the entrance to the Schwarza-Tal, commanded by the ruin of Greifenstein (p. 327). From the station a road leads to the W. to the town, passing (to the left) a footpath and then, beyond the river and the *Post Office*, a road to the Schwarza-Tal. A guide-post opposite the Greifenstein Hotel indicates the ascent to the (20 min.)

Greifenstein (1310 ft.; restaurant), the ancestral castle of the German Emperor Günther of Schwarzburg (d. 1349).

The above-mentioned road into the Schwarza-Tal passes a monument to Fröbel, who founded his first Kindergarten at Blankenburg in 1840. Farther on are the hotels (see p. 326) at the beginning of the narrower part of the valley.

The high mountain to the S. is the *Hainberg* (1885 ft.), easily ascended from the Chrysopras in 1 hr. (view). — The top of the **Griesbach-Felsen*, reached from Blankenburg in 3/4 hr. or from Lösche's Hall in 1/2 hr., commands a fine and very characteristic view of the Thuringian Forest. — From the Griesbach-Felsen we may go on to the (1/4 hr.) *Teufelstreppe*, another point of view, and thence viâ *Böhlscheiben* to (1 1/2 hr.) the *Trippstein* (see below). — From the Chrysopras pleasant excursions may be made to the *Katzenstein* and the *Werrasitz* and thence to the *Eberstein* (see below). From the latter a road leads viâ the Dürre Schild (see below) to Schwarzburg.

The ***Schwarza-Tal*** is one of the most picturesque and beautifully-wooded valleys in Thuringia (to Schwarzburg direct, 7 M.; viâ the Trippstein 3 hrs.). Pedestrians usually follow the high-road (often dusty). A little beyond the (1 1/2 M.) Waidmannsheil Inn (p. 326) rises a lofty rock known as the *Ingo Cliff*. — Farther on, to the left, in a boar-park on the right bank, is a tower named the *Eberstein*. About 3 M. from Blankenburg we reach the *Kirchfelsen* (1295 ft.), so called from its supposed resemblance to a church. High above the (5 M.) *Schweizerhaus* (rfmts.), but on the opposite side of the valley, is the *Dürre Schild* pavilion.

The main road goes on through the valley to (2 M.) Schwarzburg, passing (3/4 M.) a road ascending to the *Kienberg* and (1 M. farther) a memorial tablet to Prince Günther whence a zigzag path ascends in 1/2 hr. to the Trippstein (see below).

The direct route from the Schweizerhaus to the (50 min.) Trippstein is by a footpath (green and white marks) diverging to the right beyond the inn. In 4 min. we turn to the right and skirt a gorge; in 20 min. more, to the right again, following a road to the (17 min.) 'Fuchstisch', whence a path ascends to the left to the (10 min.) —

***Trippstein** (1530 ft.), a wooded hill with a shelter-hut, commanding a striking view of Schwarzburg (best by evening light).

On the road, 1 M. to the W. of the Trippstein, lies the *Fasanerie*, a shooting-lodge containing furniture made of antlers and surrounded by a grove of oaks (inn).

Behind the Trippstein a footpath (to the left) descends in 18 min. to the road, which we follow to the right. From the (7 min.) fork the left branch leads to the village of Schwarzburg, the right branch to the Trippstein, Thüringer Hof, and Weisse Hirsch Hotels (see below).

Schwarzburg. — **Hotels.** *Weisser Hirsch, with veranda, fine view, and two dépendances, R. 1 1/2-6, B. 1, D. 3, pens. 5 1/2-10 *M.*; Thüringer Hof, well spoken of, R. 1 1/2-3 1/2 *M.*, B. 1, D. 2 1/4, pens. from 4 1/2 *M.*; Trippstein, close to the wood, R. 1 1/4-2, D. 1 1/4, pens. 4 1/2-5 1/2 *M.* — In the village: Schwarzburger Hof, well spoken of, R. 1-3, D. 2 *M.*; Sächsischer Hof; Thal Schwarzburg, R. 1-1 1/4, D. 1 1/4 *M.* — *Villa Vassel* (5-8 *M.*);

Pens. Schinzel (3½-4½ *M*). *Lodgings* also obtainable. — **Carriage** to Blankenburg 7, with two horses 10½, to Paulinzella 9¼ or 13, to Ilmenau viâ Paulinzella (two-horse) 24, to Blumenau 7 or 11, to Katzhütte 11½ or 14, to Eisfeld 23 or 34 *M*, inclusive of gratuities. A previous bargain should be made in each case, as also with the guides.

The RAILWAY STATION (1260 ft.; restaurant; comp. p. 329) lies to the W. of the Schloss. To reach the (½ M.) Weisse Hirsch we descend the footpath to the left as we leave the station, and turn to the left on reaching the road.

*SCHLOSS SCHWARZBURG (1150 ft.), the ancestral castle of the counts and princes of Rudolstadt since the 12th cent., charmingly situated on an abrupt rocky eminence 255 ft. above the Schwarza, which surrounds it on three sides, dates in its present form from 1726, when the older building was burned down. It contains an interesting armoury and some fine antlers (fee to the castellan). The Kaisersaal is adorned with frescoes by *R. Oppenheim*. — The village, known as *Thal-Schwarzburg*, lies below on the Schwarza.

To the **Trippstein*, see p. 325; a road also ascends through the woods in ¾ hr., beginning between the post-office and the Weisse Hirsch. — Among the numerous other fine points in the vicinity of Schwarzburg may be mentioned the **Helenensitz* (¾ hr.); the *Bismarckhöhe* (1690 ft.; 1 hr.); and the *Schabsheide* or *Schafsheide* (1495 ft.; 1¼ hr.).

FROM SCHWARZBURG TO LAUSCHA, 16 M. (diligence, see p. 326). The road quits the Schwarza-Tal at *Blechhammer* (see below) and leads through the finely-wooded *Lichtegrund* to (3¼ M.) *Unterweissbach* and (3 M.) *Oberweissbach* (Anker). The 'herb-sellers' ('Balsammänner') of this neighbourhood drive a brisk trade in their home-made drugs and decoctions. The road then passes (25 min.) *Kursdorf* (whence the Kursdorfer Kuppe, mentioned below, may be ascended in ½ hr.) and (1 hr.) the *Fischbachswiese*, and thence in 1 hr. more reaches **Neuhaus** (264) ft.; *Post*; *Grüner Baum*), a village famed for its glass and painted china. The contiguous *Igelshieb* (2703 ft.) is the highest village in Thuringia. The road then descends through pleasant wooded valleys to (2 M.) *Lauscha*, on the Coburg railway (p. 325).

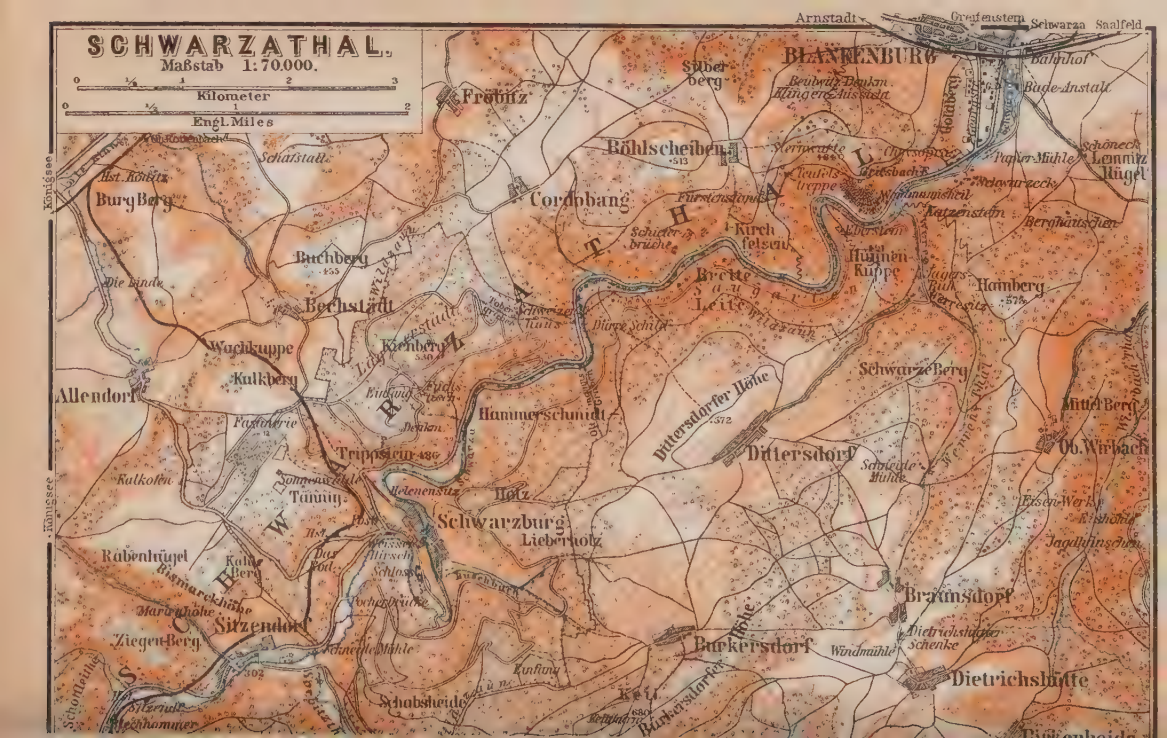
FROM SCHWARZBURG TO EISFELD, 27 M. (railway to Katzhütte and thence diligence, see p. 326). The upper part of the Schwarza-Tal, though less known, is scarcely inferior to the lower. The road follows the valley of the Schwarza, and leads viâ *Sitzendorf* (Linde), *Blechhammer* (inn), and *Glasbach* to (6¼ M.) *Mellenbach* (Zur Kehre Inn), with an old church, and *Blumenau* (Zur Blumenau; Weissenburg), two industrial villages, separated by the Schwarza. Pleasant environs. The conspicuous *Kursdorfer Kuppe* (2500 ft.) may be ascended from Mellenbach in 1¼ hr., and the descent may be made viâ *Meuselbach* to Katzhütte in 1½ hr. — Beyond Blumenau we ascend the valley to the (¼ hr.) *Zirkel* (inn), where the road forks, the right branch leading viâ the *Langeberg* to Gehren (p. 331). — At (10 M.) *Schwarzmühle*, we cross the *Schwarza*. 12½ M. **Katzhütte** (1400 ft.; *Wurzelberg*; *Rosenbaum*), a village with iron-works and potteries, at the junction of the *Katze* and the Schwarza. About 4 M. to the S. of this point rises the *Wurzelberg* (2740 ft.), with a ruined shooting-lodge. At (13½ M.) *Oelze* (Ritter) a road diverges to the right to Gross-Breitenbach (p. 332; 3½ M.). 18 M. *Langenbach*, on the S.W. slope of the Wurzelberg. — 27 M. *Eisfeld* (rail. station), see p. 321.

From Schwarzburg to *Paulinzella* and *Arnstadt*, see R. 60 b.

b. From Neu-Dietendorf to Saalfeld.

36 M. RAILWAY in 1¾ hr.

Neu-Dietendorf, see p. 303. — 3½ M. *Haarhausen*; on a hill, 2 M. to the right, rises the *Wachsenburg* (1360 ft.; inn, see p. 303),


SCHWARZATHAL.
Maßstab 1:70.000.
Kilometer
Engl. Miles
Arnstadt
Gräfenstein
Schwarza
Saalfeld
BLANKENBURG
Bahnhof
Bade-Anstalt
Silberberg
Frohnz
Böhlscheiben
Lemnitz
Lemnitzhügel
Cordobang
Fürstenstein
Kirchfelsen
Hainenkuppe
Hamberg
Bergmannsschen
Katzenstein
Papiermühle
Schönecken
Buchberg
Bechstädt
Die Linde
Burgberg
Wachkuppe
Kulkberg
Allendorf
Kirchberg
Hammerschmidt
Trippstein
Tännig
Kalkofen
Schwarzburg
Liebermotz
Rabenhügel
Sitzendorf
Ziegenberg
Schobsleide
Schwarzeberg
Dittersdorfer Höhe
Dittersdorf
Mittelberg
Ob. Wirbach
Eisenwerk
Jagdhausschen
Brunsdorf
Burkersdorf
Windmühle
Dietrichshütte
Dietrichsteiger Schenke
Kuhberg
Kuhfurth
Kalkofen
Schwarzbach
Wirbach
Königssee
Schwarzathal

the property of the Duke of Coburg-Gotha, containing a collection of pictures, weapons, etc. (adm. 20 pf.).

6 M. **Arnstadt** (920 ft.; *Goldene Henne*, R. & B. 2¾ *M*, good; *Goldene Sonne*, R. 1½-2, B. ¾, pens. 4½-5½ *M*; *Bahnhofs-Hôtel*, opposite the station), a prettily-situated town, with a Rathaus of 1585. Pop. 14,400. The **Church of Our Lady*, of the 12th and 13th cent., contains some fine sculptures and tombstones, among which are the monuments of two Counts Günther of Schwarzburg and their wives (1368 and 1583). The *Château* of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen contains a collection of porcelain. Fine view from the adjacent tower of the old castle of *Neideck*. Arnstadt possesses a strong salt spring, which attracts visitors.

The train crosses the valley of the *Gera* and runs towards the S.E. — 16 M. *Stadtilm* (1233 ft.; Hirsch; Post), with an interesting o'd church. The line bends to the S. and skirts the E. base of the *Singerberg* (1912 ft.; view), which may be ascended from (19 M.) *Singen* in ¾ hr. — 22½ M. **Paulinzella** (1210 ft.; *Menger's Inn*) is a hamlet with the remains of a Romanesque *Church of the 12th cent., 262 ft. long and 66 ft. wide; of the five apses but one now remains. The abbey to which it was attached was begun in 1111 by Paulina, daughter of the knight Moricho, and suppressed in 1534.

From Paulinzella a forest path, marked red and brown, leads to (6 M.) *Gehren* (p. 331).

25½ M. *Ober-Rottenbach* (935 ft.).

From Ober-Rottenbach to Königsee, 4½ M., railway in ½ hr. — *Königsee* (Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Löwe, R. 1-1¼ *M*) is a small town with 3100 inhabitants. To Paulinzella, 1¼ hr. viâ the *Mönchskugelteich*. Diligence to Gehren (p. 331).

From Ober-Rottenbach to Katzhütte, 15½ M., railway in 1½ hr. — 1½ M. *Kädtzberg*. — 4½ M. **Schwarzburg**, see p. 327. — 6½ M. *Sitzendorf*; 10 M. *Mellenbach-Glasbach*; 11 M. *Zirkel* (p. 328. — 15½ M. *Katzhütte*, see p. 328.

The line descends the Rinne-Tal. — 27½ M. *Leutnitz*. — 30½ M. *Blankenburg* (p. 326). — 36 M. *Saalfeld* (p. 298).

c. From Neu-Dietendorf to Ritschenhausen. Oberhof.

47 M. Railway in 2-3 hrs. — Through-trains to Kissingen, Würzburg, and Stuttgart pass over this line. — Best views at first to the right, beyond Zella to the left.

To (6 M.) *Arnstadt*, see above. — The line passes (7 M.) *Längwitz* and ascends the valley of the *Gera*.

11 M. **Plaue** (1109 ft.; *Ehrenburg; Rail. Restaurant*), with the fine ruins of the *Ehrenburg* (1280 ft.; good inn). From the *Reinsberg*, 4½ M. to the E. of Plaue, and from the wooden tower on the *Halskappe* (2000 ft.), 3¼ M. to the S., fine views are obtained. — Branch-railway from Plaue to *Ilmenau* and *Gross-Breitenbach*, see p. 331.

The line beyond Plaue traverses the picturesque valley of the *Wilde Gera*. — 15 M. *Gräfenroda* (1250 ft.), 1½ M. to the E. of the village of that name. Branch-line to Gotha (p. 313). —

The valley contracts. Beyond a gorge known as the 'Zwang', where a short tunnel is threaded, the line ascends through the *Gehlberger Grund* in a succession of steep curves (gradient 1 : 15). Farther on the train runs between steep porphyry cliffs, which it finally pierces by means of the *Brandleite Tunnel* (2 M.; 5 min. transit), containing the highest point of the line (2095 ft.). Just beyond the tunnel is (25 M.) the station of *Oberhof* (2093 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), whence a road ascends to the N. to the (1¾ M.) village, which lies on the crest of the hill.

Oberhof. — **Hotels.** *Wünscher's Hôtel Herzog Alfred, pens. 5-7½, omn. 1 *M.*; *Curhaus, R. 1½-5, D. 2 3½, S. 2 *M.*; *Domänen-Gasthof, pens. 5-6 *M.*; Hôt.-Pens. Sanssouci, pens. 5½-7½ *M.*; Thüringer Wald, pens. 4½-6½ *M.*; Schweizerhaus; Tröster, pens. 5½-6½ *M.* — *Cur-Anstalt Marienbad*, pens 7½-10 *M.* — *Lodgings* abundant.

Carriages (tariff; gratuity extra). Two-horse carr. to the station 5¾, at night 8¾; to Friedrichroda 24½; to the Hohe Möst 11½; to Ohrdruf 14; to the Schmücke 11½; to Tambach 16½ *M.* — Omnibus to the station; to Ohrdruf, see p. 334. — Visitors' tax 3 *M.*

Oberhof (2655 ft.) is a small village with a ducal shooting-lodge, much frequented for its fine air. The roads from the station, Tambach, Schwarzwald, Crawinkel, and Gräfenroda converge at the Domänen-Gasthof. Fine view from the *Luisensitz* (2690 ft.), 7 min. to the N., and from the *Schlossbergkopf* (2700 ft.; ¼ hr.).

Beautiful walks may be taken from Oberhof to the *Gebrannte Stein* (2945 ft.; 1¼ hr. to the S.W.; view), the *Hohe Möst* (2916 ft.; 1¾ hr.; with guide), and the *'Ausgebrannte Stein'* (2930 ft.), 1¼ hr. to the E. — A longer walk, but quite repaying the fatigue, is through the *Kanzlergrund*, via *Ober-Schönau* and *Unter-Schönau* to (10 M.) *Steinbach Hallenberg* (p. 319), about 3½ hrs. to the W. of Oberhof (the way back ca. 4½ hrs. as it ascends). The formation and the outlines of the peaks to the S. of the valley (*Gebrannter Stein, Ruppberg, Gr. Hermannsberg*) are very striking and peculiar to this part of the Thuringian Forest.

From Oberhof to Ohrdruf, see p. 334. Another pleasant route is by the carriage-road via *Linzen's Ruhe*, a fine point of view, and *Friedrichsanfang*, a distance of about 10 M., nearly all through wood.

From Oberhof to Tambach (*Friedrichroda*), 13 M. (luncheon should be provided). We follow the Tambach road which diverges to the W. a little beyond the Domänen-Gasthof until we reach the (35 min.) *Grenzadler*, where we take the path (right) through the wood for ¾ hr. (Kammerbach-Birschhaus to the right). After 25 min. guide-post; our way leads straight on (to the Kerngrund and Schwarzwald on the right); 13 min. farther another guide-post (*left* the Hohe Möst), and ¼ hr. later we join the Gräfenhain road. After 35 min. more we diverge to the right (*left* to Oberschönau); in 12 min. we sight the *Falkenstein*, a porphyry rock 328 ft. high. After ¼ hr. more we come to a bridge where a guide-post points to the Falkenstein on the right; our way (left) leads to the *Dietharzer* or *Schmalwasser Grund*, one of the loveliest valleys of Thuringia. About 1¼ hr. farther on we reach Dietharz, immediately contiguous to which is *Tambach* (p. 335). — The routes hence to *Friedrichroda* are described at p. 335.

From Oberhof to the *Schmücke* (road), see p. 333.

28½ M. *Zella-St-Blasii* (1781 ft.; Rail. Restaurant), the common station for the contiguous towns of **Zella-St-Blasii** (pop. 4400; *Weisses Ross*; *Müller*), and **Mehlis** (pop. 4800; *Stadt Wien*), with numerous iron-works. Pretty view from the *Lerchenberg*, with its

Schwarzwald
Schwarzw.
Crawinkel
Crawinkel
Rosskopf 763
Kl. Münzbg.
Kammerbach 770
Saukopf 862
841
Engelsbad
Kammerbach Pirschhs.
Felschen
Grauer Stein
Der See
Alte Berg 830
Der Schiessplatz
Greifenbg. 894
Mittelbg. 730
Mittelbuch
Falbächer
Kalter Markt
Jägerhaus 876
Dörrer Kopf 846
Schützenberg
Sternbg. 860
Wadebg. 763
Schlossberg
Schlossbergkopf 823
Oberhof 810
Kurhs.
Harzwald
Buchskopf 830
Pfannthalsk.
Jordansbank
Brandleite
Trieb
Trieb-stein
Megeschelde
Borzel 632
Felsenkeller
Bergmannskopf 620
Dörnberg
Gr. Tanne
Steinbruch
Kl. Wart 670
Waldsbg. 710
Bärenstein
Aussicht
Hohe Wart 756
Steglitzkopf 765
Gabelkopf
Tragbg. 710
Löffelbühl
Löffelbühls Felsen
Glashütten Platz
Hohe Tr.
Aussicht unter Eck. Stein
Eckardtskopf 816
Böhler 644
Kleines Buch
Bärenkopf 700
Grosses Buch
Metzebach
Steinige Hügel
Gera leite
Bergmannsk.
Schwabelnebenstr.
Bank-Turane
Kuffgehbg.
Tambach
Ob. Schorn.
Grabfeldgau

pleasant grounds. Branch-line to Wernshausen, see p. 320. — Beyond another tunnel (245 yds.) the train crosses the boundary between Gotha and Prussia, and stops at —

32 M. **Suhl** (807 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*, good; *Krone*, R. 1½-2 *M*; *Post.* R. & B. 2¼ *M*; *Rail. Hotel & Restaurant*), a town with 12,600 inhab., which has been famous for several centuries for its manufacture of firearms. The town lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Lauter*, at the base of the *Domberg* (2195 ft.; view-tower), and is shaded by the precipitous porphyry cliff of the *Ottilienstein* (1716 ft.; restaurant), which also commands a fine view. At the foot of the Domberg is a mineral spring, used for bathing. Diligence once daily in summer in 5¼ hrs. to (19½ M.) *Ilmenau* (p. 332), and thrice daily in 2 hrs. to (10 M.) Schleusingen (p. 321).

The railway now descends the valley of the *Hasel*. 36 M. *Dietzhausen*. At (41 M.) *Rohr*, the seat of a suppressed monastery, the Hasel is joined on the right by the *Schwarza*. — 45 M. *Grimmenthal* (920 ft.), junction of the Werra railway (p. 321; to *Meiningen* 4½ M.). — The train now crosses the *Valley of the Werra*.

47 M. **Ritschenhausen** (1027 ft.), a station on the line from Meiningen to Kissingen and Schweinfurt (p. 320). — *Kissingen*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

d. From Plaue to Gross-Breitenbach. The Schmücke.

24 M. Railway from Plaue to *Gross-Breitenbach* in 2 hrs. (to *Ilmenau* in ¾ hr.).

Plaue, see p. 329. The line ascends the valley of the *Zahme Gera* and beyond *Angelroda* crosses it by a lofty viaduct.

7½ M. **Elgersburg** (1790 ft.; *Dr. Barwinski's Curhaus and Hydropathic*, R. 1¼-3½, B. 1, D. 2¼, pens. from 5½ *M*; *Dr. Preiss's Hydropathic*, similar charges; *Herzog Ernst*, with hydropathic establishment, pens. 5-8 *M*; *Hirsch*, *Linde*, moderate; visitors' tax 5 *M*), a village belonging to Gotha, with porcelain-manufactories. On a lofty porphyry rock above the village rises a well-preserved mediæval castle. Pleasant walks may be taken to the *Körnbachgrund*, the *Klarahöhe*, etc. (numerous guide-posts).

From Elgersburg to the Schmücke, a walk of 3-3½ hrs. Pedestrians proceed viâ the *Pfuttifels* (view of the *Körnbachgrund*), and the *Schlossquelle*, and there turn to the right and follow the road to *Mönchshof*, where they join the road from Ilmenau (p. 333). (From the 'Salzmann's Umsicht', at the second bend, a path leads in 10 min. to the *Hohewartskopf*, a hill 2490 ft. high, with a good view.) — Of the two carriage-routes one leads viâ *Mönchshof* (see above), the other passes (2½ M.) the prettily-situated village of *Arlesberg* (hotel) and ascends the valley of the *Gera* to (1¼ hr.) *Gehlberg* (Anker; Hirsch), whence we follow the picturesque high-road to the (3 M.) Schmücke (p. 333).

11½ M. *Ilmenau*, see p. 332. The town lies to the W.

13 M. *Grenzhammer*, an iron-foundry at the mouth of the pretty *Schorte-Tal*. — 14¼ M. *Langewiesen*.

17 M. *Gehren* or *Amtgehren* (Hirsch), a small town (pop. 2650)

with a château of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Hence to Schwarzburg, see p. 328. — From (17½ M.) *Bahnhof Gehren* a diligence plies daily to (5 M.) Königsee (p. 329); to Paulinzella, see p. 329.

24 M. *Gross-Breitenbach* (2175 ft.; Wilder Mann; Göhring, at the station), a small town with porcelain-manufactories. Diligence viâ (3½ M.) *Oelze* (p. 328) to (17 M.) *Neuhaus* (p. 328), in 6¾ hrs.

Ilmenau. — **Hotels.** Tanne, ¾ M. from the station, on the Ilm, R. 2-3, D. 2½, pens. 6-7, omn. ½ *M*, good; Deutscher Kaiser, Bahnhof-Str., with garden; Löwe, Post-Str., R. 2 *M* (in room No. 1 Goethe spent his last birthday, 28th Aug. 1831); Hôt. Pens. Dachsel, Wald-Str.; Stadt Coburg, Linden-Str.; Sächsischer Hof, Moltke-Strasse. — **Garden-Restaurants.** *Tanne* (see above); *Felsenkeller*, *Waldschlösschen*, both on the Schleusingen road. — *Café Dittmar*, Linden-Str. — Wine at the *Luftdichten*, corner of the Breite Gasse and the Post-Strasse.

Sanatoria. *Dr. Hassenstein's Hydropathic*, Wald-Strasse, with garden; *Korb's Curhaus & Badehaus*, on the Schleusingen road, pens. from 5 *M*. — Visitors' tax 8-10 *M*.

Post & Telegraph Office, corner of Alexander-Str. and Moltke-Str.

Diligence twice daily to (11 M.) *Schmiedefeld* (p. 334); once daily to (20½ M.) *Schleusingen* (p. 321). Railway projected.

Carriages (fixed tariff, which should be inspected). To *Gabelbach* with two horses 6, there and back 9 *M*; to the *Schmücke* viâ Manebach 12 or 15; to *Oberhof*, 18 or 21; to *Paulinzella*, 13½ or 18; to *Schwarzburg*, 18 *M*, excluding fees (1½-3 *M*) and tolls.

Ilmenau (1568 ft.), a pleasant town with 10,400 inhab. in the duchy of Weimar, on the *Ilm*, with porcelain and glass factories, is a favourite summer-resort. Pretty walks in the valley of the *Ilm*, the *Sophien-Tal*, and the *Gabelbach-Tal*. On a house opposite the Tanne Hotel is an indicator with directions as to the various walks.

From Ilmenau to the Kickelhahn (ca. 1½ hr.; blue waymarks). We follow the Wald-Strasse from the Ilm bridge, passing (8 min.) a monument to *Friedrich Hoffmann* and (20 min. farther) one to the poet *Scheffel*, and in 20 min. more (guide-post) take the road to the right to (8 min.) *Gabelbach* (2483 ft.; rfmts.), a forester's cottage with reminiscences of Goethe and Scheffel. The path thence traverses the wood, passing the (4 min.) grand-ducal shooting-lodge of Gabelbach (2535 ft.), where Goethe often stayed, to (20 min.) the summit of the **Kickelhahn** (2830 ft.), one of the highest points in the Thuringian Forest, surmounted by a view-tower 78 ft. in height (open in the afternoon only, 10 pf.; rfmts.) which commands a very extensive prospect.

About 200 paces to the N.W. formerly stood the *Goethe Häuschen*, a small wooden hut where Goethe frequently spent the night, and on the wall of which he wrote his exquisite lines 'Ueber allen Gipfeln ist Ruh', on 7th Sept., 1783. It was burned down in 1870, and was replaced by a similar hut in 1874.

A still more interesting (though rather longer; 1¾ hr.) way to the Kickelhahn is to cross the Ilm at Korb's Curhaus; thence to the (20 min.) Preller-Promenade, which skirts the *Hohe Schlaufe;* 5 min. farther on a footpath ascends to the left to a (7 min.) pine-wood, and soon after turns to the right. We then ascend round the *Höllkopf* to (40 min.) a bifurcation of the paths whence we mount to the left to (¼ hr.) the *Grosse Hermann-*

stein, a porphyry rock surrounded by fir-trees, and (12 min.) the Goethe Häuschen (p. 332).

From Ilmenau to the Schmücke. The Carriage-Road (10 M.) leads viâ *Kammerberg* (1706 ft.; Peschke, well spoken of) and *Manebach* (1820 ft.; Roter Hirsch, good), two villages separated by the Ilm, 3 M. from Ilmenau. Thence we ascend the Manebacher Grund to (3 M.) the *Kleine Rödel*, where we turn to the right to ascend the *Freibachs-Grund* to the road from Elgersburg, which we then follow to the Schmücke.

The Footpath (7½ M.; 3½ hrs.) diverges to the right beyond the Felsenkeller (p. 332; guide-post), and after 4 min. to the left, when it broadens; at the (6 min.) *Sophiental* pavilion we turn to the right (guide-post); after 2 min. to the left; at the guide-post ('Schwalbenstein') 7 min. farther, we keep straight on, and after a few paces farther turn to the right (guide-post) and in 12 min. more we pass the *Berthaquelle* (right). At the *Schwalbenstein* (2020 ft.), which lies to the left, 6 min. farther on, Goethe wrote the fourth act of 'Iphigenia', on March 19th, 1779 ('sereno die, quieta mente'). We regain the main path and turn to the left; at the (5 min.) fork we keep straight on, and in 5 min. more reach the *Schoppenwiese*, with its five-armed guide-post. Soon after we turn to the left (guide-post) and ascend through wood, to the (12 min.) *Bornwiese*, where a path from Elgersburg joins our route on the right. We proceed straight on, but at a (7 min.) guide-post ('Marienquelle') turn to the left. In ½ hr. more we reach the *Mönchshof* (2465 ft.; inn; 1¾ hr. from Ilmenau), a prettily situated toll-house on the road from Elgersburg, which we follow to the left. In 25 min. more we join the above-described carriage-road from Manebach, and in another 1 hr. the carriage-road from Gehlberg (1¼ hr.; p. 331); the Schmücke lies 5 min. to the right (4 M. from the Mönchshof).

The **Schmücke** (2990 ft.) is a much-frequented inn (R. 1-3, B. ¾ *M*), on the margin of the forest, with meadows stretching in front and a pretty view. — About ½ M. to the N.W. of the Schmücke, on the road to Oberhof, just beyond a deer-fence, is a finger-post indicating the path to the right to the (20 min.) ***Schneekopf** (3210 ft.), the tower on which (adm. 20 pf.; refreshm.) commands a magnificent survey of the plains of Thuringia (best towards evening), as far as the Brocken and Kyffhäuser, S. the Franconian and Rhön Mts., the Gleichberge near Römhild, etc. We now return by the same path to the road.

From the Schmücke to Oberhof (2 hrs.). At the above-mentioned deer-fence we keep straight on to the (10 min.) cross-roads ('Adler'). Thence we may follow either the highroad or the *Rennstieg* (p. 326), the former skirting the N., the latter the S. side of the *Grosse Beerberg* (3240 ft.). [The Rennstieg, diverging to the left, leads to (12 min.) *Plänkner's Aussicht* (3192 ft.), whence a fine view is obtained of Suhl, the Dolmar (p. 320), the Gleichberge (p. 321),

and the Rhön.] The path and road reunite at (25 min.) the point known as the *Ausspanne*, 2¼ M. from *Station Oberhof* viâ the road to the left, and 3 M. from the village of *Oberhof* (p. 330) straight on viâ the *Rondell*.

A pleasant excursion may be made from the Schmücke to the **Adlersberg** (2785 ft.), 2¾ hrs. to the S., an excellent point of view. The route to it passes the *Mordfleckswiese* (2716 ft.) and the *Stutenhaus Inn* (2455 ft.). — About 3 M. from the Stutenhaus Inn lies *Schmiedefeld* (2310 ft.; inns), a summer-resort connected by diligence with Ilmenau (p. 332) and Suhl (p. 331).

A path from the Schmücke to (2 hrs.; 6¼ M.) *Suhl* (p. 331) diverges to the right from the Schmiedefeld road after ½ M., and leads viâ (1½ M.) *Goldlauter* (1859 ft.).

e. From Gotha to Gräfenroda viâ Georgenthal *(Friedrichroda).*

22½ M. Railway in 1½ hr. (fares 2 *M* 20, 1 *M* 50 pf.).

Gotha, see p. 313. — 3½ M. *Emleben*.

8 M. **Georgenthal** (*Schützenhof*, 1 M. from the station, with restaurant, R. 1½-2½, D. 1¾, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Schlenk*, in the village; *Deutscher Hof*, opposite the station of Georgenthal-Ort. R. 1-2½ *M*; *Thüringer Wald*, between the station and the village, plain but good). The village (1255 ft.), which lies ¾ M. to the S.W. of the station, is much frequented in summer (baths). It possesses the ruins of a Benedictine abbey of the 12th cent., destroyed in 1525. Pleasant walks to the *Borkenhäuschen*, the *Hammerwand* (¾ hr.), and other points. Railways to Tambach and to Friedrichroda, see p. 335.

The Road to (5½ M.) Friedrichroda leads to the W. from Georgenthal. On the right is the village of *Katterfeld*; on the left the Immanuel-Kirche and above it the 'Candelabrum' (see below). *Altenbergen* (2 M.) is said to be the oldest village in Thuringia. About ¾ M. above it is a stone monument, 30 ft. high, in the shape of a church-candlestick (hence known as the 'Candelabrum'), erected in 1811 on the site of the Church of St. John, which, according to an erroneous legend, was founded in 724 by St. Boniface as the first Christian church in Thuringia. — Returning to the road at Altenbergen, we continue our route to *Engelsbach*. Pedestrians may now follow the *Philosophenweg*, which, diverging to the left beyond the village, leads along the edge of the woods to Friedrichroda.

10½ M. **Ohrdruf** (1253 ft.; *Deutscher Kaiser; Anker*) is an old industrial town, with 6300 inhabitants. Numerous pleasant walks in the vicinity.

From Ohrdruf a diligence runs daily in summer to (10 M.; 4 hrs'. walk) *Oberhof* in 2½ hrs. (in the reverse direction in 1¾ hr.). The road gradually ascends the wooded hills of Thuringia and traverses a beautiful valley with varying views. At the entrance to the (2½ M.) *Ohra-Tal* is the summer-resort of *Luisenthal*, with a good hotel. To the S.E. rises the (50 min.) *Kienberg* (2565 ft.; view). The villages of (½ M.) *Stutzhaus* and (1 M.) *Schwarzwald* are next passed. About 1 M. beyond the latter opens the *Stutzhäuser Grund* on the right; farther on the *Triefstein* is passed, then the (2½ M.) lower Chalet (1217 ft.; rfmts.); the upper Chalet is reached 1½ M. farther on, and finally (1 M.) *Oberhof*, see p. 330.

Beyond Ohrdruf the railway runs to the S.E. 13 M. *Luisenthal* (see above). To the right is the Kienberg (see above). — 15½ M. *Crawinkel*; 18½ M. *Frankenhain*. — 22½ M. *Gräfenroda*, see p. 329.

FROM GEORGENTHAL TO TAMBACH, 3½ M., branch-railway in 20 min., ascending the pretty *Apfelstädt-Grund*. — 1¼ M. *Georgenthal-Ort;* 2½ M. *Rodebachsmühle*. — 3½ M. **Tambach** (1480 ft.; *Curhaus*, ½ M. from the village; R. 2-2½, D. 1¾, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Falkenstein*, 3 min. from the station; *Bär*, ¾ M. from the station; *Sanatorium Fürstenblick*), a favourite summer-resort separated by a brook from the hamlet of *Dietharz* (Herzog Alfred, Felsenthal, both unpretending). There are many picturesque spots in the vicinity (**Spittergrund*, with a waterfall 65 ft. high; 5 M. from the station). To Oberhof, see p. 330).

The shortest route from Tambach to FRIEDRICHRODA (2 hrs.; 8 M. by road) leads to the N.W. viâ the (2¼ M.) *Neue Haus*, a forester's house, and thence by (2¼ M.) *Finsterbergen* and the *Gottlob*. — The route to the INSELSBERG (3¾ hrs.) leads from the Neue Haus (see above) to the (3 M.) *Kreuz* (2273 ft.), whence we follow the Rennstieg to (½ hr.) the *Heubergshaus* (p. 336) and the Inselsberg (p. 337).

f. From Fröttstedt to Friedrichroda and Georgenthal. Inselsberg.

To *Georgenthal*, 12 M.. RAILWAY in 1 hr. (fares 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 20, 80 pf.); to *Reinhardsbrunn* (the most convenient station for Friedrichroda) in ½ hr. (fares 75, 55, 40 pf.).

Fröttstedt, see p. 304. — 2½ M. **Waltershausen** (1065 ft.; *Rudolph; Bahnhofs-Hôtel; Hirsch*, unpretending), a small manufacturing town, with 6000 inhab. The château of *Tenneberg* (1443 ft.), 1 M. from the station, commands a beautiful view. — 4 M. *Schnepfenthal* (inn), where there is an excellent school founded by Salzmann in 1784. — 5½ M. *Reinhardsbrunn*, 5-10 min. from the chief hotels at Friedrichroda. — About ½ M. to the N. (¾ M. from Friedrichroda) is the ducal château of ***Reinhardsbrunn** (1300 ft.), formerly a Benedictine monastery, and converted into its present form in 1827-35. The W. façade is entirely modern. It stands in a charming park, in which a bronze statue of *Duke Ernest II. of Coburg-Gotha* (d. 1893), by Sommer, was erected in 1903. — Beyond a short tunnel we reach (6 M.) *Friedrichroda* (see below). — 9 M. *Schönau-Ernstroda*. — 12 M. *Georgenthal* (p. 334).

Friedrichroda. — **Hotels** (crowded in summer). *CURHAUS, above the town, to the N.; *WALDHAUS, R. 1½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. 5½-7½ *M*; *HERZOG ERNST, R. 2½-4½, B. 1¼, pens. from 6 *M*; *SCHAUENBURG, R. 2-3½ *M*; HERZOG ALFRED, R. 1½-5, pens. 4½-7 *M*; BELLEVUE, R. 2-3, pens. 5-6 *M*, well spoken of; KLOSTERBERG; VIER JAHRESZEITEN; LANGE; WAGENER, R. 1½-2½, pens. 4½-5 *M*; GERTH, pens. 4½ *M*. — BAHNHOF, at the station, R. 1½-2½, D. 1½ *M*. — In Schnepfenthal, HERZOG ALFRED, pens. 3½-5 *M*, well spoken of. — *Dr. Kothe's Sanatorium*, pens. 6-10 *M*. *Lodgings* in the town 10-18, on the hills 15-40 *M* per week. — *Visitors' Tax*, 6 *M*.

Restaurants. *Curhaus*, *Herzog Ernst*, *Schauenburg*, see above; *Ratskeller*, with garden, D. 1¼-1½ *M*; *R. Maas* (luncheon-rooms).

Baths. *Zum Herzog Ernst; Schreiber's*, with all kinds of baths.

Post & Telegraph Office, Haupt-Str. — SUMMER THEATRE, at the *Goldener Stern*, Haupt-Strasse.

Diligence to *Klein-Schmalkalden*, 8 M., once daily. — **Omnibus** to the *Inselsberg* (there and back 2½ *M*) daily; to *Tabarz*, several times daily (60 pf.). — **Carriage** with one horse 10-12, with two horses 15-20 *M* per

day. — Guide (unnecessary) 4 *M* per day; to the Inselsberg 2 *M*. — English Church Services during the season.

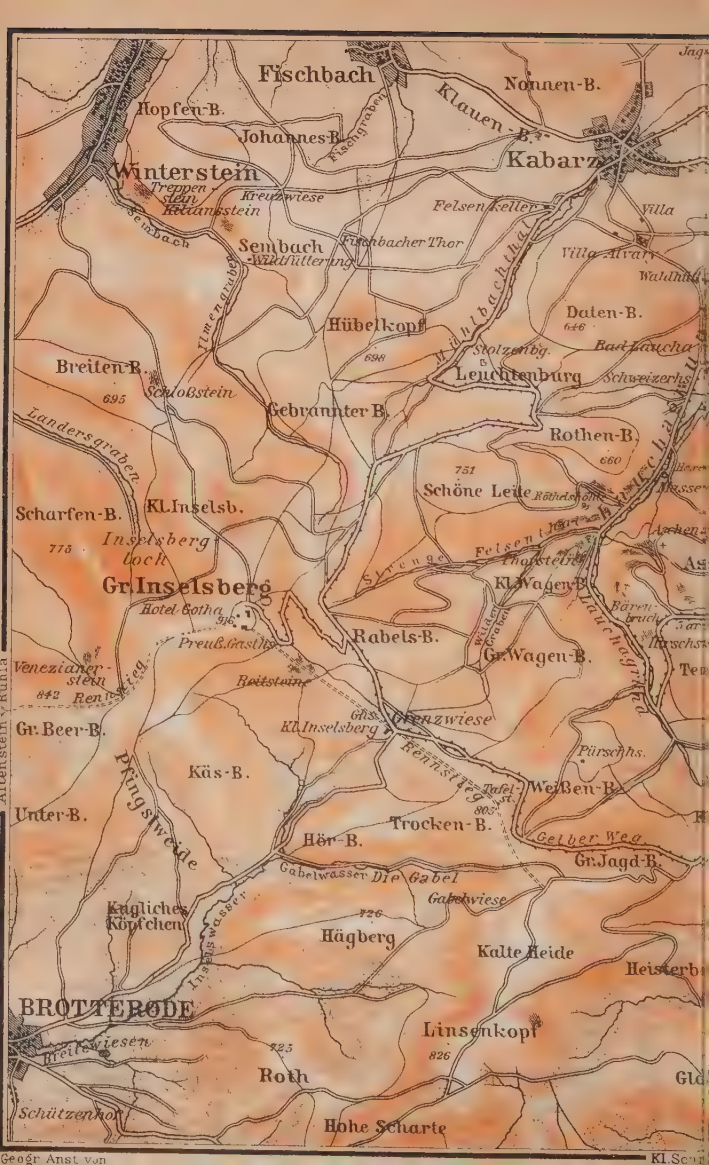
Friedrichroda (1320-1445 ft.), with 4400 inhab., pleasantly situated among meadows and pine-clad hills, is, perhaps, the most popular among the summer-resorts of Thuringia. The environs afford many pleasant excursions, and the walks in the neighbourhood are well-provided with guide-posts and benches. The *Curhaus* is situated on the S.W. slope of the *Reinhardsberg* (1540 ft.).

Walks (several of which may be combined in one excursion; comp. Map). To the *Damm-Mühle* viâ the *Reinhardsberg* and back by road, 1¼ hr.; to the *Gottlob* (1845 ft.), on the S., and back, 1 hr.; to *Finsterbergen* (*Curhaus & Pens. Felsenstein) through the woods and back viâ *Engelsbach*, 3 hrs.; by the 'Herzogs-Weg' to the (3 M.) *Spiessberghaus* (inn) and the (6 M.) *Heubergshaus* (inn); to the *Abtsberg* (2285 ft.) and *Gänsekuppe* (2240 ft.) and back by the *Schauenburg* (2080 ft.), 2 hrs.; in the *Ungeheure Grund* (see below), and to the *Gückelhahnsprung*; etc.

From Friedrichroda to Tabarz, 2½ M. to the N.W., pedestrians are recommended to follow the *Oberbuchig Route*, which passes the (20 min.) *Marienglas-Höhle*, a large grotto (adm. 50 pf.; illumination on Sun. 3-7), and the entrance of the *Ungeheure Grund*. — *Gross-Tabarz* (1300 ft.; *Schiesshaus, R. 1½-2, pens. 5½-6 *M*; *Curhaus; Leuchtenburg), *Klein-Tabarz* (Jagdhaus), and *Kabarz* (Krone), generally included under the one name of Tabarz, are frequented by numerous summer-visitors. — A pleasant round of 2½-3 hrs. in the **Laucha-Grund* is as follows. Passing the (5 min.) *Curhaus* and the (13 min.) *Pension Schweizerhaus*, beyond which is the *Lutherbrunnen*, we reach (5 min.) a guide-post pointing to the Aschenbergstein, and in 3 min. more the *Massemühle* (restaurant). After passing (7 min.) a second guide-post (pointing to the Backofenloch), and (4 min.) a third (to the Inselberg), we cross a bridge to the left and proceed along a broad path. After 120 paces, guide-post (*left* to the Aschenbergstein), our way is to the *right*; 18 min. farther on (halfway to the *right* again) is the *Thorstein* (1730 ft.; ca. 1 hr. from Tabarz), a rock with a large opening in it (to the Inselsberg, see below). — We return to the guide-post and follow the path in the opposite direction to the (1 M.) *Aschenbergstein* (2165 ft.; view). Just before the summit two paths diverge to the left: one leading viâ the Uebelberg to Tabarz; the other (which we follow) leading viâ the (20 min.) *Bärenbruch* to the (5 min.) road. About 5 min. to the left we reach a five-armed guide-post indicating the path to the (10 min.) *Gückelhahnsprung*. Thence we may return through the Ungeheure Grund to Tabarz or to Friedrichroda.

From Friedrichroda to the Inselsberg (2½-3½ hrs.) there are several different routes. One Road leads viâ the *Heubergshaus* and *Jagdberg*; another, traversing the *Ungeheure Grund*, joins the former beyond the *Tanzbuche*. A third by *Tabarz* and through the *Laucha-Grund* is also pleasant.

Footpaths. 1. Viâ *Tabarz* and the *Laucha-Grund* to the (1¾-2 hrs.) *Thorstein*, see above. Passing through the opening of the Thorstein we reach a small mountain-meadow, whence the Inselsberghaus is seen to the right. We continue to ascend by the broad path, keeping to the right where it divides (12 min.), cross two arms of the *Wilde Graben*, and ascend to the left; after 14 min. we turn to the right (the Kleine Inselsberg lies a few minutes on the left); in 8 min. more we cross the highroad and in 5 min. turn to the right (on the left is the footpath from Heuberg); 7 min. later


Fischbach
Nonnen-B.
Hopfen-B.
Johannes-B.
Klauen-B.
Kabarz
Winterstein
Treppenstein
Kreuzwiese
Rittersstein
Sembach
Fischbacher Thor
Wildfütterung
Felsenkeller
Villa
Villa Alvary
Waldhütte
Daten-B.
646
Hübelkopf
698
Stolzenbig.
Bad Laucha
Breiten-B.
695
Schloßstein
Leuchtenburg
Schweizerhaus
Gebrannter B.
Landersgraben
Rothen-B.
660
751
Schöne Leite
Röthelstein
Scharfen-B.
Kl. Inselsb.
Inselsberg
776
Felsen
Steinige
Kl. Wagen-B.
Gr. Inselsberg
Hotel Gotha
Preuß. Casino
Rabels-B.
Gr. Wagen-B.
Venezianerstein
842
Reitsteig
Reitsteine
Gr. Beer-B.
Gips
Grenzwiese
Kl. Inselsberg
Pürschhs.
Käs-B.
Prinzenweide
Unter-B.
Weißen-B.
Trocken-B.
Hör-B.
Gelber Weg
Gr. Jagd-B.
Gabelwasser
Die Gabel
Gabelwiese
Kugliches Köpfchen
726
Hägberg
Kalte Heide
Heisterb
BROTTERODE
Linsenkopf
825
826
Roth
Schützenhof
Hohe Scharte

Waltershausen
Schnepfenthal
Eich-B.
Mittels-B.
Hohe Wurzel
Ziegel-B.
Hexenrasen
Rödichen
Professors-T
Finstere Tanne
Klosterkuhle
Rehhügel
Hanger-T.
Potaken-B.
Schwarzbach
Mündung
Steinforst
Quer-B.
Kallenbachs-T.
Kallateiche
Kiefern-K.
Reinhardsbrunn
Reinhards-B.
Mönchsteig
Schutz-H.
FRIEDRICHRODA
Marienhöhle
Schorn
Dodelsand
Abtsberg
Hotel Thür. Krug
Abtsberg
Wolfstieg
Neustadt
Messingstein
Alexandrinenruhe
Falkenstein
Trostein
Gänsekuppe
Gottlob
Gottlobstempel
Körner-B.
Burgweg
Bachenhöhe
Weißlebersteine
Marguerite
Schattenburg
Königsweg
Klinkensteinstempel
Kesselgraben
Tanzbuche
Jägersruh
Regenstein
Regenberg
Wasserruh
Schmalkaldener Straße
Kühles Thal
Spießbach
Steinbühl
Finsterbergen
Friedrichrother Grund
Wachkopf
Stockwiese
Kornereiche
Rösenbach-T.
Die Struth
Heuberg
Spießberghaus
Wache Wiese
Heu-B.
Spieß-B.
Drusen-Brunnen
Eisbrunnen
Brand
Georgenthal
Ernstroda
Engelsbach
Gbs Felsenstein
Ilmenau
Kreuz

we again cross the highroad and proceed straight to the (10 min.) summit (1 hr. from the Thorstein). — 2. By the 'Burgweg' to the (1¼-1½ hr.) *Tanzbuche* (2360 ft.) and the ducal hunting-lodge of *Jägersruh;* thence we follow the road to (¾ hr.) the inn '*Am Kleinen Inselsberg*', and leaving the inn-garden on our left, ascend a steep winding path to the (20-25 min.) top.

The ***Grosse Inselsberg** (3005 ft.; **Hôtel Gotha*, R. 1-2½, D. 2-2½, pens. 5-7 *M*, and a smaller *Inn*), the summit of which consists of porphyry, commands an extensive panorama, especially towards the N., but unfortunately too often obscured by clouds and fog.

A guide-post to the N. of the Hôtel Gotha shows the way to (3½ M.) *Winterstein* (see below).

From the Inselsberg to Ruhla (2 hrs.). We follow the Rennstieg to the (1 hr.) *Drei-Herrenstein*, where a finger-post indicates the route (to the right) to *Ruhla* (see below). Comp. p. 338. [A path to the right of the Rennstieg (between the boundary-stones 50 & 49) leads to the *Venezianerstein*, commanding a view of the *Inselsberg-Loch*.]

From the Inselsberg to Liebenstein. The shortest way (3 hrs.) leads viâ the (1 hr.) Drei-Herrenstein (see above). Thence we proceed to the left through the *Thüringer-Tal* (brown marks; 2 hrs.), or continue to follow the Rennstieg for 20-25 min. and then descend to the left, passing the *Luther Monument*, to the (35 min.) Ruhla and Liebenstein road, 1 hr. short of Liebenstein. The usual route (4 hrs.), however, is viâ Brotterode. This descends from the smaller inn (finger-post; red marks) for 23 min. (on the left a new path to Brotterode); ¼ hr. later it quits the wood and leads through meadows; in 25 min. we reach **Brotterode** (1896 ft.; *Post; Inselsberger Hof*), a large village (pop. 2360) whence a local railway runs to Klein-Schmalkalden (p. 319). Interesting excursion hence to the *Mommelstein* (2395 ft.), 3 M. to the S. (blue marks). Beyond the village we follow the highroad, skirting the *Inselsberg-Graben*, to the **Trusen-Tal*, a picturesque rocky ravine, where we turn to the right, and reach (1¼ hr.) an artificial waterfall (inn, 4 min.). The ravine expands; ¼ hr. farther on lies *Herges* (Trusental Inn), separated by the *Truse* or *Druse* from *Auwallenburg*, a village with a ruin. [From Herges a picturesque path leads to Schmalkalden (p. 319), 6 M.] Turning to the right at the Trusental Inn, we follow the highroad to the W., viâ (3 M.) *Beirode*, to (1½ *M*) *Liebenstein* (p. 322).

g. From Wutha to Ruhla.

4½ M. Railway in ½ hr. (fares 60 or 40 pf.).

Wutha, see p. 304. — The train ascends the valley of the *Erbstrom*. 1¼ M. *Farnroda*. — 3 M. **Thal** (pop. 700; *Curhaus*, pens. 5-6½ *M*; *Tannhäuser*, pens. from 5 *M*), picturesquely situated at the foot of the ruin-crowned *Scharfenberg* (1340 ft.; view), with a stalactite-cavern. About 2 M. to the E. is the *Meisenstein* (1775 ft.; view), a porphyry rock. From *Winterstein* (1180 ft.; Adler; Hirsch), 1½ M. to the S. of the Meisenstein, a visit may be paid to the pretty *Sembach-Tal*. — 3½ M. *Heiligenstein*.

4½ M. **Ruhla.** — **Hotels.** *Hôt.-Pens. zum Landgrafen, R. & B. 1¼-2½, board 3-3½ *M*; *Bellevue, R. 1¼-2, pens. from 4½ *M*, both commanding good views; *Kaiserhof, with garden; Schwan, pens. 3½-4 *M*; Traube, in the village. — *Railway Restaurant*, — Mineral, pine-cone, and other baths at the *Badehaus* of the Curhaus (D. 1¼-2½ *M*), in the Cur-Platz. — *Omnibus* to the Hohe Sonne, 4 times daily in 1¼ hr., 75 pf. — *Carriage* to Eisenach viâ the Hohe Sonne 12, to Liebenstein 10 *M*.

Ruhla (1150-1475 ft.), locally known as 'Die Ruhl', a favourite summer-resort, extends to a length of upwards of 2 M. in the valley of the *Erbstrom*, a brook which divides the town into two parts, of which the E. belongs to Gotha, the W. to Weimar. The chief occupation of the inhabitants (6600) is the manufacture of wooden and meerschaum tobacco-pipes, to the value of 300,000*l.* annually. Good points of view are the *Ringberg* (2290 ft.; to the N.W.) and the *Breitenberg* (2280 ft.; to the E.).

From Ruhla to the Inselsberg. Carriages (18 *M*) generally make a long circuit by *Winterstein* and *Kabarz* (p. 336). The attractive route for pedestrians occupies 3½-4 hrs. We leave Ruhla by the Rittergasse at the upper (S.) end, and after a few minutes turn to the right and cross the Erbstrom; after 25 min. we cross the brook again and regain the highroad in 50 min.; we cross the latter and proceed in a straight direction to the (35 min.) Drei-Herrenstein; or follow the highroad to the right for about 400 paces and enter the wood to the left by a path leading in 20 min. to the *Gerberstein* (see p. 322), thence back towards the E., along the top of the hill in 12 min. to a grassy clearing, and then to the right in 20 min. to the above-mentioned *Drei-Herrenstein* (2340 ft.). Of the four paths diverging here, the Rennstieg, that most to the left, is to be selected, and the boundary-stones along the top of the hill followed to the (1½ hr.) summit of the *Inselsberg* (p. 337). The *Venezianerstein* (p. 337) is reached by diverging to the left before the last ascent.

From Ruhla to Eisenach. The direct route (3 hrs.) leads through the *Bärenbach-Tal*, ascends to the (½ hr.) *Rennstieg*, and follows the latter to the (3 hrs.) Hohe Sonne (p. 319). — The following route, though somewhat longer (3½ hrs.), is preferable. From the Landgrafen Hôtel a zig-zag ascends to a broad path above the road; turning to the left we rejoin the road in ½ hr. more, leaving it again shortly afterwards (past a guide-post) for a footpath to the left, which brings us in ½ hr. to the ***Wachstein** (1905 ft.), a group of rocks rendered accessible by steps and paths, and commanding an extensive view. To the N. rise the Harz Mts., to the W. the Rhön. — We now follow the Anne-Marie path for 12 min., and descend to the right by a footpath leading in 40 min. to the carriage-road; turning to the right we pass the (8 min.) Auerhahn Inn and in 35 min. more reach the Hohe Sonne (p. 319).

The château of **Wilhelmsthal** (*Auerhahn*, pens. 4-4½ *M*), a summer residence of the Grand-Duke of Weimar, has a delightful park, laid out at the end of the 17th cent. and enlarged by Grand-Duke Charles Augustus.

About 1 M. from the inn, the path from which is indicated by white marks, is the *Hochwalds-Grotte*, and about ¼ hr. farther on, after ascending the steps beside the grotto, we reach the ***Hirschstein** (1510 ft.), an open space with a solitary oak and a bench, commanding a fine view to the S. and W. The forester's house at the *Hohe Sonne* lies about ½ M. farther on. Thence to *Eisenach* by the *Anna-Tal* or the *Landgrafenschlucht*, see p. 318.

61. From Berlin or Halle to Cassel viâ Nordhausen.

From Berlin to Cassel, 230 M.; express (Silesian Station) in ca. 7 hrs. (fares 33 *M* 10, 24 *M* 50, 17 *M* 20 pf.); ordinary trains in 10¼ hrs. (fares 29 *M* 30 pf., 22 *M*, 14 *M* 70 pf.).

From Halle to Cassel, 135 M., railway in 4-6 hrs. (express-fares 19 *M* 70, 14 *M* 60, 10 *M* 20 pf.; ordinary 17 *M* 50, 13 *M* 10, 8 *M* 80 pf.).

Berlin, see p. 1. The trains use the rails of the 'Stadtbahn' (p. 1) as far as (7½ M.) *Charlottenburg*. 15 M. *Wannsee* (p. 22). Several unimportant stations. 75½ M. *Güterglück*, the junction for the Zerbst and Magdeburg line (p. 290). The train now crosses the *Elbe*. — 88 M. **Calbe** *(Sonne; Stern)*, an old town on the *Saale*, with 13,200 inhabitants. On the right bank is the old Præmonstratensian abbey of *Gottesgnaden*. *Grizehne* (p. 286), a station of the Magdeburg and Leipsic railway, lies 1¾ M. to the E. — 98 M. *Güsten*, the junction of the Cöthen-Aschersleben railway (p. 287) and of a branch-line to Magdeburg (27½ M.; p. 286). — 108 M. *Sandersleben* (pop. 3600; Ratskeller; Railway Restaurant), on the right bank of the Wipper, where the Halle and Aschersleben line diverges (R. 63). — 112 M. *Hettstedt* is the junction of railways running to (27½ M.) Halle, and viâ Mansfeld and Eisleben to (17½ M.) *Helfta*.

118 M. **Mansfeld** *(Preussischer Hof; Goldener Löwe)*, with 2700 inhab., chiefly employed in the copper-slate quarries of the vicinity, lies 3 M. to the W. of the station (light railway in 20 min.). Luther's father was at one time a miner at Mansfeld, whither he removed from Eisleben in 1484. The house he occupied (with 'J.L., 1530' above the door) and the school his son attended are still extant. The castle of the old Counts of Mansfeld was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, but partly rebuilt in 1860.

131 M. *Sangerhausen*, see p. 340.

Halle, see p. 287. The train crosses the Saale. 11 M. *Teutschenthal;* 17 M. *Oberröblingen am See.* The *Salzige See* (salt-lake), the larger of the two *Mansfeld Lakes*, was drained in 1892-95.

A branch-railway runs hence to (9½ M.) **Querfurt** *(Goldener Stern; Sonne)*, a town of 5100 inhab., with an old *Castle* (14-15th cent.) and a Romanesque *Church*.

24 M. **Eisleben** (407 ft.; *Plan*, see p. 340; *Goldner Ring*, Pl. a, good; *Kaiserhof*, Pl. d; *Goldnes Schiff*, Pl. b; *Goldener Löwe*, Pl. c, at these two R. 1½-2, B. ¾ *M*), a town with 24,000 inhab., was the birthplace of Martin Luther (1483-1546). The Bahnhof-Str. leads to the left from the station to the church of *St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. 4), which contains the font at which Luther was baptized. A little to the N., at No. 16 Luther-Str. (Pl. 8), is the house in which he was born (adm. daily 9-12 and 2-4, Sun. 3-6; 25 pf.). A bronze *Statue of Luther* (Pl. 7), by Siemering, was unveiled in the market-place in 1883. *St. Andrew's Church* (Pl. 2) contains the pulpit from which he preached and some interesting

monuments of Counts of Mansfeld. Opposite the church is the *House* (Pl. 9) in which Luther died (refitted in 1894), containing various relics (adm. in summer 8-12 and 2-7, in winter 10-12 and 2-4; tickets at the Rathaus, 30 pf.). Extensive copper and silver mines in the neighbourhood. — Railway from Eisleben to *Hettstedt*, see p. 339.

We now pass through a tunnel. 33 M. *Riestedt.*

36½ M. **Sangerhausen** (505 ft.; *Kaiserin Augusta*, R. 2-3, D. 1¾, good; *Post; Thüringer Hof; Wolf; Rail. Restaurant*, D. 1½ *M*), a town with 12,100 inhab., mentioned as early as 991. *St. Ulrichs' Church*, said to have been erected by Lewis the Springer in 1079, in performance of a vow made by him during his captivity at the Giebichenstein (p. 289), was rebuilt in the 13th cent. and restored in 1892, and is the latest example of the early-Saxon style, with three apses (comp. p. 351). The *Church of St. James*, containing a fine carved altar, and the *Rathaus* date from the 15th cent., the *Neue Schloss* from 1616-22.

From Sangerhausen to Erfurt, 43½ M., railway in 1¾ hr. (fares 5 *M* 60, 4 *M* 20, 2 *M* 80 pf.). The train crosses the *Helme* near (3 M.) *Oberröblingen*. From (9 M.) **Artern** *(Sonne; Krone)*, on the *Unstrut*, a branch runs to Naumburg (p. 299). 10½ M. *Reinsdorf*. — From (12½ M.) *Bretleben* branch viâ *Esperstedt* to (7 M.) *Frankenhausen* (p. 341). — 16 M. **Heldrungen** *(Thüringer Hof)*, with an ancient Schloss, in which Thomas Münzer, the Anabaptist, was imprisoned in 1525. — 28 M. *Sömmerda*, the junction of the Gross-Heringen and Straussfurt line (p. 301). — 43½ M. *Erfurt*, see p. 301.

41 M. *Wallhausen*. The line now enters the fertile *Goldene Aue*, watered by the *Helme*, and extending to Nordhausen.

47 M. **Rossla.** — **Hotels.** Kyffhäuser, at the station, R. ½, D. 1¾ *M*; Deutscher Kaiser, similar charges. — *Railway Restaurant.*

Carriages. Two-horse carr. to the Kyffhäuser Monument 6, there and back 10 *M*; to the monument and on to Frankenhausen 8 *M*. — **Omnibuses.** To Sittendorf 50 pf., to Richter's Hotel (halfway up) 1 *M*, to the Monument 1½ (there & back 2 *M*).

Rossla (500 ft.), with 2400 inhab. and a château of Prince Stolberg, is a convenient starting-point for a visit to the *Kyffhäuser* (see below), 5 M. to the S. The route leads viâ (2½ M.) *Sittendorf* (Schalk Inn) and the (1½ M.) *Kohlstätte* (p. 340).

50 M. *Berga-Kelbra* lies 1¾ M. to the N.W. (omn. 50 pf.) of the small town of **Kelbra** *(Kaiserhof*, R. 1¼-2, D. 1½ *M*; *Sonne; Lindenhof; Preussischer Hof)*, at the N.W. base of the Rothenburg (see below). From the station a branch-line runs to *Rottleberode (Stolberg)*, see p. 357.

The Kyffhäuser is usually visited from Rossla or Kelbra on the N., or from Frankenhausen on the S. (p. 341). — A good plan is to start at Kelbra, visit the (35 min.) Rothenburg and the (1¼ hr.) Kyffhäuser, and return either viâ (1 hr.) Rossla or viâ (2½ hrs.) Frankenhausen.

From Kelbra (see above) both a carriage-road and a footpath ascend the *Tannenbergs-Tal* to the *Rothenburg* (inn; view), a ruined castle of the 12th century. Pedestrians bound for the Kyffhäuser thence follow the road to the S. for 8 min., and turn to the left by a pleasant footpath which in ¾ hr. joins the road from Sittendorf about 8 min. short of the *Kohlstätte* (to the right). Thence to the monument, 12 min. more. Carriages from

graph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Kelbra follow the Frankenhausen road as far as an *Obelisk* (see the Map), whence the 'monument-road' leads to the left to the Kohlstätte (see above), where passengers alight.

The wooded **Kyffhäuser** (1500 ft.) is crowned by a ruined castle, once occupied by the Hohenstaufen, consisting of the Oberburg, with its tower 80 ft. in height, and the Unterburg with the chapel. According to an ancient tradition, the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa slumbers in the bowels of the earth beneath the castle, ready to burst forth as soon as Germany regains her former glory.

Adjoining the Oberburg is a magnificent architectural ***Monument to Emp. William I.**, designed by *Bruno Schmitz* and erected in 1896 by the German military associations at a cost of about 800,000 *M* (40,000*l.*). The total height of the structure, which rises in terraces, is 210 ft. On the lower terrace, within a small rectangular court, is a seated figure of Frederick Barbarossa, by *N. Geiger*. On the upper terrace is a colossal equestrian statue of William I., in copper, by *E. Hundrieser*, 31 ft. high; on the pedestal, a German warrior and the figure of History. Above the monument rises a tower 187 ft. high, which may be ascended by a spiral staircase and which commands a splendid view (adm. 50 pf.). — About 10 min. to the S. is an inn (R. & B. 2½, D. 2 *M*).

Descent to (1 hr.) *Rossla*, see p. 340. — The carriage-route to Frankenhausen leads viâ the *Obelisk* (see above). Walkers, however, take a path to the right, 2 min. beyond the Kohlstätte, which leads through woods and in ½ hr. joins the road about 1 M. to the N. of Prince Schwarzburg's shooting-lodge of *Rathsfeld* (1255 ft.), ¼ M. beyond which is an inn. Thence to Frankenhausen, 3½ M.

Frankenhausen (*Zum Mohren*, good cuisine; *Thüringer Hof; Deutsches Haus*), a small town (6400 inhab.) with salt-baths and salt-works, near which Thomas Münzer (p. 340) and the rebellious peasantry were defeated in 1525. A branch-railway runs hence to (13 M.) *Sondershausen* (p. 345), viâ (2½ M.) *Rottleben*, a village 1½ M. to the S. of the *Barbarossa Cavern*, 330 yds. in length, with subterranean lakes (electric lighting; adm. 70 pf.). The direct route from the Kyffhäuser to the cavern (1¾-2 hrs.) diverges to the right from the road about ½ M. beyond the Rathsfeld inn (see above). — Railway from Frankenhausen to *Bretleben*, see p. 340.

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60 M. **Nordhausen** (**Römischer Kaiser; Berliner Hof; Weintraube*, all in the town; **Friedrichshöhe*, *Bahnhof*, *Wieg*, *Börse*, at the station; *Römischer Kaiser*, *Klosterstübel*, and *Ratskeller Restaurants*), with 28,500 inhab., situated on the *Zorge*, on the S. slopes of the Harz Mts. (R. 64), possessing extensive distilleries, was frequently the scene of councils and assemblies of princes in the middle ages. An electric tramway runs through the town. In the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Platz is a bronze *Statue of Emp. Frederick III.*, by Börmel (1901), and near it is a *Statue of Bismarck*, by Schneider (1900). The *Cathedral* is a fine late-Gothic edifice, with carved choir-stalls and a Romanesque crypt (12th cent.). The *Church of St. Blasius* contains two pictures by Cranach: an Ecce Homo, and a Raising of Lazarus, with Luther and Melanchthon among the mourners. Near the *Rathaus* rises a Roland's Column (p. 94). A *Luther Fountain*, surmounted by a bronze statue of the Reformer by Schuler of Berlin, was erected here in 1888. The *Museum of Antiquities* is open on Thurs., 3-5. The old fortifications have been converted into promenades. Pleasant walk through the *Gehege* to the *Wilhelmshöhe* (view of the Harz Mts.).

From Nordhausen to *Wernigerode*, see p. 364; to *Erfurt* and *Brunswick*, see R. 62. A railway runs also to *Northeim* (p. 60) and *Ottbergen* (p. 39).

63½ M. *Wolkramshausen* (p. 345). — 86 M. *Leinefelde.*

From Leinefelde to Wulften, 25 M., railway in 1¾ hr. (2 *M* 40, 1 *M* 60 pf.). The principal intermediate station is (12 M.) **Duderstadt** (*Meyer; Löwe*), an ancient town, to the N., with 5300 inhab. and an interesting Rathaus (1432-1528) and other old buildings. — 25 M. *Wulften.* Thence to Northeim, see p. 39.

From Leinefelde to Gotha, 42 M., railway in 2 hrs. — The first important station is (17 M.) **Mühlhausen** (656 ft.; *Weisser Schwan; König von Preussen; Schwarzer Adler*, very fair), an ancient town with 33,400 inhab. on the *Unstrut*. The Gothic *Church of St. Mary*, with double aisles, and the old stained glass in the church of *St. Blasius* deserve mention. In the Peasants' War of 1523-25 Mühlhausen was the headquarters of the fanatic Thomas Münzer, who was afterwards executed here. Branch-line to *Hohenebra* (p. 346). — 23½ M. **Langensalza** (*Schwan; Mohr*), a busy town of 11,900 inhab. with cloth and other factories. The sulphur-baths of that name (*Curhaus*, pens. from 3½ *M*) are prettily situated on the *Unstrut*, ½ M. distant. The engagement between the Prussians and the Hanoverians in June, 1866, which terminated in the capitulation of the latter, took place near *Merxleben*, a village to the N.E. of the town. Branch-line to (13 M.) *Kühnhausen* (p. 346). — 42 M. *Gotha*, see p. 343.

From Leinefelde to *Niederhone*, see p. 373.

The broad *Leine-Tal* is now descended. 96 M. *Heiligenstadt* (Eichsfelder Hof; Preussischer Hof), the capital of the former principality of Eichsfeld, on the *Leine*, with two churches in the Gothic and transition styles. Pop. 7300.

105½ M. *Eichenberg*, junction for Göttingen and Bebra (p. 372). Our line descends the *Werra-Tal*. — 109 M. *Witzenhausen*, with vineyards, on the left bank. On the left rises the *Meissner* (p. 373; ascent in 3 hrs.). — 115 M. *Hedemünden*. The train crosses the Werra.

120 M. *Münden*, see p. 58. — 135 M. *Cassel*, see p. 49.

62. From Brunswick to Nordhausen and Erfurt viâ Börssum *(Harzburg, Goslar).*

135 M. Railway. To *Nordhausen* in 4¾ hrs. (fares 11 *M* 30 pf., 8 *M*, 5 *M* 10 pf.); thence to *Erfurt* in 2½ hrs. (fares 6 *M* 60, 4 *M* 90, 3 *M* 30 pf.). — From Brunswick to *Harzburg*, 28 M., in 1½ hr. (fares 3 *M* 60, 2 *M* 70, 1 *M* 80 pf.); to *Goslar*, 31 M., in 1¾ hr. (4 *M*, 3 *M*, 2 *M*).

Brunswick, see p. 74. The train passes the ducal park and the châteaux of Neu-Richmond and Alt-Richmond. The line to Helmstedt and Magdeburg diverges to the left (p. 38).

7½ M. **Wolfenbüttel.** — **Hotels.** Löwe (Pl. a), Breite Herzog-Str. 20, R. 2-3, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M*; Bayrischer Hof (Pl. b), in the market-place, R. 2-3, D. 1¾ *M*; Deutsches Haus (Pl. c), Grosse Zimmerhof; Kronprinz (Pl. d), Bahnhof-Strasse. — Restaurants. *Ratskeller*, in the Rathaus; *Kaffeehaus* (Pl. e), Am Wall. — Post & Telegraph Office, Bahnhof-Strasse. — Electric Railway to the *Lechlumer Holz* and *Brunswick*, see p. 83.

Wolfenbüttel, an old Brunswick town with 17,900 inhab., on the *Oker*, is famous for its library, of which Lessing was librarian from 1770 till his death in 1781.

The ducal *Château* (now a school), in the Schloss-Platz, 1/2 M. to the N. of the station, dates from the 16th century. The Mohren-Saal has been used as a theatre since 1835 (performances on Sat.). — The former *Arsenal* (Pl. 4) is a Renaissance edifice of 1619. — Lessing resided from 1777 to 1781 at Lessing-Platz 2, a one-story house opposite the entrance to the library, now containing a small collection of antiquities.

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

The LIBRARY (adm. daily 9-1), which now occupies a handsome new building (1881-86), contains 300,000 vols. (3000 incunabula) and 8000 Mss.

GROUND FLOOR. In the Vestibule stands a statue of Lessing, by *Döll* (1795). To the right are the reading-room and students' rooms.

Main Room. The most interesting MSS. are exhibited in glass-cases: *Codex Carolinus*, a palimpsest with fragments of the Gothic Bible of Ulphilas; Chrysostom's homilies on St. Matthew, a Greek uncial MS. of the 6th cent.; *Codex Arcerianus*, a Latin uncial MS. (ca. 600); a Syrian MS. of the Gospels (634); *Charlemagne's Capitulare Ecclesiasticum* (789), an Anglo-Saxon MS., and his *Capitulare de Villis; Diversarum Artium schedula* by *Theophilus Presbyter* (11th cent.?), a kind of encyclopædia which inspired Lessing's treatise on the 'Antiquity of Oil-Painting'; **Prayer Book of King Matthew Corvinus*, with illuminations by Attavante of Florence (end of 15th cent.); *Bavarian Missal* of 1519-20, with illuminations after Dürer, etc. The two large show-cases contain sumptuous bindings, memorials of **Luther, indulgences, etc.**

First Floor. Two side-rooms here are devoted to early examples of printing, including first editions of the Biblia Pauperum in Latin and in German and the only extant example of Ulrich Boner's '*Edelstein*', the earliest printed work in German (1461). In the Hall of Art are drawings and prints, among which are the *Triumphal Procession of Emp. Maximilian*, with wood-cuts by H. Burgkmaier, and Dürer's '*Ehrenpforte Maximilians*' (1515; freely restored).

The *Ducal Archives* (Pl. 1) contain about 20,000 documents; the permanent exhibition is open free daily. — The *Trinitatis-Kirche* incorporates portions of the old *Kaiser-Tor*. — *St. Mary's Church* (1616) presents a curious mixture of Gothic and Renaissance forms. The interior (adm. 1 *M*), with the ducal mortuary chapel, is interesting. — The *Ramparts* were converted into promenades in 1863.

Branch-line from Wolfenbüttel viâ *Schöppenstedt* (p. 38), *Jerxheim* (p. 40), and (3/4 M.) *Oschersleben* (p. 347) to *Halberstadt* (p. 346). Another to *Thiede*.

15 M. **Börssum** *(Rail. Restaurant)*, the junction of the Brunswick-Harzburg and Magdeburg-Cologne lines (R. 5), is situated at the confluence of the *Ilse* and Oker.

The Harzburg Line follows the Oker towards the S. Stat. *Schladen*. At (8 M.) **Vienenburg**, where it is joined by the Halberstadt line (R. 63), it divides into three branches, one leading to *Harzburg* (p. 361), another to *Goslar* (p. 358), and the third to *Seesen* (see p. 40) and *Clausthal* (p. 367).

From Börssum to (40 M.) **Seesen**, see p. 40. The Nordhausen line turns to the S. and skirts the S.W. slopes of the Harz district, where a number of picturesque spots have recently come into favour (comp. Map, p. 348). — From (48 M.) *Gittelde* a diligence plies six times daily to the picturesque summer-resort of (3 M.) **Grund** (pop. 2000; **Rathaus*, pens. 4 1/2 *M*; *Schützenhaus*; *Tönnies*). About 1 M. to the N. is the *Hübichenstein* (1410 ft.).

52 M. **Osterode** *(Kaiserhof; Englischer Hof; Deutscher Hof)*, on the *Söse*, a town of 7100 inhab., with many picturesque old houses. Handsome old Rathaus. Several monuments in the Markt-Kirche. Diligence to (9 M.) Clausthal, see p. 367; light railway to Kreiensen (p. 60). — To the right, about halfway between Osterode and Herzberg, is the *Jettenhöhle*, a stalactite cavern.

60 M. **Herzberg** *(*Weisses Ross; Curhaus; Stadt Hannover; Railway Hotel)*, on the *Sieber*, the junction of the line to Northeim (p. 60), was the residence of the Dukes of Brunswick-Celle down to 1634. Pop. 3700. The old Schloss was founded by Emp. Lothaire about 1130.

From Herzberg through the *Sieber-Tal* to *St. Andreasberg*, see p. 368.

64 M. **Scharzfeld** (833 ft.; *Schuster*, at the station; *Hôtel zum Scharzfels*, 1/2 M. from the station).

From the village, 3/4 M. from the station, we ascend in 10 min. to the *Steinkirche*, a grotto connected by tradition with St. Boniface, and used as a church down to the middle of the 18th century. Hence we may proceed over the *Bremke* and to the E. to (3/4 hr.) the *Einhornhöhle* (1/2 M. from the station; key and guide at the Schuster Inn), another cavern, where many fossils have been found. To the S. rises the beautifully-situated ruin of *Scharzfels* (inn), whence we descend to Scharzfeld station in 1/4 hr. — A

pleasant footpath leads to the E. from the station viâ the *Philosophengang* to (4 M.) *Lauterberg* (see below).

From Scharzfeld to St. Andreasberg, 9½ M., railway in ca. 50 min. (fares 1 *M*, 70 pf.). — The line ascends the valley of the *Oder*. 2½ M. **Lauterberg** (980 ft.; **Langrehr*; *Curpark*; *Curhaus*; *Deutscher Kaiser*; *Krone*; *Ritscherhöhe*), a small town (1100 inhab.), with pleasant, wooded environs, a water-cure establishment, and a good bath-house, is adapted for a prolonged stay. The *Hausberg* (1380 ft.; inn) commands an extensive prospect. The view is still finer from the *Kummel* (1970 ft.; easily ascended from Lauterberg in 1 hr.). To the E. is the *Scholben* (1870 ft.). — To (3 hrs.) *Sieber* (p. 368): through the *Gerade Lauter-Tal* to the (½ hr.) *Kupfer-Hütte*, a forester's house; then to the left and in ¾ hr. again to the left and viâ the Knollen-Tal to the summit of the (¾ hr.) *Grosse Knollen*, commanding another fine view, particularly towards the Brocken. Thence to Sieber, 1 hr. — Through the *Wiesenbecker-Tal*, with the (½ hr.) picturesque *Wiesenbecker Teich*, to the (1½ hr.) **Ravensberg* (2065 ft.; Inn at the top). — 3½ M. *Kurpark*; 5 M. *Oderthal*. Up the valley of the *Sperrlutter*. 9½ M. *St. Andreasberg*, see p. 367.

72½ M. **Bad Sachsa** (1000 ft.; *Schützenhaus*, well spoken of; *Ratskeller*; *Curhotel*), a small town with 2300 inhab., 1 M. to the N. of the station, frequented as a summer-resort. Ascent of the *Ravensberg* (1¼ hr.), see above. — To the right of the railway rises the *Römerstein*, a group of dolomite rocks resembling a ruined castle. — 72 M. *Walkenried* (pop. 1300; Goldener Löwe; Rail. Restaurant), a village with the imposing ruins of a Cistercian abbey comprizing a church and fine early-Gothic cloisters of the 13-14th centuries.

From Walkenried to Braunlage, 15 M., railway in 1¼ hr. — 3 M. *Wieda* (Stadt Braunschweig) — About 1½ M. to the S. of the (7 M.) station of *Stöberhai* rises the **Stöberhai** (2362 ft.; *Inn*), commanding a fine view. — Beyond (10 M.) *Kaiserweg* the line reaches its culminating point (1990 ft.). — 12½ M. *Brunnenbachsmühle*, junction for Tanne (p. 356). — 15 M. *Braunlage*, see p. 357.

The train now passes through a tunnel and reaches (77 M.) **Ellrich** (*Schwarzer Adler*; *König von Preussen*), a small town (pop. 4500) prettily situated on the *Zorge*. Pleasant environs.

Picturesque walk hence by the *Burgberg* and the forest of *Himmelreich* to (1 hr.) *Walkenried* (see above). Another to the E., by the villages of *Werna* and *Appenrode*, to *Ilfeld* (2½ hrs.; see below). *Sülzhayn*, 2 M. to the N.E., has several sanatoria for consumptive patients. — About 5 M. to the N. of Ellrich is *Zorge* (Inn), to the N.E. of which lies (1 hr.) *Hohegeiss* (3000 ft.; Weisses Ross; Deutsches Haus), the highest village in the Harz.

82½ M. *Nieder-Sachswerfen* (Rail. Restaurant), the station for (3 M.) Ilfeld (see p. 364). To the right rises the precipitous *Kohnstein*.

86 M. **Nordhausen** (p. 341), the junction of this line with the Halle and Cassel railway (R. 61).

Beyond (91 M.) *Wolkramshausen* the Erfurt line crosses the *Wipper*. 93½ M. *Klein-Furra*, 2 M. to the N. of *Straussberg*.

98½ M. **Sondershausen** (850 ft.; *Tanne*, R. & B. 3 *M*, good; *Deutsches Haus*; *Hôtel Münch*), the capital of the principality of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, charmingly situated in the Wipper-Tal. Pop. 7500. The *Schloss* contains a few antiquities and a natural history collection. The *Stadt-Kirche* (17th cent.; restored in 1891) contains an old font and a valuable library. It is adjoined by the princely mausoleum (1892). The concerts given by the prince's

orchestra, which enjoys a wide reputation, are performed in the *Loh-Platz* on Sun. afternoons in summer. Fine view from the *Bismarck-Turm* on the *Göldner* (20 min.) and from the *Possen* (1510 ft.), the highest point of the *Hainleite*, 1½ hr. to the S. — Branch-line to Frankenhausen (see p. 341).

103½ M. *Hohenebra* (branch to Mühlhausen, p. 342); 119 M. *Straussfurt* (branch-line to Gross-Heringen, see p. 301); 128 M. *Kühnhausen* (branch-line to Langensalza, p. 342).

135 M. **Erfurt**, see p. 301.

63. From Halle *(Leipsic)* to Seesen viâ Aschersleben and Goslar *(Hildesheim, Hanover)*.

101 M. Railway in ca. 5 hrs. (fares 13 ℳ 10, 9 ℳ 80, 6 ℳ 60 pf. This line is the direct route from Leipsic to Hanover, and passes the N. and E. side of the Harz district (Ballenstedt, Thale, Wernigerode, Harzburg, Clausthal).

Halle, see p. 287. — 4½ M. *Trotha*, on the Saale. About 5 M. to the S.W. of (12 M.) *Nauendorf* (diligence) lies *Wettin* (Preussischer Hof), a small town of 2850 inhab., with the ancestral château (1123-56) of the various ruling houses of Saxony. From (18½ M.) *Cönnern* a branch-line runs to (20½ M.) Calbe (p. 286), viâ (10 M.) Bernburg. Then across the Saale to (26 M.) *Belleben* and (29 M.) *Sandersleben*, on the Wipper, where our line crosses that from Berlin to Cassel (R. 61).

36 M. **Aschersleben** (377 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*, R. 2-2½, D. 2 ℳ; *Goldner Löwe*; *Stadt Leipzig*), an ancient town with 27,300 inhab., the ancestral seat of the princes of the Ascanian line, who became extinct in 1345, is the junction of the line to Bernburg and Cöthen (p. 287). — At *Hecklingen*, 7 M. to the N., is an interesting Romanesque convent-church. The *Arnstein* (740 ft.), one of the finest ruined castles in the Harz, lies 6 M. to the S.

41 M. *Frose*, with a fine Romanesque church, probably of the 12th cent., is the junction for (9 M.) *Ballenstedt* (p. 350) and (18½ M.) *Quedlinburg* (p. 349).

52 M. *Wegeleben*, the junction of a branch-line to (7½ M.) *Quedlinburg* (p. 349), *Neinstedt*, and (13 M.) *Thale* (p. 353).

56 M. **Halberstadt.** — **Hotels.** *Prinz Eugen (Pl. a; D, 3), with restaurant, R. from 2, D. 2½ ℳ; Goldenes Ross (Pl. b; D, 3), similar charges; Weisses Ross (Pl. d; E, 4), R. from 2, D. 1¾ ℳ; Bahnhofs-Hôtel, R. 1½-2, D. 1½ ℳ; Central (Pl. e; E, 3), R. 1½-2 ℳ; Thüringer Hof (Pl. c; D, 3).

Restaurants. *Café Central*, D. 1½ ℳ, *Wehrstedt*, Fischmarkt 7 and 3; *Rathauskeller*; *Ufermann*, Dom-Platz 7; *Näter* (wine), Hoheweg 25. — *Rail. Restaurant.*

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. B, 3), Dom-Platz. — **Baths** at the *Bade-Anstalt* (Pl. B, 2).

Halberstadt (400 ft.) is an old town with 42,800 inhab., on the *Holzemme*, boasting of a considerable trade and important manufac-

HALBERSTADT
1:13.600
Meter
Domplatz
Kloster
Kuriatiberg
Bulleberg
Viehenburg
Klechenhof
Thomplatz
Kranken-Anstalt
Eisenbahn-Werkst.
Güter-Bahnhof
Personen-Bahnhof
Magdeburgerstrasse
Friedrichstrasse
Alten Theater
Synagoge
Post
Gymnasium
Lazareth
Schützenhaus
Fabrik
Kreis-Haus
Stadttheater
Kanonenberg
Johannis
Andreas K.
Ob. Realschule
Reichsbank
Kath. Vereinshaus
Land-Gericht
Amts-Gericht
Rathhaus
Schule
Pfarrhaus
Bahnhof
Pferdebahn

tories. The episcopal see, founded as early as the 9th cent., was suppressed at the Peace of Westphalia (1648). The timber architecture of the 15-16th cent., with its projecting upper stories and rich sculptural ornamentation, is still admirably preserved here. The chief of these buildings are in the *Market Place* (Pl. C, 3), which is divided by the Rathaus into the (E.) Fischmarkt and the (W.) Holzmarkt. The Gothic *Rathaus* dates from the close of the 14th cent., but received some Renaissance additions in the 16-17th centuries. The *Roland* (p. 94) here dates from 1433. — The late-Gothic *Ratskeller* in the Holzmarkt, built in 1461, is the finest wood-structure in the town.

The **Cathedral* (St. Stephen's; Pl. C, 3), the most important edifice at Halberstadt, was destroyed by fire in 1179 and re-erected very slowly during the following centuries. The façade (1235) shows traces of French and Rhenish influence; the W. part of the nave, in a pure early-Gothic style, was built in 1252-76, and the E. parts, the transept, and the choir date from the 14th century. The church was consecrated in 1491 and restored in 1850-70. The W. towers were rebuilt in 1896.

Interior (sacristan's house adjoining the E. choir; fee 75 pf.). Rich late-Gothic *Screen* separating the nave from the choir; above it, the Crucified with Mary and John, a *Wood Sculpture* of the 13th century. The Lady Chapel has good reliefs of 1517, and there are other interesting sculptures (ca. 1500) in the choir-chapel and the chapter-house. Then a Crucifixion by *Joh. Rap-hon* of Einbeck, of 1509, as an altar-piece; several other pictures, rich sacerdotal robes, and various antiquities.

The extensive Dom-Platz, planted with trees, is bounded on the W. side by the late-Romanesque *Church of Our Lady* (Pl. B, 3), erected in 1005-1284, and recently restored. A number of *Figures in stucco relief date from the Romanesque period; the apse and the sacristy contain mural paintings of the 12th century. A *War Monument* in commemoration of 1870-71 rises in this square. — The Gothic *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. C, 3), finished about 1350, has fine towers, restored in 1881-82. — *Gleim's* collection of portraits of his friends is now preserved in 'Gleim's Stiftungshaus' (Pl. C, 3), Dom-Platz 31, which also contains a museum of antiquities.

The *Bullerberg* (restaurant), 3/4 M. to the N.E., commands a fine view of the town and the Harz Mts. The *Spiegels-Berge*, 1 1/2 M. to the S., the *Gläserne Mönch*, 2 M. farther on, and the *Hoppelberg* are also good points of view. The *Klus*, or '*Halberstadt Switzerland*', to the S.E. of the Spiegels-Berge, has some fine pine-woods and picturesque sandstone rocks. Still farther to the S. are the *Thekenberge*.

From Halberstadt to Magdeburg, 36 1/2 M., railway in 1 1/4-2 hrs (4 *M* 70, 3 *M* 60, 2 *M* 40 pf.). — 13 M. *Oschersleben* (pop. 13,400), an industrial town on the Bode; 23 1/2 M. *Blumenberg* (p. 286). — 36 1/2 M. *Magdeburg*, see p. 40.

From Halberstadt to Blankenburg (p. 355), 12 M., railway in 3/4 hr. (fares 1 *M* 60, 1 *M* 20, 80 pf.). Stations: *Spiegelsberge*, *Langenstein* (branch to *Minsleben*, 7 1/2 M., p. 364)), and (9 M.) *Börnecke*.

Beyond Halberstadt the train commands views of the slopes of the Harz to the left. From (65 M.) *Heudeber-Dannstedt* a branch-

line leads to (5½ M.) *Wernigerode* (p. 363), (11½ M.) *Ilsenburg* (p. 362), and (20 M.) *Harzburg* (p. 361). From (70 M.) *Wasserleben* a branch-line runs to (3 M.) *Osterwieck.*

79 M. **Vienenburg,** the junction of lines to *Börssum* and *Brunswick* (see p. 344) and to (5 M.) *Harzburg* (p. 361).

84½ M. *Oker* (p. 360). — 87 M. *Goslar* (p. 358); line to Clausthal, see p. 367, to Hildesheim, p. 74.

89 M. *Julius-Hütte.* — 90½ M. *Langelsheim* (p. 367). — 97 M. *Neuekrug* (p. 40). — 101 M. *Seesen*, see p. 40.

64. The Harz Mountains.

Plan. About ten or twelve days are required to explore the finest scenery of the Harz. The following plan, which includes nearly all the Harz-termini of the railways approaching on every side, may be begun or terminated at any one of these. *1st Day.* Ballenstedt, Selke-Tal, Alexisbad; *2nd.* Gernrode, Suderode, Hexentanzplatz; *3rd.* Weisser Hirsch, Treseburg, Bode-Tal, Rosstrappe; *4th.* Blankenburg, Rübeland, then either Rote Hütte, Brocken, or Dreiannen-Hohne, Brocken by railway; *5th.* Steinerne Renne, Wernigerode; *6th.* Ilse-Tal, Ilsenburg, Burgberg near Harzburg; *7th.* Environs of Harzburg, Oker-Tal, Goslar. — The finest points in the *Ober-Harz* and *S. Harz* may next be visited as follows: *8th Day.* To Clausthal and Andreasberg; *9th.* Lauterberg, Ravensberg, Walkenried; Ellrich; *10th.* Ilfeld, Neustadt unterm Hohnstein, Eichenforst, Stolberg; *11th.* By diligence towards the S. to Kelbra (Kyffhäuser, see p. 340).

Carriages. Two-horse about 20 *M* per day, tolls extra; fee 2-3 *M* per day. One-horse 10-12 *M*. In many places there are tariffs fixed by the authorities, but in every case a bargain should be made beforehand.

Porters, 4-5 *M* per day.

Inns. Those of the better class charge as follows: R. from 3, B. 1, D. 2-3 *M*, wine from 1¼-1½ *M* per ½ bottle. The inferior and less-frequented inns are cheaper.

The **Harz,** the northernmost mountain-chain in Germany, 56 M. in length, and 18 M. in width, is an entirely isolated and well-wooded range, rising abruptly from the plain on every side, especially towards the N.W. and N.E. It is divided into the *Oberharz*, *Unterharz*, and *Vorharz*. The first of these embraces the W. region, with the towns of Lautenthal, Clausthal, and Andreasberg. The N. W. and S. W. slopes, with Goslar, Seesen, and Herzberg, are called the Vorharz, while the district to the E. of Wernigerode and Ellrich belongs to the Unterharz. The Brocken rises on the boundary between the Ober-Harz and Unter-Harz. The Oberharz is furrowed by numerous dark, wooded ravines. The Unterharz affords a greater variety of picturesque scenery. The principal rock-formation is granite, overlying which are the more recent grauwacke and clay-slate. Mining, see pp. 360, 366, 367.

The climate of the Harz resembles that of Central Norway. The mean annual temperature is 41° Fahr. The climate of the plateau of the Oberharz is apt to be somewhat inclement, even in summer. In the places along the N. base of the mountains the summer-heat is pleasantly tempered by the N.W. wind from the Baltic Sea; and the S. Harz also enjoys an agreeable climate.

The *Routenkarte der Touristenwege*, or map showing all footpaths, etc., published by the *Harz-Club*, is recommended to pedestrians (scale 1:150,000; price 25 pf.). — Many of the forest-paths are marked 'Verboten' (*i.e.* forbidden) and should be carefully avoided during the shooting-season.

Langelsheim
Wiemenhurg
Lochtum
Abbenrode
Rottingerode
Westerode
Seesen
GOSLAR
Hahnenklee
Bad Harzburg
Lautenthal
OBERHARZ
Wildemann
Zellerfeld
Clausthal
Altenau
Brocken
Grund
Gittelde
Osterode
St. Andreasberg
Braunlage
Herzberg
Lauterberg
Sachsa
Walkenried
Ellrich
Bleicherode
Sternhaus
Spiegelhaus
Fuchsbg.
Klausbg.
Mägdesprung
Alexisbad
Harzgerode
Schielo
Ruine Anhalt
Gr. Hausberg
Gr. Wiehnest-kopf
Hollkopf
Schloßberg
Riegelbg.
Wankelbg.
Wilhelmshof
Schierke
Elbingerode
Rothenberg
Scharfenstein
Quitschenkpf.
Hohegeiss
Ebersberg
Jagdkopf
Gr. Knollen
Kobold sthal
Rehberg
Achtermannshöhe
Amelungsborn
Lonau
Sieber
Hübichenstein
Selkevicht
1:100000
Kilom.
Engl. Mile
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Ribbmeter
Kngl. Miles
Gr-Oschersleben
Gr-Quenstedt
Emersleben
Dalldorf
Deesdorf
Ströbeck
Langeln
Dannstedt
HALBERSTADT
Wehrstedt
Wegeleben
Adersleben
Heteborn
Hendeber
Mahndorf
Derenburg
Rodersdorf
Reddeber
Münchenhagen
Harsleben
Bode
Hedersleben
Silstedt
Reid-Bge.
Hausneindorf
Weddersleben
Ditfurt
Gatersleben
Hoym
Hohndorf
QUEDLINBURG
Badeborn
Gegenstedt
Frddesleben
Ballenstedt
Grimrode
Meisdorf
Opperode
Hasselfelde
Friedrichsbrunn
Rambergen
Allrode
Magdesprung
Stiege
Günthersberge
Harzgerode
Molmerschwende
Strassberg
Neudorf
Königsode
Ilfeld
Poppenhausen
Auerberg
Sperberhütte
Stolberg
Neustadt
Wippra
Wolfsberg
Rothe
Breitenhaide
Gloria
Kohlenstrasse
Grillenberg
Steigerthal
Nordhausen
Bretungen
Agnesdf.
Bennrode
Lengefeld
Leimbach
Uftrungen
Questenbg.
Grosslehningen
Urbach
Wickerode
Drebsdf.
Sundhausen
Rosperwende
Rossla
Ilfeld
Sangerhausen
Bösenrode
Günsbach
Bennungen
Walkhausen
Heringen
Thüringen
Brücken
Hamma
Auleben
Numby
Sittendorf
Martinsrieth
Kyffhäuser
Tilleda
Rudnordhsn.
Erfurt
Thale
Neinstedt
Warnstedt
Wienrode
Wedderstedt
Blankenburg
Regenstein
Westerhausen
Börnecke
Hamburg
Rübeland
Ilsenburg
Harz

I. The Eastern Harz Mts.

a. Quedlinburg.

Railway from Halle (Leipsic, Berlin) viâ Wegeleben to Quedlinburg and Thale, and viâ Frose to Ballenstedt and Quedlinburg, see R. 63.

Quedlinburg. — **Hotels:** Bär (Pl. a; C, 2), in the Markt-Platz, R 1½-2½, B. ¾, D. 2, omn. ½ *M*; Buntes Lamm (Pl. b; C, 1), Markt-Str. 14, R. 1½-1¾, B. ¾, D. 1½ *M*; Goldner Ring (Pl. c; D, 2), Neuer Weg 1; Weisser Engel. — **Restaurants:** *Kaiserhof*, Pölle 34 (Pl. D, 2), D. 1½ *M*; *Hartung* (wine-room), Pölle 22; *Café Roland*, Markt 13; *Rail. Restaurant.*

Quedlinburg (460 ft.), an old town with 23,500 inhab., now noted for its nurseries and cloth-factories, lies on the *Bode*, 3 M. to the N.W. of the Harz Mts. It was founded by Henry I. and became a favourite residence of the German emperors of the Saxon line. Down to 1477 it was a fortified Hanseatic town, and in 1698 it passed into the possession of the Electors of Brandenburg. It is still an important-looking place with walls, towers, and moats, and many interesting timber houses of the 16-17th. cent., and is commanded on the W. by the old Schloss and the abbey-church.

In the grounds adjoining the railway-station (Pl. E, 3) is a *War Monument* in commemoration of 1870-71, with bronze groups by Anders and Manzel (1898).

The *Rathaus* (Pl. C, 2; adm. Wed. 1-4, free, at other times 50 pf. for 1-3 pers.) in the market-place, on the S.W. corner of which rises a stone figure of Roland (p. 94), is a building of the 14th cent., rebuilt in 1615, and restored and enlarged in 1900. In its top story a wooden cage is shown, in which the townspeople incarcerated Count Albert of Regenstein during 20 months (1336-38) for having infringed their municipal privileges. At No. 8 Markt-Str. is the *Municipal Library* (9000 vols.).

Following the Blasii-Str. from the S.W. corner of the market-place and afterwards turning to the left, we cross the *Finkenherd*, an open space where Henry I. is said to have received the deputation announcing his election as German king, and reach the *Schloss-Platz*, at the foot of the Schlossberg. The house (Pl. 3) in which *Klopstock* (1724-1803) was born in this Platz (No. 12) has a jutting story supported by two columns. In the court is the *Municipal Museum*, built in 1901 (adm. Wed. 1-4 free, at other times 50 pf. for 1-3 pers.), with an interesting collection of utensils in flint and bronze, weapons, instruments of torture, parchment records (one of 1134), seals, portraits, and other articles.

The *Schloss* (Pl. B, C, 3), situated on a lofty sandstone rock, was once the seat of the abbesses of the secular and independent convent of Quedlinburg, which was founded by Matilda, mother of Otho the Great, in 936 and afterwards attained to great prosperity. It was suppressed in 1803. Fine view from the terrace.

Adjacent to the Schloss is the **Abbey Church*, or *Schloss-Kirche*, an edifice of great importance in the history of art. The church was

consecrated in 1021, rebuilt after a fire in 1070, the choir was finished in 1320, and the whole restored and the two main towers erected in 1862-82.

The CRYPT, which was the original church, founded in the 10th cent., and built over an ancient mortuary chapel, contains the tombs of Emp. Henry I. (d. 936), his wife Matilda, and his grand-daughter Matilda. The *TREASURY contains objects of artistic and historical value, chiefly of the 10th cent., such as reliquaries, books of the Gospels, an episcopal crozier, the beard-comb of Henry I., fine *Embroideries (13th cent.), and one of the 'waterpots of Cana'. — The vault, which is hollowed in the sandstone of the mountain, possesses the property of preserving bodies from decay. — Countess Aurora of Königsmark, the mistress of Augustus the Strong of Saxony, and mother of Marshal Saxe, was abbess of Quedlinburg in 1704-18, and on her death in 1728 was interred here. — The sacristan lives next Klopstock's house (fee 1/2 *M*, 2 pers. 3/4, 3 pers. 1 *M*).

Opposite the Schlossberg to the N.W. rises the *Münzenberg* (Pl. B, 2), once occupied by the church and convent of St. Mary (Cœnobium ad Montem Zionis, of which Münzenberg is said to be a corruption). — The Wiperti-Str. leads hence to the ancient *Church of St. Wipertus* (Pl. A, 3; now a farm-building), a basilica dating in its present form from the 12th cent., with a well-preserved crypt of the 10th century. — The *Brühl* (Pl. B, 4), a pleasant park to the S.W. of the town, not far from the Schlossberg, contains monuments to Klopstock (p. 349) and the geographer Carl Ritter (born at Quedlinburg in 1779, d. 1859). The *Bismarck-Turm* (Pl. E, F, 4), 1/2 M. to the S. of the station, commands an extensive view.

b. Selke-Tal. Gernrode. Suderode. Lauenburg. Mägdesprung. Alexisbad. Victorshöhe. Hasselfelde.

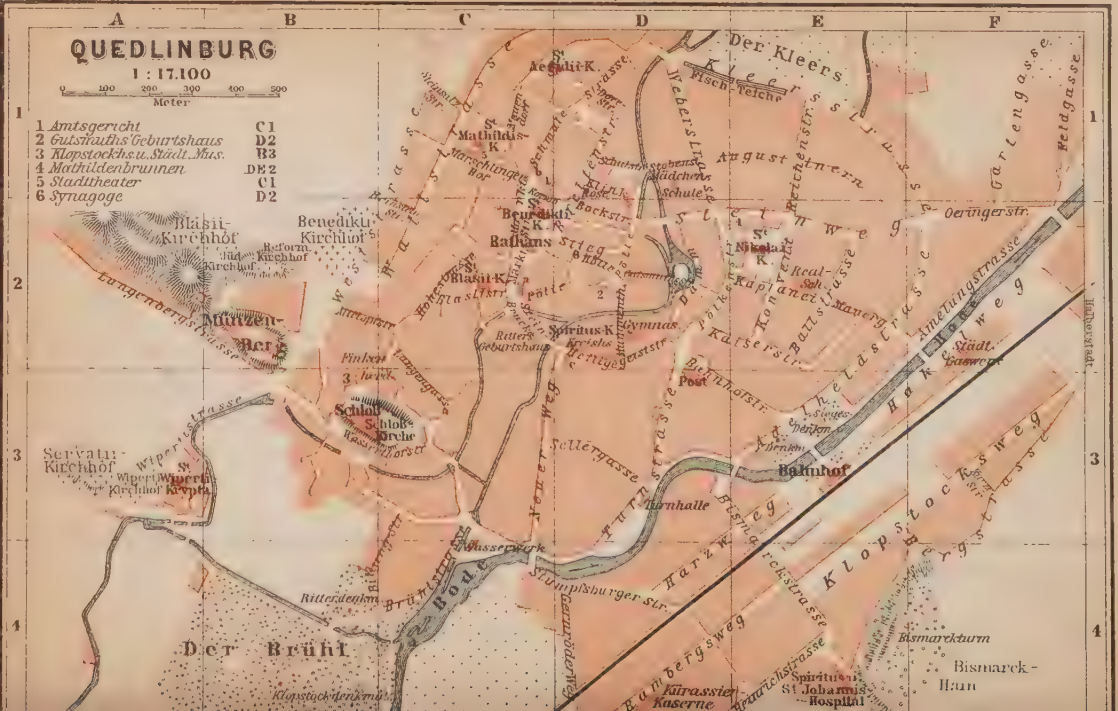
Two Days. 1st. From Ballenstedt to the Falken Inn 1 1/4 hr., visit to the Falkenstein 1 1/2, to the Selkemühle 1 3/4, Mägdesprung 1 1/4, Alexisbad 1 hr. — 2nd. To the Victorshöhe 1 1/2, Gernrode 1 1/2, Suderode 1/4, Lauenburg 1, Neinstedt 1/2, Thale or Hexentanzplatz 1-1 1/2 hr.

RAILWAY from Ballenstedt viâ *Ermsleben* to *Frose*, see p. 346; to *Quedlinburg*, 10 M., in 3/4 hr. (fares 1 *M* 30, 1 *M*, 70 pf.). — RAILWAY from Gernrode to *Harzgerode*, 11 M., in 1 1/2 hr. (fares 1 *M* 35, 90 pf.); to *Hasselfelde*, 25 1/2 M., in 2 1/2 hrs. (fares 2 *M* 70, 1 *M* 80 pf.).

Ballenstedt (690 ft.; *Grosser Gasthof*, at the entrance to the Schloss-Garten, R. 2-2 1/2 *M*; *Weisser Schwan*, R. & B. 2 1/2 *M*, both good; *Stadt Bernburg*, in the Allée; *Dessauer Hof*, *Deutsches Haus*, in the town), a prettily-situated town with 5400 inhab., is a summer-residence of the Duke of Anhalt. A long avenue leads to the *Schloss* (generally closed) on a spur of the Harz. The beautiful park affords fine views of the mountains. About 1 1/2 M. to the N. are the *Gegensteine* (restaurant), a fragment of the *Teufelsmauer* ('Devil's Wall', p. 356).

The excellent *Falken Inn* (705 ft.), at the foot of the Falkenstein, may be reached by a road viâ *Opperode* and *Schloss Meisdorf* in 1 1/2 hr.; or by a footpath in 1 1/4 hr. viâ the former forester's house of *Kohlenschacht* and the 'Lumpen-Stieg'.

To the left, a little above the inn, a footpath ascends to (25 min.)


QUEDLINBURG
1 : 17.100
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
1 Amtsgericht C1
2 Gutsmuths Geburtshaus D2
3 Klopstocks u. Städt. Mus. B3
4 Mathildenbrunnen DE2
5 Stadttheater C1
6 Synagoge D2
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Der Kleers
Fischteiche
Aegidii K.
Mathildis-K.
Benedikti-K.
Rathhaus
Blasii-Kirchhof
Benedikti-Kirchhof
Reform. Kirchhof
Jüd. Kirchhof
Blasii K.
Nikolai K.
Spiritus K.
Gymnas.
Post
Bahnhof
Schloß
Schloßgrube
Servatii-Kirchhof
St. Wipert Kirche
Wipert Kirchhof
Krypta
Wasserwerk
Der Brühl
Ritterdenkm.
Klopstockdenkm.
Turnhalle
Kürassier Kaserne
Spiritus St. Johannis Hospital
Bismarckturm
Bismarck-Hain
Städt. Gaswerk
Reichenstrasse
Webersstrasse
Augustinerstrasse
Oeringerstr.
Kaplanei
Mauergasse
Kurzestr.
Kurzestrasse
Langenbergstrasse
Finkenherd
Langengasse
Schloßstr.
Bahnhofstr.
Sellergasse
Turnstrasse
Bismarckstrasse
Stiftsgarten
Gartengasse
Heldgasse
Hasserstr.
Stolbergerstr.
Stiftsweg
Harzweg
Klopstockstrasse
Bergstrasse
Brühlstrasse
Stubenstrasse
Stiftsbergerstr.
Hambergsweg
Marschlingerstr.
Schulstr.
Mädchenschule
Backstr.
Pfarrstr.
Pfarrgasse
Ritterstr.
Geburtshaus
Kreisstr.
Heringerstr.
Gerbergasse
Hohestr.
Hohestrasse
Hoher Weg
Wipertistrasse
Wipertistr.
Stiftsbergerstr.
Stubenstr.
Schulstr.
Webersstr.
Reichenstr.
Augustinerstr.
Mauergasse
Kaplanei
Kurzestr.
Bahnhofstr.
Sellergasse
Turnstr.
Bismarckstr.
Stiftsgarten
Gartengasse
Heldgasse
Hasserstr.
Stolbergerstr.
Harzweg
Klopstockstr.
Bergstr.
Brühlstr.
Stubenstr.
Stiftsbergerstr.
Hambergsweg
Marschlingerstr.
Schulstr.
Backstr.
Pfarrstr.
Pfarrgasse
Ritterstr.
Kreisstr.
Heringerstr.
Gerbergasse
Hohestr.
Hoher Weg
Wipertistr.

***Schloss Falkenstein** (1080 ft.), situated on a lofty rock and dating back to the 11th cent., but several times restored (fee 50 pf.; more for a party); fine view from the tower. We may return by the same path, or, diverging to the left after 7 min., descend to the Selkemühle and proceed to Mägdesprung (p. 352).

A good road ascends the picturesque ***Selke-Tal** to the (5 M.) *Selkemühle* (inn), where it unites with the above-mentioned direct road from (4½ M.) Ballenstedt. On the hill, ½ hr. to the S., are the scanty ruins of the *Burg Anhalt*. The road next leads to (3½ M.) Mägdesprung; but a slight detour via the *Meiseberg*, with a forester's house (restaurant) and fine view, 20 min. from the Selkemühle, is recommended; thence to *Mägdesprung* (p. 352) viâ the *Nagelbachs-Tal*, 1 hr.

The RAILWAY runs from Ballenstedt viâ (3½ M.) *Rieder* to —

5 M. **Gernrode** (730 ft.; *Hôtel Stubenberg*, see below; *Belvedere; Brauner Hirsch, Deutsches Haus, Deutscher Kaiser*, in the town; private apartments), a town of Anhalt with 2950 inhab., charmingly situated on the slope of the Stubenberg, attracts numerous visitors in summer. The Romanesque ***Abbey Church** of the 10th cent. with its two round W. towers, restored in 1865, is a picturesque feature in the landscape. It has a choir at each end, and the E. apse is flanked by smaller apses in the old Saxon style (comp. p. 340). The tomb of the founder, Margrave Gero of Lusatia (d. 965), was restored in 1519. The Romanesque cloisters on the S. side of the church are partly preserved.

The ***Stubenberg** (920 ft.), which rises above the town and may be ascended in ¼ hr., affords one of the most picturesque views on this side of the Harz Mts. On the top is a good *Inn* (R. 1½-2¼, D. 2, pens. 4-5 *M*).

A few hundred yards to the W. of Gernrode lies —

5½ M. **Suderode** (490 ft.; pop. 1400; *Heene's Curhaus*, R. 1½-3, D. 2, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Michaelis; Graun; Mohr; Sanderhoff; Kronprinz*), a favourite summer-resort, which extends with its villas and gardens for upwards of 1 M. along the wooded slope of the hill.

Several routes lead hence to Stecklenberg and the Lauenburg. Pedestrians may ascend the pretty forest-path by the Hôtel Michaelis, which leads viâ the *Neue Schenke*, a forester's house (rfmts.), direct to the Lauenburg in 1 hr., or they may take that which passes the Standesamt at Suderode, skirts the wood to the left (view of Quedlinburg to the right), crosses the Quedlinburg road after 10 min., and then re-enters the wood. At the entrance to (½ hr.) *Stecklenberg* (Wurmthal Inn), a stone post indicates the ascent to the left, passing the *Stecklenburg*, to the (25 min.) **Lauenburg** (1150 ft.), a ruined castle with a tower commanding a fine view (**Inn*, R. 1½ *M*).

A good road to the N. leads from Stecklenberg to (1½ M.) *Neinstedt* (p. 346). — To *Thale* (p. 353), 3½ M.; finger-posts. The route by the *Georgshöhe* (p. 355) to the (1¾ hr.) *Hexentanzplatz* (p. 355) is picturesque.

Beyond Suderode the railway bends sharply to the N. — 10 M. *Quedlinburg*, see p. 349.

The Railway from Gernrode to Hasselfelde (see p. 350) ascends the *Ostergrund*, past the *Heilige Teich*, to (3½ M.) *Sternhaus* (1250 ft.), ½ M. to the W. of the hunting-lodge of that name (rfmts.). Thence, past the ruined *Heinrichsburg* on the left, to —

6 M. **Mägdesprung** (958 ft.; *Hotel Mägdesprung*, R. 1½-2, D. 2 *M*; *Rail. Restaurant*), with a large foundry, picturesquely placed at the junction of the Selke-Tal road with that from Ballenstedt to Stolberg. An obelisk near the station commemorates Prince Frederick Albert of Anhalt (d. 1796), who founded the iron-works. Tasteful articles in cast iron may be purchased at the foundry. The place owes its name ('the maiden's leap') to the tradition that a giantess once sprang across the valley here, leaving her footprints, the *Mägdetrappe*, on the height behind the inn. — By the Selke-Tal to the Falkenstein and Ballenstedt, see p. 351. — The pleasant footpath to (3 M.) Alexisbad mostly follows the right bank of the Selke.

9½ M. **Alexisbad** (1005 ft.; *Curhaus Alexisbad*, R. 1½-3, board 4 *M*; *Goldene Rose*, R. from 1½ *M*; *Hôtel-Pension zur Klostermühle*, pens. 4-6 *M*; *Försterling*, R. 2 *M*; *Haase*; lodgings 10-30 *M* per week), a summer-resort (1500 visitors) with chalybeate baths, surrounded with pleasant promenades.

The footpath to the (1½ hr.) Victorshöhe quits the road to the left at the mill, a few min. below the baths, and leads through wood, viâ the *Russische Haus*, to the (1¼ hr.) Güntersberge and Gernrode road, which we follow for ¼ M. towards the right, and then quit by a path leading to the left past massive blocks of granite (*Grosse* and *Kleine Teufels-Mühle*) to the (10 min.) ***Victorshöhe** (1910 ft.), the summit of the *Ramberg* (inn at the forester's house). Extensive and picturesque prospect from the tower.

A stone post by the Teufelsmühle indicates the descent to the *right* to Friedrichsbrunnen, Alexisbad, Tanzplatz, Treseburg, and Thale; to the *left* to the Sternhaus (railway-station, see above), Mägdesprung, and Gernrode. The latter leads in 5 min. to the above-mentioned road from Güntersberge, which leads past the Stubenberg (p. 351) to (4½ M.) Gernrode (p. 351).

The direct road from Alexisbad to (12 M.) Stolberg (p. 357) is by *Strassberg* and the *Josephshöhe* (p. 357). Or the railway may be taken to (2 M.) *Harzgerode* (Schwarzer Bär), a small town with an old Schloss, on the hill, 2 M. to the E. of Alexisbad; and the diligence thence to (12½ M.) Stolberg. Walkers leave the highroad at the (7 M.) turnpike at the Auerberg, and cross the (20 min.) *Josephshöhe*.

The train ascends the Selke-Tal. 13½ M. *Lindenberg* (p. 357). — 16½ M. **Güntersberge** (1325 ft.; *Goldener Löwe*; *Schwarzer Bär*), pleasantly situated (900 inhab.). — Beyond (19½ M.) *Friedrichshöhe* the train quits the valley and traverses a plateau. — 22½ M. **Stiege** (1580 ft.; *Burgstieg*; *Schloss-Brauerei*), with

DAS BODETHAL
von Thale bis Treseburg.
1:10.000.
0 500 1000 m
1 Kilometer
N
S
Blankenburg
Klaushotz
Steinköpfe
Die Tre wege
Birkenholz
Wolfsburg
Villa Herrmann
Dorf Thale
Bode
Die Hacken
Rehthäler
Lindenthäler
Herzogs Höhe
Königl. Forst
Sophienruhe
Hütten werk
Mittelkopf
Krüger's Ruh
Wilhelmsblick
Bode
Gewitterklippe
Lange Hals
Prinzenblick
Goethe Roxstroppe
Hütten Höhle
Teufelsbruch
Schulthaiß
Alte Trappe
Waldhäuser
Felsenkirche
Jungfernsprung
Ruhenstein Klippe
Alt Treseburg
Hexentanzplatz
Vieres Höhe
Treseburg
Rabenstein
Kaiserhäuschen
Dambachsthal
Dambachs Haus etc.
Dambachs Kopf
Birkenkopf
Der Weddenhagen

1400 inhab., and an old castle. — 25½ M. **Hasselfelde** (1480 ft.; *König von Schweden; Krone; Deutscher Kaiser; Rail. Restaurant*), a town (3000 inhab.) belonging to Brunswick, and once a mining centre. Tiefenbachmühle (p. 364) lies 4½ M. to the S. To Treseburg, see p. 354. A pleasant route leads hence through the *Bähre-Tal* or viâ *Karlshaus* and *Sophienhof* to *Ilfeld* (p. 364; 3½-4 hrs.). Diligence daily to Blankenburg, see p. 355.

c. Bode-Tal. Rosstrappe. Hexentanzplatz. Treseburg.

One Day (7-8 hrs.). From Thale ascend the Bode-Tal to the Teufels-Brücke, ½ hr.; ascend the Rosstrappe, ½ hr.; inn, 10 min.; by the Herzogshöhe and Wilhelmsblick to Treseburg 1¾-2 hrs.; by the Weisse Hirsch to the Hexentanzplatz 2½ hrs.; back to the station ¾ hr. — Or from the station to the Tanzplatz 1 hr., Weisse Hirsch and Treseburg 1½ hr. (Wilhelmsblick and back ¾ hr. more), through the Bode-Tal to the Jungfern-Brücke 2 hrs.; then retrace steps for a few min. and ascend the Rosstrappe, ½ hr.; to the station 40 minutes. — *Guide* unnecessary.

The rocky ***Valley of the Bode,** the finest point in the Harz Mts., presents a strikingly wild and picturesque scene, to which if possible more than a single day should be devoted.

Thale. **Hotels.** Near the station: *Zehnpfund (Pl. a), R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 2½, pens. from 6 *M.*; *Ritter Bodo (Pl. b), R. from 1½, D. 2 *M.*; Heimburg (Pl. c); Bodethal (Pl. d), pens. from 4½ *M.*; Prinzess Brunhilde (Pl. e), pens. 4½-6 *M.*; Hôt.-Pens. Daheim (Pl. f), pens. from 5 *M.* — In the village: Forelle; Wolfsburg; Forsthaus. — In the Bode-Tal: Hubertusbad, a saline bath with pension, on an island in the Bode, ¼ M. from the station, R. 1½-4, pens. from 6 *M.*; *Waldkater, R. 2-10, pens. from 6 *M.*; Zur Königsruhe, R. 2 *M.* — Inns on the *Rosstrappe* and *Hexentanzplatz*, see pp. 354, 355.

Restaurants at the hotels; at the *Actien-Brauerei* (Pl. A. B.), ¼ M. from the station; *Railway Restaurant.*

Baths below the foundry (25 pf.). — **Visitors' Tax** (3 days free), 2-8 *M.*

Diligence to Blankenburg, see p. 355. — **Carriage** 10 *M* per day, 5 *M* per half-day; with two horses 15 *M* and 7½ *M.*

The railway-station of *Thale* (575 ft.), near which a number of modern villas have sprung up, lies at the entrance to the Bode-Tal. To the right rise the precipitous rocks of the Rosstrappe (p. 354); to the left is the Hexentanzplatz (p. 355). The village of Thale (pop. 9600) is ¾ M. to the N.

From Thale to Treseburg through the Bode-Tal (6¼ *M*; 2½-3 hrs.). Turning to the right on quitting the station we proceed through the Bahnhofs-Park viâ the (5 min.) *Actien-Brauerei* (see above) to the (¾ M.) *Waldkater Inn*, which may also be reached by a pleasant path from the *Hubertusbad* on the left bank.

From the Waldkater we follow the road through the picturesque Bode-Tal to the (½ M.) *Jungfern-Brücke*, whence a shady path ascends on the right bank, viâ the *Hirschgrund* and the *La Vières-Höhe* to the (¾ hr.) Hexentanzplatz (p. 355). On the left bank is the prettily-situated inn *Zur Königsruhe*, 6 min. beyond which we reach the *Schurre*, a steep stony slope over which a zigzag path ascends to the (½ hr.) Rosstrappe. A few paces farther we cross

to the right bank by the *Teufels-Brücke* at the entrance to the **Bode-kessel*, a wild basin of granite rocks. The road then leads through beautiful woods to (1¾-2 hrs.) —

Treseburg (870 ft.; *Weisser Hirsch & Wilhelmsblick*, R. 1½-4, pens. 7-7½ *M*; *Forelle*, R. 1½-2½, D. 2½ *M*; *Wildstein; Deutsches Haus; Bodethal*), a village beautifully situated at the confluence of the Bode and the *Luppbode*. — The* *Weisse Hirsch* (1253 ft.), an eminence opposite Treseburg, commands a charming view.

From Treseburg to Rübeland viâ the *Bode-Tal*, 4½-5 hrs. (omn. 2 *M*). We follow the old road ascending the right bank of the Bode (new road on the left bank) to (3 M.) **Altenbrak** (*Weisses Ross; Brauner Hirsch*, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Höt. Schöneburg*) with a sanatorium for consumptives. — Thence we skirt the right bank of the stream to (3 M.) **Wendefurth** (*Curhaus*, pens. 4-5 *M*; *Grasshoff*), where we cross the Blankenburg and Hasselfelde road (see below). We next (1½ M.) cross the *Rappbode* and proceed to (3 M.) *Neuwerk* (Weisses Ross). Hence to *Rübeland* (p. 356), 2 M.

From Treseburg to Blankenburg, 7½ M. (omnibus by the highroad 1½ *M*). The road ascends the left bank, passing (¾ hr.) a tunnel leading to the *Wilhelmsblick* (view of the Bode-Tal). Pedestrians may turn to the left about 10 min. beyond the tunnel and proceed through the wood by the forester's house of *Todtenrode* (rfmts.) and *Wienrode* to (1¾ hr.) Blankenburg.

From Treseburg to Hasselfelde, 7½ M. The footpath leads through beautiful beech-woods. In about 1 hr. we reach a stone finger-post, indicating the way to *Stiege* (p. 352; left) and *Hasselfelde* (p. 353; right).

From Thale to the Rosstrappe. The above route from Thale to the Rosstrappe by the Bode-Tal and the Schurre may be taken, or the direct path (50 min.) may be preferred. In the latter case we pass the 'Hüttenwerk' (foundry) to the bridge across the Bode, beyond which we turn first to the right, then (2 min.) to the left, and at the beginning of the wood, ascend to the right. The easier route hence leads straight on viâ the (35 min.) *Bülowshöhe* to the (5 min.) *Gasthaus zur Rosstrappe* (R. 1½-2½, D. 2½, pens. 4½-6 *M*).

The ***Rosstrappe** (1230 ft.; imposing view), 10 min. to the S.W. of the inn, is a granite rock projecting like a bastion into the valley of the Bode, and rising precipitously to a height of 574 ft. above the stream. The name ('horse's hoof-print') is derived from an impression in the rock resembling a gigantic hoof, left there by the horse of a princess, who, when pursued by a giant, is said to have leaped across the valley. To the right is the *Schurre* (p. 353).

Proceeding to the N.W. of the Rosstrappe Inn, we may descend in ¼ hr. to the road from Thale, which leads by the (¾ M.) *Herzogshöhe* (view) and the (2¼ M.) Wilhelmsblick (see above) to (2¼ M.) *Treseburg* (see above).

From Thale to the Hexentanzplatz (¾-1 hr.). We ascend to the (¼ M.) Bodethal Inn (Pl. d), and turn to the left. In 8 min. more we turn to the right and ascend the winding path to a (½ hr.) refreshment-hut. Hence we follow the branch to the right to the (3 min.) *Bismarck-Fels* (straight on to the inn, 12 min.); 1 min. farther on, on the left, is the *Walpurgis-Halle* (adm. 30 pf.), a reproduction of an ancient German log-hut, with paintings representing local legends and scenes from Goethe's Faust; and in 10 min. more, skirting the mountain, we reach the inn.

A less frequented route leads through the *Steinbach-Tal*, and thence either up the *Kleine Hexentreppe* (300 steps) or viâ the *Jägerstieg*. — The carriage-road diverges at the top of the hill from the highroad ascending the Steinbach-Tal to *Friedrichsbrunn*.

The ***Hexentanzplatz** (1490 ft.; *Hotel*, R. 1½, pens. 5-6 *M*) is a rocky plateau opposite the Rosstrappe, and 260 ft. higher, commanding a similar, and perhaps still more striking view. In the distance rises the Brocken.

From the Hexentanzplatz to Treseburg by the *Weisse Hirsch* (1½ hr.). A footpath descends on the S. in 10 min. to the above-mentioned road from Thale to Friedrichsbrunn. The latter soon passes (40 min. from the Tanzplatz) a monument to the head forester *Pfeil* (d. 1859), a recumbent stag surrounded by six fine beeches (rfmts. in the neighbouring forester's house). We may now either follow the road, or take the nearer footpath viâ the *Weisse Hirsch* (p. 354) to Treseburg.

From Thale to Suderode (p. 351) and Gernrode (p. 351), 2 hrs. (5½ M.), a pleasant road, passing (3½ M.) *Stecklenberg*, etc. (comp. p. 351). — The circuit by the *Georgshöhe*, 1 hr. from Thale, and thence to (1¼ hr.) Stecklenberg is recommended. At the junction of the road from the station with that from the village of Thale a direction-post indicates the forest-path to the ***Georgshöhe** (1266 ft.; inn), the tower on which commands a beautiful survey of the plain. A footpath descends hence through the wood into the valley. After 20 min. we reach a carriage-road; we then pass (¼ M.) a cross-way with a finger-post near a plaster-mill, and reach Stecklenberg ¾ M. farther on. — From the Hexentanzplatz to the Georgshöhe 1 hr.: we follow the road descending from the inn to the S.E. to the highroad, cross the latter, and ascend a road to the left.

d. Blankenburg. Rübeland. Elbingerode. Tanne. Braunlage.

Blankenburg, the Regenstein, and the Ziegenkopf 4-5 hrs., thence to Rübeland 1¾ hr., Baumannshöhle 1½ hr.; from Rübeland to Elbingerode 1 hr.

Blankenburg. — **Hotels.** *Weisser Adler, Lange-Str., R. 2-5, D. 2-2½ *M*, with garden; *Hôt.-Pens. Reichhorn, R. 1½-2½, pens. from 4½ *M*; Kaiser Wilhelm, Bismarck-Str. 1, R. 2½-5, D. 1½, pens. from 4½ *M*. good; Krone, Katharinen-Str. 10, R. 1½-2½ *M*, Stadt Braunschweig, Tränke-Str. 20, R. 1½-2 *M*, both well spoken of; Fürstenhof, Mauer-Str. 9; Goldener Engel, Market-place; Gebirgs-Hôtel, on the Schnappelberg. — Inns on the *Ziegenkopf*, the *Eichenberg*, and the *Teufelsmauer*, see p. 356.

Restaurants. *Badegarten; Richard*, Tränke-Str.; *Café Curhaus*, on the Schnappelberg; *Damköhler; Bestehorn; Railway Restaurant.*

Diligence daily to (10½ M.) *Hasselfelde* (p. 353) and to (7½ M.) *Thale* (p. 353). — Railway to *Halberstadt* and *Minsleben*, see p. 317; to *Tanne*, see p. 356. — Carriage and Pair (bargain advisable) to Thale 8½, to Wernigerode 10 *M* (and fee).

Blankenburg (760 ft.), a town with 10,200 inhab., and a favourite summer-resort, is picturesquely situated on the slope of the hills and commanded by the lofty ducal Schloss. In the market-place are the handsome *Rathaus* (16th cent.) and the church of *St. Bartholomew*. The *Schloss* (1095 ft.) contains armour, pictures (one attributed to Dürer), and other objects of interest (adm. 50 pf.; to the deer-park 50 pf.; pleasant walk to the Ziegenkopf). In the Tränke-Str. is a small *Museum of Antiquities*. On the *Schnappelberg* stands a monument to those who fell in 1870-71.

To the N. of Blankenburg (¾ hr.) rises the ***Regenstein**, a precipitous sandstone cliff, 245 ft. above the plain, on the E. side of which a castle was erected by Emp. Henry the Fowler in 919. The castle, captured by

Wallenstein in the Thirty Years' War, was demolished by Frederick the Great. Little of it now remains except the vaults and embrasures hewn in the rocks. Entrance by the *Raubgrafen-Tunnel*, on the E. side. Admirable view, especially towards Blankenburg (tavern at the top).

The *Ziegenkopf (1340 ft.), another good point of view, is reached by ascending the Rübeland road for 20 min., thence by a footpath (10 min.) to the right. Halfway up is the Silberborn Inn (pens. 4-6 *M*) and at the top is another good inn (pens. 4½ *M*). — To Hüttenrode (see below) 40 min. more. — The *Eichenberg* (1395 ft.; Eichenberg Hotel, at the foot, pens. 4½-6 *M*) rises ¾ hr. to the W. of Blankenburg.

About ½ hr. to the S.E. of Blankenburg, on the road to Treseburg, are the huge sandstone masses of the **Teufelsmauer**, at the N. base of which is the *Hôtel Heidelberg* (R. 2½, B. ¾ *M*, good). View from the *Grosswater* (1046 ft.; inn at its foot).

From Blankenburg to the Rosstrappe (2 hrs.). The road to Treseburg is followed as far as (2 M.) *Wienrode* (two inns), a little beyond which an enclosure is crossed; at a finger-post the wood is entered to the left, and in 1¼ hr. the *Rosstrappe* (p. 354) is reached. — To *Wernigerode*, viâ *Michaelstein* (see below) and the forester's house of *Benzigerode*, 3¼ hrs.

Railway from Blankenburg to Tanne, 19½ M., in 2¼-2½ hrs. (fares 3 *M* 80, 2 *M* 80, 1 *M* 90 pf.). The engineering difficulties have been overcome by a combination of the ordinary locomotive with the rack-and-pinion (toothed wheel) system. The steepest gradients are, respectively, 1 : 40 and 1 : 16½. Near (3½ M.) *Bast-Michaelstein* is the old monastery of *Michaelstein* (Waldmühle; Pens. Waldfrieden). A long tunnel (¼ M.) under the Ziegenkopf is traversed before we reach (5½ M.) *Braunesumpf*. Then we ascend gradually to (7 M.) *Hüttenrode* (1565 ft.). The train descends to the picturesque wooded and rocky valley of the *Bode*.

8½ M. **Rübeland** (1240 ft.; *Hermannshöhle; Krokstein; Grüne Tanne; Goldner Löwe; Rail. Restaurant*), a Brunswick village with foundries, lying in the valley of the Bode, near some interesting stalactite caverns. On the right bank is the *Hermannshöhle (electric light; open daily 9-1 and 2-6), and on the left bank, 150 ft. above the stream, is the Baumannshöhle. Tickets (one cave 1 *M*, both 1½ *M*) are obtained in the *Höhlen-Museum*, which contains fossil animal-remains found in the caves. The visit to each cave takes 1 hr. A third cavern, the *Bielshöhle*, is now inaccessible. To Treseburg (omnibus), see p. 354.

Beyond the Rübeland foundries, the train quits the valley of the Bode and ascends a valley with curious rock-formations to —

10½ M. **Elbingerode** (1450 ft.; *Waldhof*, R. 1½-3, D. 1¾, pens. 4½-6 *M*; *Blauer Engel; Goldner Adler; Rail. Restaurant*), a mining town with 2900 inhabitants. Omnibus to Dreiannen-Hohne (Brocken), see p. 361; diligence twice daily to (7 M.) Wernigerode (p. 363). — The railway reaches its highest point (1650 ft.) on the barren plateau of Elbingerode.

15 M. *Rothehütte-Königshof* (1410 ft.; Railway Restaurant), near the junction of the *Warme* and the *Kalte Bode*, and the castle of *Königshof*. Ascent of the Brocken, see p. 366.

19½ M. *Tanne* (1509 ft.; Harzbahn; Tanne).

From Tanne to Braunlage 7½ M., railway in 40 min. 2 M. *Sorge*, with another station on the Wernigerode and Nordhausen line. — 5 M. *Brunnenbachsmühle*, junction for Walkenried, see p. 345. — 7½ M. **Braunlage** (1935 ft.; *Berg-Hôtel; Brauner Hirsch;* two *Sanatoria*), a summer-resort, with baths. Diligence to Harzburg.

e. Stollberg. Josephshöhe. Neustadt unterm Hohnstein.

From *Rottleberode* on foot to *Stolberg*, 1½ hr.; thence viâ (3 M.) Eichenforst and the (3 M.) Ebersburger Sägemühle to (2½ M.) *Neustadt*, 3½ hrs.

Railway in 24 min. from *Berga-Kelbra* (p. 340) to (6 M.) *Rottleberode* (699 ft.; Chauséehaus; Post; Rail. Restaurant); thence to (4 M.) *Stolberg*, diligence twice daily in ¾ hr. The walk (1½ hr.) up the picturesque **Stolberger-Tal* is preferable to the diligence drive. The *Zoll Inn* lies halfway.

Stolberg (945 ft.; *Kanzler*. R. 1½-2, pens. 4-5 *M*, good; *Eberhardt; Preussischer Hof; Schützenhaus*, pens. 4-4½ *M*), a place with many quaint old houses, is charmingly situated at the convergence of four small valleys, and is much frequented as summer-quarters. On an eminence (1230 ft.) rises the *Château* of Prince Stolberg, the proprietor of the district, with a valuable library (50,000 vols.) and armoury, surrounded with pleasure-grounds. Pleasing views from the *Drei Stühle* and from the *Tiergarten*, opposite. At the edge of the wood is (¼ hr.) *Luther's Beech* (*View), under which the reformer is said to have sat in 1525.

Pleasant excursions to the N. viâ the Drei Stühlen-Allee to (1 hr.) the *Tannengarten;* to the E. to the (35 min.) *Wolfgangshöhe;* to the S. to the (1 hr.) *Wendelstieg* in the Stolberger-Tal; and to the N.W. to (4½ M.) the *Birkenkopf* (1925 ft.; view), whence the (4¾ M.) Poppenberg (see below) and (5½ M.) the Eisfelder Thalmühle (p. 364) may be reached.

From Stolberg to Harzgerode and Alexisbad, 13½ M., road, see p. 352. Pedestrians should quit the road, 1½ M. from Stolberg, by a path leading to the right to the (½ hr.) summit of the *Auerberg*, called the ***Josephshöhe** (1975 ft.; inn). — Thence by *Strassberg* and the *Lindenberg* (p. 352), and down the Selke-Tal, to (3 hrs.) *Alexisbad* (p. 352).

From Stolberg the direct road to Neustadt unterm Hohnstein leads viâ *Hainfeld* in 2½ hrs. (7 M.); but the longer route (3½ hrs.; 8½ M.) viâ the (1 hr.) shooting-lodge of *Eichenforst* and the (1 hr.) *Saw Mill Inn*, at the foot of the ruin of *Ebersburg*, is preferable.

Neustadt unterm Hohnstein (850 ft.; **Hohnstein*, R. &B. 2-2½, pens. 5 *M*, with baths; *Rathaus; Schmidt*), a pleasantly situated summer resort (Curhaus; Südharz-Sanatorium; Erholungsheim), commanded by the fine ruins of the castle of *Hohnstein* (1150 ft.), the seat of the counts of that name, who became extinct in 1593.

From Neustadt a road (3½ M.) viâ *Osterode*, and a footpath (white marks; 3 hrs.) skirting the *Poppenberg* (1965 ft.; *View) from the ruin of Hohnstein, lead to Ilfeld (p. 364).

II. The Western Harz.

f. Goslar. Hahnenklee. Oker-Tal.

1st day. *Goslar.* — 2nd Day. Walk to the *Waldhaus Restaurant* (or take the train to *Oker*) and walk through the valley to (2 hrs.) *Romkerhalle*, and by the *Feigenbaum-Klippe* and *Kästen-Klippe* to *Silberhorn* and (3½ hrs.) *Harzburg*.

Goslar. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel Hannover (Pl. a), at the station, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-7½ *M*; *Zum Achtermann, beside the Pauls-Turm, with garden, R. 1½-2½ *M*, pens. 5-6 *M*; Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. b), R. 1½-2, pens. 4½-5 *M*; *Kaiserworth, in the market (see p. 359), R. 2-3, D. 2 *M*; Römischer Kaiser (Pl b), Korn-Str.; *Central-Hôtel zur Klause (Pl. c), Hohe Weg; Gudehus (Pl. i), Georgenberg 2; Hannibal's (Pl. c), with restaurant. — Kronprinz Ernst August (Pl. f), in the market, very fair; Altdeutsches Gildehaus (Pl. d). — **Pensions.** *Kloster Frankenberg*, at the foot of the Steinberg (30-35 *M* per week); *Hospiz Daheim* (4½-5½ *M* daily).

Restaurants. *Brusttuch* (Pl. 4; p. 359), D. 1½ *M*; **Achtermann* (see above); *Schöner Garten; Klus; Bürgergarten; Bleiche.*

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. 13), Bahnhof-Str. — **Tourists' Enquiry Office** at *Koch's*, Fischmäker-Str. 13.

Carriage and pair to *Altenau* 12, to *Auerhahn* 8, to *Hahnenklee* 10, to *Harzburg* viâ Romkerhalle 15, to *Rammelsberg* 4½, to *Romkerhalle* 8, to *Steinberg* and back 9, to *Waldhaus* viâ Oker 6 *M*. — **Omnibus** to the (25 min.) *Gose Waterfall* (p. 350) 40 (there & back 50) pf.; to (3½ hrs.) *Hahnenklee* (p. 360), 1 *M* 60 pf.

Key to Plan. 1. Amtsgericht. 2. St. Annen-Haus. 3 Poor-House. 4. Brusttuch. 5. Domcapelle. 6. Fenkner's Museum. 7. Grosse Heilige Kreuz. 8. Gymnasium. 9. Kaiserworth. 10. Barracks. 11. Pauls Turm. 12. Police Station. 13. Post Office. 14. Synagogue. 15. Girls' School. 16. Zwinger.

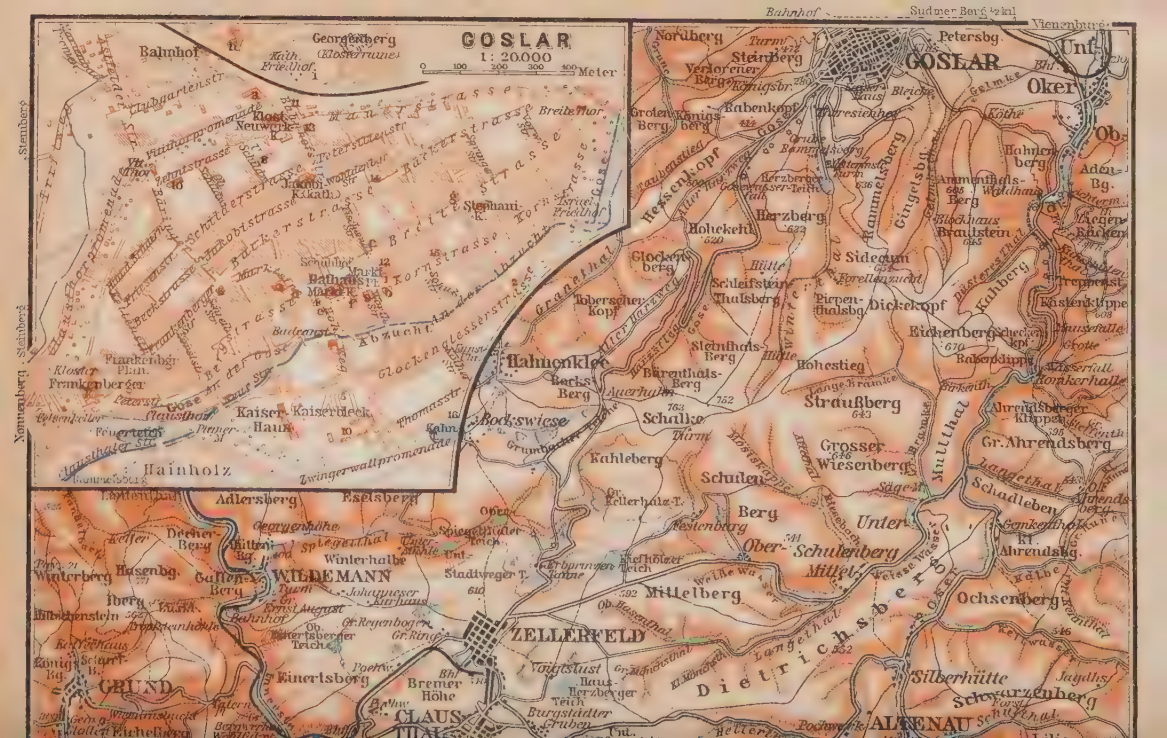
Goslar (855 ft.), an ancient town with 16,400 inhab., lies on the *Gose*, on the N. side of the Harz, at the foot of the metalliferous Rammelsberg (p. 360). The Kaiserhaus, the numerous towers, the partly-preserved ramparts, and the quaint old houses with wood-carving impart an air of importance to the place.

Goslar was founded at the beginning of the 10th cent. and soon acquired importance in consequence of the discovery of valuable silver-mines in the vicinity (p. 360). It became a favourite residence of the Saxon and Salic emperors, one of whose most extensive palaces was situated here. The attachment of the citizens to Henry IV., who was born at Goslar in 1050, involved the town in the misfortunes of that monarch. In 1206 the town, which adhered steadfastly to the Hohenstaufen, was taken and destroyed by Otho IV., the rival of Philip. Goslar joined the Hanseatic League about 1350 and reached the zenith of its prosperity at the beginning of the 16th century. In 1802 it lost its independence for the first time and was annexed to Prussia. From 1816 to 1866 it belonged to Hanover, before finally reverting to Prussia.

Near the station, to the left, is the handsome Romanesque church of the old convent of **Neuwerk**, of the close of the 12th cent.; interesting choir; *Wall-paintings of the 13th cent. in the apse (open Sun. 11-12, free, or by applying at the old convent on the left of the church). Opposite to it rises the *Pauls-Turm*, a remnant of the old fortifications. The street between these leads to the antiquated **Market*, with the Rathaus and Kaiserworth, and adorned with a large fountain-basin in bronze, said to date from the 12th century.

The **Rathaus** is a simple Gothic edifice of the 15-16th cent., with an arcade beneath (entrance by the steps on the S. side; adm. 9-1 and 3-6, Sun. 11-12; 1-2 pers., each 50 pf., each addit. pers 25 pf.).

The Hall (originally the chapel) is adorned with late-Gothic carvings (ca. 1500) and with paintings (freely restored) by *M. Wohlgemut* of Nuremberg. Interesting old books of the Gospels, charters, instruments of torture, and other curiosities are exhibited in glass-cases; also two late-Gothic silver goblets and a richly-decorated tankard of 1417. — Near the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Bahnhof
Georgenberg
Kath. Friedhof
Kloster Frauen
Neuwerk
Jakobi Kirche
Stephani
Breite Tor
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Frankenberg
Kloster Plan.
Frankenberger
Kaiser Haus
Kaiserteich
Hainholz
Hahnenklee
Bockswiese
Bocksberg
Auerhahn
Schulke
Kahleberg
Grumbacher
Steinthals Berg
Barenthals Berg
Hohestieg
Strauß berg
Grosser Wiesenberg
Schulen
Berg
Kesternberg
Unter
Ober
Mittel
Schulenberg
Mittelberg
Ochsenberg
Silberhütte
Schwarzenberg
ALTENAU
ZELLERFELD
WILDEMANN
GRUND
CLAUS THAL
Einertsberg
Bremer Höhe
Vorderstust
Haus Herzberger
Burgstädter Grube
Dietrichsberg
Adlersberg
Eselsberg
Winterberg
Hasenbg.
Galgenberg
Ibergen
Hirschenstein
Königsberg
Eichelberg
Spiegelthaler Teich
Winterhalde
Stadtweger T.
Johannesser Stollen
Gr. Regenbogen
Gr. Ringel
Ernst August
Bahnhof
Bergwerksteich
Bergwerksbg.
Ob. Bergwerksteich
Poehwiese
Wiesenbeker Teich
Kellerhalz T.
Erbprinzen Teich
Hellerbach
Langethal
Nordberg
Petersberg
Turm
Verlorener Berg
Königsbr.
Bleiche
Rabenkopf
Forsthaus
Gr. Roter Königsberg
Gaste
Gelmke
Köthe
Hohneberg
Adenbg.
Ammenthals Berg
Waldhaus
Hessenkopf
Herzberg
Herzberger Forsthaus
Herzberger Teich
Hammelsberg
Ringelsbg.
Bleichhaus
Brandstein
Acker
Bruchberg
Holtekeh
Glockenberg
Sideram
Forellenzucht
Hütte
Schleifstein Thalsberg
Tobenscher Kopf
Pfeifen Thalsbg.
Dickekopf
Eichenberg
Scheerer Kopf
Kahnberg
Kästenklippe
Wasserfall
Bonkerhalle
Auerhahnsberger Klippe
Gr. Ahrendsberg
Ahrendsbg.
Kl. Ahrendsbg.
Schadleben
Bankethal
Ahrendsberg
Knollthal
Langethal
Ochsenberg
Ob. Hasenthal
Ob. Bergwerksberger Teich
Gr. Ringel
Vorderstust
Haus Herzberger
Burgstädter Grube
Bremer Höhe
Einertsberg
Poehwiese
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Brauerei
Wiesenbeker Teich
Kellerhalz T.
Erbprinzen Teich
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Herzberger Forsthaus
Herzberger Teich
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Haus Herzberger
Burgstädter Grube
Bremer Höhe
Einertsberg
Poehwiese
Bhf.
Brauerei
Wiesenbeker Teich
Kellerhalz T.
Erbprinzen Teich
Hellerbach
Langethal

staircase is the 'Beisskatze', a kind of cage in which shrews used to be incarcerated. Fine chandeliers.

The *Kaiserworth* (Pl. 9), formerly a guild-house, now an inn, with an arcade below, dates from 1494, and is adorned with statues of eight German emperors. — To the W. of the Rathaus rises the *Markt-Kirche*, a late-Romanesque church (rebuilt after a fire in 1844), with Gothic choir and aisle subsequently added. The **Brusttuch* (Pl. 4), opposite the W. portal of the church, a curious old house of 1526, restored in 1870, is adorned with grotesque wood carvings (restaurant). Opposite is the *Bakers' Guildhouse* (1557), now a hotel. At Frankenberger-Str. 32 are the antiquarian collections of *Herr Fenkner* (open daily, 9-6; 1 *M*). At the W. end of the same street is the *Frankenberg Church*, built in 1108 and restored in 1880. The S. portal is adorned with sculptures of the 13th cent., and the paintings in the interior (freely restored) date from early in the same century.

At No. 7 Hohe Weg, a street leading to the S. from the Marktkirche, is the *Grosse Heiliye Kreuz*, or *St. John's Hospital* (Pl. 7), dating from 1253 (?) and now an almshouse. No. 20 in the same street is the *Natural History Museum* (Sun. 11-1 free; at other times 50 pf.). At the S. end of the Hohe Weg is the *Kaiserbleek*, or *Kaiserbeet*, a large open space where two venerable buildings still bear testimony to the ancient grandeur of Goslar. On the W. side are modern *Equestrian Statues of Frederick Barbarossa* and *William I.*, by Toberentz and Schott (1900).

The so-called ***Domcapelle** (Pl. 5) was once the vestibule of the N. portal of a celebrated cathedral of St. Simon and St. Jude, which was founded by Henry III. about 1045, and taken down in 1820.

Over the PORTAL are figures of Conrad II., Henry III., and SS. Matthew, Simon, and Jude. The richly-sculptured column by the portal, executed, according to the inscription, by *Hartmann*, is worthy of particular notice.

In the INTERIOR are several interesting relics of the decorations of the ancient cathedral, sculptures, tombstones, and various curiosities, among which may be mentioned the '*Krodo Altar*', an oblong reliquary of the 11th or 12th cent., made of plates of brass, with traces of filigree ornamentation and round holes for the insertion of precious stones. The four stooping figures that support it are older (ca. 1000?) and originally bore a font. The chapel is open the whole day in summer. Fee for 1-2 pers. 50, 3-4 pers. 75 pf.

On the W. side of the square rises the ***Kaiserhaus,** the oldest secular edifice in Germany, founded by Henry III. (1039-56). The palace was burned down in 1289 and afterwards rebuilt, but disfigured by alterations and additions. The exterior was judiciously restored in 1867-78 (adm. 8-1 and 2 till dusk, on Sun. 8-9, 11-1, and 2 till dusk; castellan in the N. wing; fee).

The Kaiserhaus consists of the Saalbau and the chapel of St. Ulrich, connected by a wing, and approached by a broad flight of steps. The upper floor of the *Saalbau* is occupied by the imperial hall (56 yds. long, 17 yds. wide, 35 ft. high), which looks towards the Platz, with seven massive round-arched windows. It is adorned with frescoes by *Wislicenus*, representing various characteristic scenes in the evolution of the

German imperial system. The large central picture is an allegorical representation of the foundation of the new German Empire. Above the windows is the story of the Sleeping Beauty. Opposite the central window is the ancient imperial throne, which stood in the cathedral till 1820. — The *Chapel of St. Ulrich*, a double chapel in the form of a Greek cross, dating from the close of the 11th cent., was destined for the domestic worship of the imperial court; in the interior is the painted tomb of Henry III. (formerly in the cathedral).

At the end of the Glockengiesser-Str. (No. 65) is the *St. Annenhaus* (Pl. 2), a monastery converted into an almshouse in 1494; it contains two frescoes (ca. 1500), an old antependium (14th cent.), etc. — To the N.E. is the old *Breite Tor*, whence we may return to the station by the Maurer-Str., or to the market-place by the Breite-Str., passing *St. Stephen's Church* (1729-34).

In the Georgenwall-Promenade, near the station, a *Statue of Bismarck*, by W. Böttcher, was erected in 1902.

The *Farbensümpfe*, ponds fed by streams from the Rammelsberg, yield the ochre dye of this neighbourhood. A grotto and chapel (25 pf.) hewn in the *Klus*, an isolated sandstone rock in the vicinity, are said to have been founded by Agnes (d. 1077), wife of Emp. Henry III. On the Petersberg (1/4 hr.) are a few relics of the *Abbey of St. Peter* (view of the town). — On the *Georgenberg*, near the station, are the remains of a *Monastic Church*, founded in 1031.

The **Rammelsberg** (2089 ft. above the sea-level), which rises above the town, 1 1/2 M. to the S., has for ten centuries yielded copper and lead, besides smaller quantities of gold, silver, zinc, and sulphur. Visitors not admitted.

To the N.W. of Goslar rises the **Steinberg** (1575 ft.; good inn), easily ascended in 3/4-1 hr. from the Viti-Tor. — A picturesque path leads through the *Gose-Tal*, with the (1/2 hr.) *Gose Waterfall*, to the (2 hrs.) *Auerhahn* (2100 ft.; inn), 1/2 hr. to the W. of the *Schalke* (2305 ft.; view). About 1 1/2 M. to the W. of the Auerhahn lies *Hahnenklee* (see below).

A pleasant footpath (road 10 M.) leads from Goslar viâ the *Grane-Tal* to (2 1/4 hrs.) **Hahnenklee** (1835 ft.; *Deutsches Haus*; pens. 4-5 *M*; *Curhaus*; *Schwenzel*; *Hahnenkleer Hof*), a favourite summer-resort, whence we may proceed viâ (3/4 M.) *Bockswiese* (Curhaus, pens. 3 1/2-4 *M*, good) to (4 1/2 M.) *Wildemann* (p. 367).

From Goslar to Romkerhalle, 5 M. (2 hrs.). Starting from the *Breite Tor*, we pass the (20 min.) *Restaurant Bleiche* and reach the (40 min.) *Waldhaus Inn*, at the entrance of the wild **Oker-Tal**, in which a high-road ascends to Altenau. [The village of *Oker* (699 ft.; Lüer; diligence to Altenau twice daily in 2 hrs.), with smelting-works, lies 1 1/2 M. to the N. of the inn.] We now ascend the Oker-Tal to the (1 hr.) *Romkerhalle Inn* (R. from 1 1/2 *M*), either by following the footpath which crosses from the left to the right bank to join the road, then returns to the left bank, and finally recrosses, or by crossing the bridge and following the highroad along the right bank. Both routes afford fine views of the precipitous cliffs. — An omnibus runs from the Romkerhalle to Harzburg; on foot to Harzburg, see p. 362.

The highroad goes on to (6 M.) Clausthal (p. 367). A finger-post to the left, 200 yds. from the inn, indicates the route across a bridge to the (3/4 hr.) *Ahrendsberger Klippen* (p. 362). Beyond *Ober-Schulenberg*, about 3 M. from the Romkerhalle, a forest-path, shorter than the road, diverges on the left to Clausthal (p. 367).

g. Harzburg. Ilsenburg. Wernigerode.

RAILWAY from *Harzburg* to (20 M.) *Heudeber-Danmstedt* (p. 347), viâ *Ilsenburg* and *Wernigerode*, in 1¼-1½ hr. (fares 2 *M* 50, 1 *M* 90, 1 *M* 30 pf.; to Ilsenburg, in ½ hr., 1 *M* 10, 90, 60 pf.; thence to Wernigerode, in 20-25 min., 80, 60, 40 pf.); comp. pp. 332, 333. — The following is a pleasant WALK of two days (or, including the Brocken, three days): Harzburg and environs 5-6 hrs.; by the Rabenklippen to Ilsenburg 3½ hrs.; Ilsenstein and waterfalls 2½ hrs.; by the Plessenburg and through the Steinerne Renne to Wernigerode 3 hrs.; environs of Wernigerode 3-4 hrs.

Harzburg. — **Hotels.** In the upper part of Harzburg, near the pleasure grounds and the mountains: *HARZBURGER HOF (Pl. a), commanding a view in every direction, R. 2½-5, B. 1¼, D. 3-3½ *M*; *JULIUSHALL (Pl. e), R. 2-15, B. 1, D. 3, pens. from 7 *M*; *BELVEDERE (Pl. b), R. 1½-5, D. 2½-3, pens. 6-9 *M*; *EGGELING (Pl. f), R. 2-5, pens. 6-9 *M*; *WULFERT (Pl. d), R. 1½-3, pens. 5½-8 *M*; HÔTEL ASCHE, well spoken of; RADAU; BELLEVUE; BUCKMANN; SCHMELZER. — In the village: *LÖHR'S (Pl. h), R. 1½-3½, D. 3, pens. 6-9 *M*; BURGKELLER, R. 1½-2 *M*; STADT LONDON; LINDE, these three unpretending. — Near the station: BAHNHOFS-HÔTEL, R. 2-2½; LINDENHOF (Pl. g); STADT HAMBURG. — On the Burgberg: HÔTEL BURGBERG, R. 1½-3, pens. 6-8 *M*. — Apartments also to be obtained in numerous villas (pensions), many elegantly fitted up, with prices to correspond: *Annenburg; Eysell; Feise; Ilse; Löhr; Marie Luise; Rautmann; Ulrich; Reusche*, and others.

Restaurants in the above hotels, and at *Unter den Eichen* (concert twice daily). — *Wiener Café; Peter's Café.*

Post & Telegraph Office, Herzog-Wilhelm-Strasse.

Carriages (drivers show tariff on demand). From the station to the lower part of the town 1-2 pers. 1 *M*, 3-5 pers. 1½ *M*. to the upper part 50 pf. more. — To the Burgberg, with two horses, 1 *M*; Radau Fall 4¾; Ilsenburg 10; Romkerhalle and back, with 1½ hr.'s stay, 12½ *M*; Wernigerode 17 *M*; Brocken 25 *M*, there and back in one day 30 *M*, returning on following morning 25 *M*. In each case driver's fee is included. — **Horses and Mules** 4½ *M* per day, attendant's fee 2½ *M*; to the Brocken 5 *M*, with 2½ *M* to the driver and the animal's food.

Porters, 4 *M* per day, with an allowance of 1½ *M* for food.

Visitors' Tax for a stay of five days or more, 1 pers. 8, 2 pers. 12 *M*.

Harzburg (770 ft.), the most fashionable summer-resort in the Harz, has pleasant promenades extending far into the *Radau-Tal* (at the entrance to which it lies) and up the adjoining heights. Pop. 3800. — About 1 M. to the S. of the station are the *Juliushall Saline Baths* (bath 1¼-2¼ *M*), opposite which are a covered promenade and the *Krodo Quelle* (used for drinking). At the foot of the Burgberg, ⅓ M. farther on, is the *Curhaus*. A bridge crosses to the pleasant grounds known as the *Eichen* (oaks), which contain a café-restaurant (see above) and shopkeepers' stalls.

The finest point in the environs is the ***Burgberg** (1555 ft.; hotel, see above), crowned with the scanty ruins of the Harzburg, a castle of Emp. Henry IV., and commanding an admirable prospect. The *Bismarck Column*, erected in 1877, consists of a granite obelisk with a bronze medallion of Bismarck by Engelhard.

The road leads from the Curhaus up the valley to the S. to the (1½ M.) *Radau Fall* (good restaurant; omnibus), a pretty artificial cascade, whence we may return by a path to the left a little below the fall, crossing the *Schmalenberg* (view from the *Bärenstein*). — From the Radau Fall we may reach the Molkenhaus either by as-

cending the Radau (S.E.) to the (1/2 hr.) *Felsengrotte*, then turning to the left to the (1/2 hr.) Molkenhaus (see below), or by a zig-zag path over the *Winterberg* (1 3/4 hr.). About 3/4 hr. farther to the N.E. are the Rabenklippen (see below), whence we may reach the Kattenäse (see below) in 1 hr. more.

Beautiful walks also on the E. side of the valley (with finger-posts and distinguishing letters): to the (20 min.) *Sennhütte* (dairy), and hence to the (40 min.) Burgberg; or to the *Molkenhaus* (1706 ft.; way to the Brocken, see p. 365), 1 hr. from the Sennhütte, with an inn (R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 5-7 *M*), returning viâ the *Ettersklippen*.

From Harzburg to Romkerhalle (Goslar). *a.* Viâ the Kästenklippe, 3 hrs. We ascend the W. side of the valley, past the Hôtel Ludwigslust (Pl. c) to (1/2 hr.) where the road forks, whence we may proceed either by the upper road to the left, past the (3 M.) chalet to the (2 M.) *Kästenklippe*, or to the right by the forest road to the (1 M.) *Silberhorn Hotel* (R. 1 1/2-3, pens. 6-7 1/2 *M*), ascending thence past the (1 M.) *Elfenstein* (1552 ft.) and the (1 M.) chalet to the (2 M.) *Kästenklippe*. Thence viâ the *Hexenküche* ('witches' kitchen'), the *Mausefalle* ('mouse-trap'), the *Feigenbaum-Klippe*, and the *Grotto* to (2 M.) Romkerhalle (p. 360). — *b.* Viâ the Ahrendsberger Klippen, 3 1/4 hrs. From the Hôtel Ludwigslust (see above) we ascend the *Breitenberg* to the (2 hrs.) *Ahrendsberger Forsthaus* (1722 ft.; tavern; hence to Altenau, see p. 367). We proceed hence to the N. to the (1/2 hr.) *Ahrendsberger Klippen* and descend thence to (3/4 hr.) Romkerhalle.

From Harzburg to Ilsenburg by the *Rabenklippen*, 3-3 1/2 hrs. A few minutes before the top of the Burgberg is reached, at a stone finger-post, the broad 'Kaiserweg' diverges from the road to the E. (The name is derived from a tradition that Emp. Henry IV. fled in this direction when his castle was captured by the Saxons.) This road leads to the (10 min.) *Säperstelle*, a spot with a bench, where direction-posts indicate the way in a straight direction to the *Kattenäse*, to the right to the *Molkenhaus* (to the Brocken, see p. 365) and the (3/4 hr.) **Rabenklippen*, where a fine *View of the Ecker-Tal and the Brocken is enjoyed (restaurant). We then descend towards the N.E. to the (20 min.) *Ecker-Tal*, through which a road leads to (1 1/2 M.) *Eckerkrug* (inn). Thence by a forest-path to the right (S.E.) to (1 1/2 M.) Ilsenburg.

The Railway runs from Harzburg through the *Schimmerwald* and along the base of the mountains. 6 1/4 M. *Stapelburg*.

8 1/2 M. **Ilsenburg** (780 ft.; **Rote Forellen*, with garden, pens. 8-11 *M*; *Grothey zur Tanne*, pens. 5-6 *M*, good; *Deutsches Haus; Bösche*, R. 1 1/4-2 1/2, well spoken of; *Ilsenthal*; *Hercynia*, opposite the station; *Waldhöhle*, *Blauer Stein*, both near the wood, pens. 5 *M*; carr. and omn. to the Brocken, see p. 365) is a busy village of 4500 inhab. at the mouth of the Ilse-Tal, with *Iron Works* of Prince Stolberg-Wernigerode, where artistic and other objects in cast iron are manufactured (no admission; depot in the village). It is commanded by the handsome Romanesque *Schloss* of the prince, on an eminence to the S.E., originally founded in 1003 as a Benedictine abbey.

The ***Ilse-Tal**, one of the finest valleys in the Harz, presents a succession of remarkably picturesque rock and forest scenes, enlivened by a series of miniature cascades, and rendered still more interesting by the numerous romantic legends attaching to it. The valley is traversed by a carriage-road, and also by a footpath (see below). The former leads to the (1 1/2 M.) foot of the *Ilsenstein*, a

precipitous buttress of granite, rising to a height of 500 ft. above the valley. From the *Ilsenstein* and *Prinzess Ilse* inns at the foot several paths lead to the (3/4 hr.) summit, where an iron cross has been erected to the fallen warriors of 1813-15 (fine view). The road, which accompanies the stream and its pretty *Waterfalls* for 3 M. more, is recommended to the lover of the picturesque, even if the ascent of the Brocken (p. 365) is not contemplated.

In descending from the Ilsenstein a footpath to the right, marked P and Pl., and also a road diverging to the left from the road in the Ilse-Tal, lead to the (3/4 hr.) *Plessenburg*, a forester's house and a favourite point for picnics. The *Karlsklippen*, 1/4 M. farther up, command a fine view. Road from the Plessenburg, marked St. R., to the (1 1/2 M.) Wernigerode road, which ascends to the right to (1 1/2 M.) the Steinerne Renne. — Another road from the Plessenburg to Wernigerode leads by *Altenrode*.

Between Ilsenburg and Wernigerode the railway (p. 361) passes (11 M.) *Drübeck*, with its Romanesque church (11-12th cent.).

14 1/2 M. **Wernigerode**. — **Hotels.** *Weisser Hirsch (Pl. a), in the market, R. from 1 1/2, D. 2 *M*; Monopol (Pl. b), by the Western-Tor station, R. 2 1/2 5, pens. 6-8 *M*; Deutsches Haus (Pl. d), Knauf (P. c), in the Burg-Strasse, R. 2-2 1/2, B. 3/4, D. 2, pens. from 5 1/2 *M*; Gotisches Haus (Pl. f), in the market; Preussischer Hof (Pl. g), at the Burg-Tor, well spoken of; *Lindenberg (Pl. k), on the Lindenberg, near the town, with view. — In the Mühlen-Tal: Mühlenthal; Küster's Kamp, both also pensions (4-6 *M*). — *Railway Restaurant.* — Wine at *Uehr's*, Unterengengasse 14. — Beer: *Ahrends*, Breite-Str. 25.

Carriage and Pair (fares there and back) to Ilsenburg 7 1/2, to the Steinerne Renne 9, Rübeland 10, Regenstein 10, Brocken 18 *M*; fee 1-2 *M*. — *Diligence* to Elbingerode, see p. 364. — *Railway to Nordhausen*, see p. 364.

Wernigerode (770 ft.), with a loftily-situated *Schloss* and a park of the Prince of Stolberg-Wernigerode, lies picturesquely on the slopes of the Harz Mts., at the confluence of the *Zilligerbach* and the *Holzemme*. Pop. 11,600. The *Rathaus*, with a timber façade of 1498, and many of the houses are picturesque old structures. The *Fürst Otto Museum* (adm. free Sun. 11-1, Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. 10-1 & 3-5; at other times 1 *M*) contains historical and natural history collections. — The *Lustgarten* (containing the *Library*, with 112,000 vols. and 1100 MSS., and the *Palm-House*), the *Tiergarten* or park, and the *Lindenberg* (hotel, see above), to the S. of the town, the *Armeleutcberg*, and the *Harburg* (restaurant) afford beautiful walks.

The most attractive excursion from Wernigerode is to the *Steinerne Renne* (railway to Hasserode 20 min.; thence on foot 1 1/4 hr.). The road ascends the valley of the *Holzemme* to (2 1/4 M.) *Hasserode* (p. 364). At the entrance to the village a finger-post indicates the road to the left to Schierke, Hohnstein, and Hohne, and to the right to the Steinerne Renne. Pedestrians may quit the road a little farther on by a path to the left, past the inn Zur Steinernen Renne. The road now ascends the beautiful, pine-clad valley of the Holzemme, or ***Steinerne Renne,** passing (22 min.) the railway-station of that name, and the (12 min.) *Silberne Mann Restaurant* (D. 1 1/2 *M*). A little beyond the latter we ascend to the left, and in 1/2 hr. more we cross to the left bank, on which is (10 min.) the **Hôtel-Restaurant*

Wasserfall (R. & B. 2-3, pens. 4½-6 *M*). A broad path to the left leads to Hohne (see below), and one to the right to the Plessenburg in 1 hr. (see p. 363). Fine view from the *Renneklippen*, 10 min. to the N. Ascent of the Brocken, see p. 366.

From the Wasserfall Hotel we may, with a guide, ascend the (¾ hr.) *Hohnstein* (1916 ft.; view), and return by the road through the *Thumkuhlen-Tal* to Wernigerode; or we may proceed viâ the forester's house of *Hohne* (rfmts., with pension) to the Schierke road or the path through the Jacobsbruch to the Brocken. An ascent of the *Hohneklippen* (2955 ft.; *Panorama) may be combined with the latter route.

To Elbingerode, 7 M. from Wernigerode, diligence once daily, up the valley of the *Zilligerbach*. About 2¼ M. from Wernigerode is a forester's house, where the road diverges to the right. A finger-post, 1½ M. farther on, indicates a path to the right to the *Büchenberg* (inn). Thence to Elbingerode (p. 356), 1½ hr.

Beyond Wernigerode the railway (p. 361) goes on to (17 M.) *Minsleben* (branch-line to Langenstein, p. 347) and (20 M.) *Heudeber-Dannstedt* (p. 347).

h. From Wernigerode to Nordhausen.

37 M. Railway in 3½ hrs. (fares 4 *M* 70, 3 *M* 10 pf.; no 1st cl.). — To (20 min.) Hasserode, 30, 20 pf.; to (27 min.) Steinerne Renne, 45, 30 pf.; to (55 min.) Dreiannen-Hohne, 1 *M* 20, 80 pf.; to Schierke 2 *M* 20, 1 *M* 55 pf. To the top of the Brocken 4 *M* 20, 2 *M* 80 pf., there and back 5 *M* 80, 3 *M* 70 pf. — From Nordhausen to the Brocken, 6 *M* 60, 4 *M* 40, return-ticket 9 *M*, 6 *M* 10.

Wernigerode, see p. 363. — The trains start from a local station beside the other and ascend the valley of the *Holzemme*. — 1½ M. *Hasserode I-Friedrichstrasse* (Deutscher Kaiser, unpretending); 2 M. *Hasserode II-Kirchstrasse* (Kapitelsburg). — 2½ M. **Hasserode** (1250 ft.; *Steinerne Renne*, pens. 5-8 *M*; *Hohnstein*, pens. 5-6 *M*; *Steinberg*, pens. 4-5½ *M*, well spoken of), a village (pop. 3600) much visited as a summer-resort. — 3½ M. *Steinerne Renne* (p. 363). The railway now skirts the slopes of the *Beerberg* and ascends the *Drenge-Tal*. — 8¾ M. *Dreiannen-Hohne* (1778 ft.; Rail. Restaurant; *Hôtel Dreiannen-Hohne, R. 1½-3, pens. 5-7 *M*). Railway hence up the Brocken, see p. 365.

Beyond (12 M.) *Elend* (1640 ft.; St. Hubertus, R. 1½-3½ *M*; Waldmühle) we cross the Kalte Bode and pass under the line from Tanne to Braunlage (p. 357). 16 M. *Sorge*. 19½ M. *Benneckenstein* (1742 ft.; Ratskeller; Herzog; Rail. Restaurant), an iron-mining town (3200 inhab.) and summer-resort. About 2½ M. to the W. is *Hohegeiss* (p. 345); and 8 M. to the S. is *Ellrich* (p. 345). — 25½ M. *Tiefenbachmühle*; 27 M. *Eisfelder Thalmühle* (hence to the Birkenkopf, see p. 357); 29 M. *Netzkater* (inn); 29½ M. *Thal-Brauerei*. — The line traverses the village of Ilfeld.

31 M. **Ilfeld** (836 ft.; *Tanne*; *Krone*; *Rail. Restaurant*), a prettily situated summer-resort (pop. 1500). The Prämonstratensian abbey founded here in 1196 was converted in 1546 into a school. The *Eichberg* rises ¾ M. to the E., and the *Burgberg*, with a ruined castle, ¾ M. to the W.

Pleasant excursions to the N.E. to (¾ hr.) *Herzberg;* to the E. to (1 hr.) *Kaulberg*, and, viâ the *Bielsteine*, to the (1½ hr.) *Poppenberg* (p. 357); to the N. to the (½ hr.) *Netzkater* and (1 hr.) *Rabenstein;* to the W. to the (1¼ hr.) forester's house of *Braunsteinhaus* (inn), and thence to the (½ hr.) *Harzburg*. — From Ilfeld to Neustadt unterm Hohnstein, see p. 357.

33½ M. *Nieder-Sachswerfen* (Harzquerbahnhof-Hôtel), ½ M. to the N.E. of the station mentioned on p. 345. — Beyond (34 M.) *Crimderode* we cross the *Zorge*. — 37 M. *Nordhausen* (p. 341); station adjoining the main line station.

i. The Brocken.

a. **Railway** (opened in 1898; best views to the left) from Dreiannen-Hohne to the summit, 12 M. in 1¼ hr. (fares up 3 *M*, 2 *M*, down 1½, 1 *M*, return-ticket 4, 2½ *M*)

Dreiannen-Hohne, see p. 364. The Brocken line diverges to the W. from the Nordhausen line, and crosses the *Wormke-Schlucht*.

3 M. **Schierke.** — **Hotels** (frequently crowded). *Fürst Stollberg, R. 2-5, B. 1, D. 3, board 4½ *M;* Fürstenhöh, on the Brocken road; Burg-Hôtel, in the lower part of the village, R. 2½-5, D. 2½, pens. 6-10, omn. 1 *M;* Brocken-Scheideck, R. 2-3½, pens. from 4½, omn. 1 *M;* Hôt.-Pens. Waldfrieden, R. from 2, pens. 6-9 *M;* these two ¾ M. above the village; Hoppe, in the village, well spoken of; Haus Tannenheim, R. 1½-3½, pens. 5-7 *M*, well spoken of; König. — *Post & Telegraph Office*, near the Fürstenhöh Hotel. — *Carriage* to the Brocken 21 *M* and fee.

Schierke (1950 ft., station 2260 ft.), a scattered village much frequented as a health-resort, lies ½ M. below the station. The neighbouring rocks derive various whimsical names from their grotesque shapes. To the S. on the *Bahrenberg* (1½ hr. there and back) are the *Schnarcher* ('Snorers'); to the N. the *Ahrensklint* (2595 ft.; ¾ hr.) and (1¼ hr. farther) the *Hohneklippen* (2955 ft.). Ascent of the Brocken on foot, see p. 366.

The railway farther on (*View) intersects the old and new Brocken roads, crosses the Schluftwasser in the Eckerloch, traverses the Brocken moor, and skirts the mountain to the terminus (3705 ft.) on the E. side, 3 min. below the hotel (p. 366).

b. **Roads and Footpaths.** The routes to the top of the Brocken are all indicated by white capital letters painted on the trees and rocks, B standing for Brocken and the other letters for the places at the lower end of the route (S for Schierke, I for Ilsenburg, and so on).

Ascent of the Brocken from Harzburg (p. 361), about 4 hrs. — To the *Molkenhaus* (1 hr. 10 min.), see p. 362. We ascend thence by the straight path towards the S.; then descend, past the (10 min.) *Muxklippe*, a projecting rock (on the left) commanding a good view of the Brocken and the Ecker-Tal, to the (35 min.) *Dreiherrn-Brücke* across the *Ecker;* then follow the stream (right bank) to the finger-post indicating the way to the (¾ hr.) forester's cottage of *Scharfenstein* (Inn), near which is the *Scharfensteinklippe* (view). Farther on the path crosses the (12 min.) road and proceeds straight on to (18 min.) a stone guide-post, soon after which it forks; our route leads to the right by the *Bismarck-Klippe* to the (35 min.) *Brockenkütte;* turning here to the left, we cross the (½ hr.) Brocken railway and reach the *Brockenhaus* (p. 366) in 18 min. more.

From Ilsenburg (p. 362), 4 hrs., by the carriage-road, more picturesque than from Harzburg (omn. daily 3 *M*, back 2, carr. there and back 21 *M*). To the Ilse Waterfalls, 3½ M., see pp. 362, 363. At the kilometre-stone 5.1, 1 M. farther on, the footpath to the Brocken diverges to the right; after

20 min. it reaches the road, which we follow to the right, avoiding (8 min.) the route to the left over the bridge, and in 2 min. more reach a stone guide-post, indicating the route to the right viâ the Hermannsklippe. In 25 min. we reach another stone-guide post, and thence follow the path from Harzburg (see above) to the *Brockenhaus* in 1½ hr.

From Wernigerode (p. 363), through the *Steinerne Renne*, 4½-5 hrs. (also carriage-road viâ the Plessenburg). — To the highest bridge in the valley (see p. 364), 2½ hrs.; thence ascend by the road which passes above this bridge to the left; after 6 min. turn to the left; keep straight on (avoiding paths to the left) for ½ hr.; then ascend a steep path (to the left) to the top of the *Renneckenberg* (view); after 10 min. the Brocken road is reached, and the summit is attained in 1 hr. more. — An easier route (5½ hrs.) leads by the '*Glashütten-Weg*', through the *Jacobsbruch*, and past the *Ahrensklinter-Klippen*.

From Elbingerode (p. 356), 3¼-4 hrs. (omn. several times daily to Dreiannen-Hohne in ½ hr., 75 pf.). Walkers follow the road to the W. viâ the 'Drei Birken' and 'Signal Fichte' to the (1¼ hr.) forester's house of *Hohne*, beyond which they join the above route.

From Rothehütte-Königshof (p. 356). 11 M. Carriage (5-6 pers.) to Schierke 5-6, to Elend or Dreiannen-Hohne 3-4, to the top of the Brocken 15 *M*, with fee (railway from Dreiannen-Hohne and Schierke, see p. 365). We follow the road viâ (1½ M.) *Mandelholz* and (2 M.) *Elend* (p. 364) to (2¼ M.) *Schierke* (p. 365). Beyond the Brocken-Scheideck Inn the road forks; the route straight on is easier but longer than the old road to the right. The routes unite after crossing the Brocken railway. After about 1 hr. (by the old road) a granite finger-post is reached at the union of this road with that from Ilsenburg. To the top 1¼ hr. more.

From St. Andreasberg (p. 367), 4½-5 hrs. The road leads viâ *Oderhaus*, *Braunlage*, *Elend*, and *Schierke* (see above); the footpath, more attractive, by the (1 hr.) *Rehberger Grabenhaus* to the (1¼ hr.) *Oderteich* (p. 367), and then by *Oderbrück* (inn) to the (2 hrs.) top (path marked by blocks of granite).

The **Brocken,** or *Blocksberg*, the *Mons Bructĕrus* of the Romans, 3745 ft. above the sea-level, forming together with its neighbours the *Brocken-Gebirge*, the nucleus of the Harz, rises to a considerable height above the lofty plateau of the latter, and is the highest mountain in Central Germany. Vegetation becomes very scanty near the summit, and no trees grow within 100 ft. of it. *Inn* at the top (R. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 3 *M*; in the height of the season rooms should be engaged in advance); also a post and telegraph-office, a *Meteorological Station* and the terminus of the *Brocken Railway* (p. 365).

The *Tower* commands an extensive *View in clear weather, the towers of Magdeburg, Erfurt, Gotha, Cassel, Hanover, and Brunswick being visible (unclouded horizon rare). The traveller should reach the summit before sunset, in order to have two opportunities of obtaining a view.

Several grotesque blocks of granite to the S. of the tower have received the names of *Devil's Pulpit*, *Witches' Altar*, etc. Tradition points out this spot as the meeting-place of the witches on St. Walpurgis' Night, the eve of May-day. Goethe's use of this tradition in 'Faust' is well known.

The *Brocken Spectre*, an optical phenomenon rarely witnessed, has doubtless contributed to confirm the superstitions attaching to the mountain. When the summit is unclouded, and the sun is on one side, and mists rise on the other, the shadows of the mountain and the objects on it are cast in gigantic proportions on the wall of fog, increasing or diminishing according to circumstances.

j. Clausthal. St. Andreasberg. Grund.

From Goslar to Clausthal, 19½ M., railway in 1½ hr. (fares 2 *M*, 1 *M* 30 pf.).

Goslar, see p. 358. — From Goslar to (3½ M.) *Langelsheim*, see p. 348. The train then ascends the valley of the *Innerste* to (10½ M.) **Lautenthal** (1000 ft.; *Rathaus*, R. 2-2½, D. 1¼, pens. 3½ *M*; *Schützenhaus; Princess Caroline*), a summer-resort (pop. 2600) with baths, silver-mines, and smelting-works. — 15½ M. *Wildemann* (1345 ft.; Curhaus, with baths; Rathaus; Wilder Mann; Rail. Restaurant), another summer-resort (pop. 1400); 17½ M. *Frankenscharrn-Hütte*, with silver smelting-works.

19½ M. **Clausthal** (1985 ft.; *Goldene Krone; Deutscher Kaiser; Rathaus; Glückauf*), the most important place in the Oberharz, and the seat of the mining authorities, with *Zellerfeld* (Deutsches Haus; Rathaus), which is separated from it by the *Zellbach*, forms a single town with 13,000 inhab., chiefly miners. Country bleak and sterile. Most of the houses are of wood. The *Berg-Akademie*, in the market-place of Clausthal, contains a collection of models and minerals; and the *Rathaus* in Zellerfeld accommodaties the Upper Harz Museum (free on Sun. 11-11, and Wed. & Sat. 2-4; at other times 50 pf.).

The mines in the environs of Clausthal are the most important in Germany (visitors not admitted). The output for 1900 of the smelting-works (including foreign ores) was 209lbs. of gold, 77,153lbs. of silver, 9529 tons of lead, and 200 tons of copper. The mines around Clausthal are drained by means of the *Ernst-August Stollen*, a channel 18 M. long, terminating near *Gittelde* (p. 344). The Kaiser Wilhelm II. mine is 2850 ft. deep.

Altenau (pop. 2200; *Rammelsberg*, pens. 4½-6 *M*, well spoken of; *Schützenhaus; Rathaus*), 7 M. to the N.E. of Clausthal, on the road to *Oker* (p. 360), is a favourite summer-residence. By the footpath it is somewhat nearer.

To Osterode, a railway-station, 8¾ M. from Clausthal, a diligence runs twice daily, passing several picturesque points, *e.g.* the inn at the foot of the (1¼ M.) *Heiligenstock*. The old road, which is shorter, diverges a little beyond the *Ziegel-Hütte* (inn). — *Osterode*, see p. 344.

From Clausthal to St. Andreasberg, 14 M., diligence daily in 3 hrs. The road crosses the bleak lofty plateau of the Oberharz. The (5 M.) *Sperberhaier Damm* (1870 ft.) supplies the mines of Clausthal with water. A finger-post on the right, about 2¼ M. farther on, indicates the route to the (¼ hr.) *Hammerstein*, commanding a fine view of the valley of the Söse. At the (3 M.) *Sonneberger Wegehaus* (2560 ft.) the highroad turns to the S., while that in a straight direction leads to Braunlage (p. 357). Pedestrians may here quit the diligence and follow the latter road to the (1½ M.) *Oderteich* (2375 ft.), an artificial reservoir, whence a pleasant road leads to St. Andreasberg in ¾ hr., skirting a conduit called the *Rehberger Graben*, and passing the *Rehberger Grabenhaus* (inn), 1½ M. from Andreasberg.

St. Andreasberg (1900-2060 ft.; *Schützenhaus*, pens. from 5 *M*; *Eickhoff; Rathaus; Andreasbad; Badehaus; Rail. Restaurant*), a small

mining town (3850 inhab.) situated in a lofty and bleak region, is frequented as a health-resort (also in winter) on account of its bracing mountain air. The breeding of canary birds is actively carried on here. The *Samson* silver-mine is one of the deepest in the Harz Mts. (2580 ft.). Visitors are not admitted to the mines. The railway-station (1420 ft.; p. 345) is $1^3/_4$ M. from the town (omn. 75 pf.). — Ascent of the Brocken, see p. 366.

To Herzberg (p. 344), 9 M. from St. Andreasberg, a pleasant road leads by ($4^1/_2$ M) *Sieber* (Hôtel zum Pass) and through the pretty *Sieber-Tal*. — Railway by *Lauterberg* to *Scharzfeld*, see p. 345. — Diligence viâ *Braunlage* (p. 357) to ($22^1/_2$ M.) *Harzburg* (p. 361).

65. From Cassel to Frankfort on the Main.

124 M. Railway. Express in $3^1/_2$-4 hrs. (fares 18 *M*, 13 *M* 40, 9 *M* 40 pf.); ordinary trains in $5^3/_4$ hrs. (fares 16 *M*, 12 *M*, 8 *M*). — Express from Berlin to (354 M.) Frankfort in 11 hrs. (fares 48 *M* 60 pf., 36 *M*, 25 *M* 20 pf.; comp. RR. 4, 7).

Cassel, see p. 49. From ($2^1/_2$ M.) *Wilhelmshöhe* (p. 57) a branch-line runs to *Waldkappel* ($28^1/_2$ M.). To the left, farther on, flows the *Fulda*.

$8^1/_2$ M. **Guntershausen** *(Bellevue)* is the junction of the Eisenach line (p. 304). The train now skirts the Fulda and then the *Eder*. $10^1/_2$ M. *Grifte*, at the confluence of these streams; branch-line to *Gudensberg* (5 M.). Near (17 M.) *Gensungen* the abrupt *Heiligenberg* rises to the left, and the lofty tower of the ruined castle of *Felsberg* (1375 ft.) to the right; farther on, at the confluence of the *Schwalm* and the Eder, stands the *Altenburg*.

22 M. *Wabern*, with a château of the old landgraves of Hessen, is the junction for *Wildungen*.

From Wabern to Wildungen, $10^1/_2$ M., railway in $^3/_4$ hr. (fares 1 *M* 40, 1 *M* 10, 70 pf.). The railway ascends the valley of the *Eder* to ($3^1/_2$ M.) **Fritzlar** *(Englischer Hof*, R. $1^1/_2$ *M)*, an old town (3200 inhab.), prettily situated on the left bank of the stream, surrounded by mediæval watch-towers, and containing several interesting buildings. The **Collegiate Church*, which once belonged to the Benedictine abbey founded about 740 by St. Boniface, to which the town owes its origin, was erected about 1170 on the site of an earlier church. It is a Romanesque edifice, with a crypt and two Gothic aisles added on the S. side in the 14th century. The S. tower was rebuilt in 1873. The monuments, choir-stalls, etc., of the 14th cent., and the handsome Gothic cloisters are worthy of inspection. The treasury contains valuable ecclesiastical vessels and vestments. The *Church of the Minorites* (Prot.) dates from the 14th century. The *Hochzeitshaus* is a picturesque timber structure of ca. 1580. At *Geismar*, situated above Fritzlar, about $1^1/_2$ M. to the N.W., St. Boniface is said to have felled the sacred oak dedicated to the god Wotan in 723. — Beyond (7 M.) *Ungedanken* we enter the principality of Waldeck. — $10^1/_2$ M. *Wildungen Station*, $^1/_2$ M. from the town. Hotel omnibuses await the trains.

Wildungen (935 ft.; **Badelogierhaus & Europäischer Hof*, R. 2 5, B. 1, D. $2^1/_2$ *M*; *Hôt. Quisisana*; **Göcke*, in the Curpark, R. 32-50, pens. 57-85 *M* per week; **Hôt. Royal*; **Kaiserhof*, R. 3-6, pens. from 7 *M*; **Helenenquelle*, R. 10-50, pens. 40-60 *M* per week; *Victoriaquelle*, pens. from $6^1/_2$ *M*; **Park Hôtel*, R. $2^1/_2$-10, pens. from 50 *M* per week; **Post*, R. 2-5 *M*; *Zimmermann*, R. 2-3, pens. from $5^1/_2$ *M*, well spoken of; numerous lodging-houses) is a

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

frequented watering-place (pop. 3300), also called *Nieder-Wildungen*, to distinguish it from *Alt-Wildungen*, situated to the N., about 160 ft. higher, with the *Schloss Friedrichstein* (995 ft.), commanding a survey of the pretty wooded environs. The Gothic *Stadt-Kirche* at Nieder-Wildungen contains the marble monument of Count Josias of Waldeck (died in Crete, 1669), a formidable antagonist of the Turks, and a good winged altar-piece painted, by Conrad von Soest in 1404. — The mineral *Springs*, which contain iron and nitrogen, and are beneficial in cases of bowel-complaints, diseases of the bladder, etc., lie a little to the S.W. (7000 patients annually). The most important is the *Georg-Victor-Quelle*, connected with the town (1¼ M.) by the Brunnen-Allée, which also contains the *Curhaus*. Pleasant walks to the *Katzenstein* and back in ¾ hr.; to *Reinhardshausen*, 1 M. to the W. of the Georg-Victor-Quelle; ascent of the *Homberg* (1700 ft.; view-tower) and back, 2 hrs. — A road diverging to the left from the Brunnen-Str. as we quit the town leads to the (1¼ M.) *Helenen-Quelle*, the second in importance of the springs (café). Pleasant walk thence to the *Talbrunnen* and the *Stahlbrunnen*, from which we may return to the town by the high-road (2 hrs.), passing the Georg-Victor-Quelle. — About 7½ M. to the N. of Wildungen (carr. 10-12 *M* there and back) is the old château of *Waldeck* (1380 ft.; restaurant), which commands an admirable view of the valley of the *Eder*. The *Auenberg* (2055 ft.), 5 M. to the S., is also a fine point of view.

From Wildungen a diligence runs daily to (20 M.) *Frankenberg* (p. 49).

38 M. *Treysa*, the junction for the line to *Niederhone* (p. 373). On a wooded hill to the left of (55 M.) *Kirchhain* lies the little town of *Amöneburg*, the venerable monastery of which was founded in 722 by St. Boniface. The train crosses the *Lahn*. — 62 M. *Cölbe* (p. 370).

64½ M. **Marburg.** — **Hotels.** *Pfeiffer (Pl. a), Elisabeth-Str. 12, R. 2-3, D. 2½ *M*; *Ritter (Pl. b), Ketzerbach 1, R. & B. 3, D 2 *M*; Kaiserhof (Pl. c), Bahnhof-Str. 2, R. 2-2½, D. 2½ *M*; Hôtel du Nord (Pl. d), R. from 2. Bahnhofs-Hôtel (Pl. e), both opposite the station. — **Restaurants.** *Ritter* (see above); *Seebode*, *Lederer*, Reitgasse; *Railway Restaurant*. — *Café Markees*, Reitgasse 6.

Cab to the town 1 *M*; two-horse cab per day 12 *M*, ½ day 7½ *M*.

Post & Telegraph Office, Bahnhof-Str.

Marburg (604 ft.), a town with 17,500 inhab., on the Lahn, is charmingly situated in a semicircle round the precipitous Schlossberg. The *University*, now attended by 1100 students, was the first founded (by Philip the Generous, in 1527) without papal privileges.

The chief boast of Marburg is the *Church of St. Elizabeth, erected in 1235-83 in the early-Gothic style, and restored in 1860, affording in its pure simplicity and noble proportions an admirable example of the impressiveness of this style. W. towers 310 ft. high. (Sacristan opposite the church; ring; 50 pf.)

Soon after the death of *St. Elizabeth* (p. 318; d. in 1231, in her 24th year), the church was erected over her tomb, which attracted multitudes of pilgrims from every part of Europe. The Emp. Frederick II., one of these devotees (1236), caused a crown of gold to be placed on the head of the saint, whose remains were deposited in a richly-decorated copper-gilt sarcophagus. The Reformed Landgrave Philip (founder of the university), in order to put an end to the pilgrimages, caused the bones to be removed and interred below the tomb of Conrad of Thuringia, where they were discovered in 1554. The sarcophagus, which was much injured by the French in 1810-14, is now preserved in the sacristy. The mortuary chapel is adorned with a carved representation of the Coronation of the Virgin, and winged pictures; in the interior the Nativity and Death of Mary; ancient carving and pictures at the four side-altars. The *High Altar* is a noble Gothic work of 1290; the *Screen* dates from the 14th century.

Numerous **Monuments* of Hessian princes and knights of the Teutonic Order dating from the 13-15th centuries (amongst others the tombstone of Landgrave Conrad of Thuringia, d. 1240) are preserved in the S. transept.

The *Lutheran Church* (Pl. 4), on a terrace commanding a fine view, a finely-proportioned structure of the 13-14th cent., contains several large monuments of landgraves and other princes. The *University Library* (195,000 volumes) is in the Universität-Strasse.

The town boasts of a number of interesting old buildings in the Steinweg, in the Wettergasse, in the market-place, in which is situated the *Rathaus* (Pl. 12; 1512-25), in the Ritter-Str. (Zum Hirsch, a timber building of 1566), and elsewhere.

The extensive *Schloss (940 ft.; open free on Wed., 2-4; at other times 50 pf.; castellan in the main tower), to which a steep road ascends from the church of St. Elizabeth in 20 min., built in the 13th cent., was a residence of the princes of Hessen in the 15th and 16th centuries, and afterwards a state-prison. It was judiciously restored in 1866-84 and now contains the valuable Hessian archives, and those of Fulda and Hanau. The fine Gothic chapel (1288) and the Rittersaal are worthy of inspection. In this château the famous disputation between Luther, Zwingli, Melanchthon, and other reformers took place in 1529. They met, on the invitation of Philip the Generous, with a view to adjust their differences regarding the Eucharist, but the attempt proved abortive owing to Luther's tenacious adherence to the precise words, 'Hoc *est* corpus meum', which he wrote in large letters on the table. Beautiful views from the Schloss Terraces, and in descending to the town by the other side (1/2 hr.). On the plateau, a little to the W., is the *Stadt-Park*.

Environs. Good paths, provided with finger-posts, lead to a number of other beautiful points of view. The *Spiegelslust* (1200 ft.), a height above the station (to the E.), is ascended in 40 min.; morning-light most favourable. From the *Elisabeth-Brunnen* near the village of *Schröck*, 3 1/2 M. distant, another good view, towards Schöneburg, may be obtained; the building covering the spring was built in the Renaissance style in 1596. — On the left bank of the Lahn are the (1 hr.) *Lichte Küppel* (1200 ft.) and the (1 3/4 hr.) *Frauenberg* (1240 ft.), with a ruined castle. On the right bank, above the church of St. Elizabeth, rises the oak-clad *Kirchspitze* (1050 ft.).

From Marburg to Creuzthal, 57 1/2 M., railway in 4 1/2 hrs. (fares 5 *M* 60, 3 *M* 80 pf.; no 1st cl.). The line traverses the *Lahn-Tal*. — 2 1/2 M. *Cölbe* (p. 369). — From (5 M.) *Sarnau* a branch diverges to (62 M.) *Warburg*, see p. 49. — 18 1/2 M. *Biedenkopf* (pop. 2850; Bahnhofs-Hôtel), with a well-preserved ruin (*Schlossberg*). — Beyond (25 M.) *Laasphe*, with the château of *Wittgenstein*, we cross the watershed between the Lahn and the Eder. — 40 M. *Erndtebrück*; branch to (10 M.) *Raumland-Berleburg*. At (44 M.) *Lützel* begins the most beautiful part of the line, which crosses the ridge of the Rothaar-Gebirge and then descends in great curves. — 57 M. *Creuzthal* (932 ft.; p. 47).

The line follows the fertile valley of the *Lahn*. From (72 M.) *Niederwalgern* a branch-line runs to *Gladenbach* and (12 M.) *Hartenrod*. We cross the Lahn beyond (75 M.) *Fronhausen*. Near (76 M.) *Friedelhausen*, on a wooded hill to the left, is the château of that name; farther on, also to the left, rise the conspicuous ruins of *Staufenberg* (a fine point of view, 1/2 hr. from Lollar). From

(78 M.) *Lollar* a line diverges to *Wetzlar* (11 M.). Beyond Lollar the ruins of *Gleiberg* and *Vetzberg* are seen to the right. Beyond Giessen, 3 M. to the S.E. of the town, rises the former Augustine monastery of *Schiffenberg*, now private property (inn).

83 M. **Giessen.** — **Hotels.** Grossherzog von Hessen, R. 2-5, D. 2 *M*; Kuhne, at the station, R. 2-3½, D. 2 *M*, both good; Einhorn; Rappe; Prinz Karl, commercial, well spoken of; Victoria, Schütz, Bahnhof-Str. — **Restaurants.** *Schott* (wine); *Ludwigsburg* (wine); *Kaiserhof; Royal; Stadt Mainz; Stein's Garten; Zur Schönen Aussicht; Railway Restaurant.* — *Café Hettler.*

Post & Telegraph Office, opposite the station. — Cabs. From the station to the town, 1 pers. 50, 2 pers. 80 pf; per hour 1 *M* 40, 1 *M* 70 pf.

Giessen (540 ft.), a Hessian town on the Lahn, with 26,000 inhab., is the seat of a university, founded in 1607 (750 stud.). In the *Brand*, an open space dating from a fire in 1560, stand the *Alte Schloss* (1570), the *University Library* (200,000 vols.), and the *Heiden-Turm*, a relic of an earlier castle. Farther on is the *Neue Schloss* (1530). The *Botanic Garden* was founded in 1609. The new *University* was erected in 1889. A monument in the *Ost-Anlage* commemorates *Justus von Liebig* (1803-73), the celebrated chemist, who was a professor here from 1824 to 1852.

From Giessen to Fulda, 66 M., railway in 2¾ hrs. (fares 8 *M* 60, 6 *M* 40, 4 *M* 30 pf.). 37 M. **Alsfeld** (*Krone*), the principal place on this line (4360 inhab.), and the oldest town in Oberhessen, possesses two fine Gothic churches and several interesting late-Gothic and Renaissance edifices of the 15-16th centuries. — 54 M. *Salzschlirf* (*Curhaus; Wüsthofen; Iller) is a watering-place with mineral springs. — *Fulda*, see p. 373.

From Giessen to Gelnhausen, 43½ M., railway in 2 hrs. (fares 5 *M* 60, 4 *M* 20, 2 *M* 80 pf.). — 9½ M. *Lich* (Holländischer Hof), 21/2 M. from the monastery of *Arnsburg* (see below). — 21½ M. *Nidda* (Traube; Stern). — 24 M. *Büdingen* (Stern), with a château of Prince Isenburg and well-preserved old walls and towers. — 43½ M. *Gelnhausen*, see p. 375.

About 7 M. to the N.E. of (94 M.) *Butzbach* (pop. 4000; Hessischer Hof), a small town in the fertile Wetterau, rise the extensive ruins of the castle of *Münzenberg* (690 ft.), destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, with two towers (extensive view). About 3½ M. farther to the N. is the ruined monastery of *Arnsburg* (ca. 1174-1215), on the Wetter.

100 M. **Nauheim.** — **Hotels.** *Kaiserhof; Bahnhofs-Allée, R. from 4, B. 1½, déj. 3, D. (1 and 7 o'cl.) 4-5, pens. from 11 *M*; *Bristol, Ludwig-Str., D. 4½, pens. from 10 *M*; *Prince of Wales, R. from 4, D. 4, pens. from 10 *M*; *Hôt. Métropole, opposite the Curpark, new; *Augusta Victoria, Ludwig-Str., R. 2½-5, pens. 8-14 *M*; Sprengel's Park Hotel, pens. from 65 *M* per week; Sprudel, Cur-Str.; Sprudel Hotel, Cur-Str.; Grand Hôtel Impérial, Bahnhofs-Allée 10, R. 3½-10, pens. from 8 *M*; Cursaal, Ludwigs-Platz, pens. 6½-15 *M*; Bellevue, Park-Str. 16, pens. 48-75 *M* per week; Hôtel de l'Europe; Hôtel du Nord; Hôtel de Londres; Railway Hotel; Reichshof, pens. 5-9 *M*. — **Pensions:** *Splendid* (8-12 *M*); *Villa Fortuna* (English); *Langsdorf; Victoria; Savoy Private Hotel*, Ludwig-Str.; *Irene; Walwer.*

Restaurants. At the hotels; also, *Gambrinus; Burk; Germania.*

Visitors' Tax 15 *M*, 2 pers. 20 *M*. — **Bath,** 80 pf.-5 *M*.

Cabs. Between the station and the town: one-horse, 1-2 pers. 80 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M*; two-horse, 1 *M* or 1 *M* 20 pf.; per drive, 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf., two-horse 90 pf. or 1 *M* 10 pf.; per hour 2 *M* 60, 3 *M* 50, 3 *M* 50 pf., 4 *M* 50 pf.

Post & Telegraph Office, corner of Park-Str. and Terrassen-Strasse. **English Church** *(St. John's)*; services June-September.

Nauheim (450 ft.), a town with 4700 inhab., in a healthy situation on the N.E. slopes of the Taunus Mts., possesses warm saline springs, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, which attract 22,000 patients annually. Extensive evaporating houses and salt-pans. The water is used both for drinking and for baths; its curative properties, more especially in cardiac diseases, are of considerable repute. At the W. end of the *Cur-Park* is the handsome *Curhaus* (Pl. B, 2), with elegant rooms and a fine terrace overlooking the extensive grounds.

The *Teichhaus* (Pl. B, 1; restaurant), at the upper end of the park, is much visited. The *Johannisberg*, a wooded height, 20 min. to the W. of the Cursaal, commands a fine view (two-horse carr., 1-2 pers. 2 *M* 80, 3-4 pers. 3 *M* 40 pf.). Excursions may also be made to the *Stadtwald*, *Hof Hasselheck*, *Schloss Ziegenberg* (1½ hr.; one-horse carr. 8 or 10 *M*, two-horse 12 or 14 *M*), the ruin of *Münzenberg* (p. 371; on foot 3 hrs.; carr. and pair in 1¼ hr., 14 *M*), *Tellerberg* near Butzbach (p. 371), the ruin of *Arnsburg* (p. 371), or *Homburg* (2 hrs.; two-horse carr. 20 *M*). A branch-line runs viâ (2 M.) *Friedberg* (see below) to (10½ M.) *Friedrichsdorf*.

The train crosses a long viaduct to —

103 M. **Friedberg** (433 ft.; *Hôtel Trapp*, R. 1¾-3, D. 1¾ *M*; *Weith*; *Restaurant Felsenkeller*, with view), a town with 8000 inhab., once a free imperial city, and still retaining traces of its former importance. The Gothic *Stadt-Kirche* was built in 1290-1350; the interior contains a screen, tabernacle, and tombstones of the 14th and 15th cent., and also Gothic stained glass. The so-called **Judenbad*, in the Judengasse, existed in the 14th century. A flight of 90 steps descends to the basin, 75 ft. below the street; the water has a temperature of 42-48° Fahr. The walls of the old *Castle* include a seminary and a château of the Grand-Duke of Hesse (1610). On the N. side rises the *Adolfs-Turm*, a well-preserved watch-tower, 165 ft. high, and the moats contain charming gardens. — About 1½ M. to the N.E. of Friedberg is *Schwalheim*, the mineral water of which is largely exported.

Farther on, the Taunus Mts. are seen on the right, and beyond (114 M.) *Vilbel* the *Nidda* is crossed. — 121 M. *Bockenheim*.

124 M. **Frankfort** on the *Main*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

66. From Göttingen to Bebra and Frankfort on the Main.

153 M. Railway in 5-9 hrs. (fares 19 *M* 80, 14 *M* 90, 9 *M* 90 pf.; express, 22 *M* 30, 16 *M* 50, 11 *M* 60 pf.).

Göttingen, see p. 59. — The train ascends the wide Leine-Tal. 12 M. *Eichenberg* is the junction of the Nordhausen and Cassel line (p. 342). A picturesque walk may be taken hence to (1½ hr.) the ruins of **Hanstein* (restaurant) and (½ hr.) the *Teufelskanzel* (view); Allendorf (see below) may be reached in 1¼ hr. more.

The château of *Arnstein* is seen on the right. The train passes through two tunnels and enters the valley of the *Werra*; to the

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes

right rises the castle of *Ludwigstein*, on the left the Hanstein just mentioned. Another tunnel. 21 M. *Allendorf* (Beuermann); the station lies on the left bank, at *Sooden*, a village with salt-baths. — 25½ M. *Albungen* (Heiligenstein); the castle of (1 M.) *Fürstenstein*, beyond the Werra, commands a charming view.

The *Meissner (2465 ft.), a hill well-known in German traditionary lore, may be ascended from Albungen in 2½ hrs. Fine views on the way

The train again crosses the Werra. 28½ M. *Niederhone*.

From Niederhone to Leinefelde, 30 M., railway in 2 hrs. — The first station is (2 M.) **Eschwege** (*Koch*), an industrial town with 11,100 inhab. and important tanneries, on the *Werra*, said to have been founded by Charlemagne. It afterwards belonged to the Landgraves of Thuringia. The château, built in 1280 and restored in 1581, is occupied by the authorities of the district. The 'Schwarze Turm' is the sole relic of a Cyriac monastery, established before 1088. The *Karls-Kirche*, near the handsome *Realschule*, commands a fine view of the valley. The grounds on the *Leuchtberg* also afford several beautiful prospects. Charming excursions may be taken to the *Hohenholz*, the *Hörnekuppe*, the *Greifenstein*, and the *Hülfensberg* (resort of pilgrims). Diligence from Eschwege twice daily viâ (7 M.) *Wanfried*, at the foot of the *Heldrastein (1575 ft.; view), to (12 M.) *Treffurt*, with the ruins of *Normannstein*. From Treffurt to Eisenach (p. 515), 16 M. (diligence; railway in construction). — 9 M. *Geismar*. — 30 M. *Leinefelde*, see p. 342.

From Niederhone to Treysa (p. 369), 50 M., railway in 2½-3¾ hrs.

The train now quits the Werra. 31 M. *Nieder-Reichensachsen*, 2½ M. to the E. of which rises the peculiarly formed *Blaue Kuppe* (1102 ft.). — 33 M. *Hoheneiche*. About 2½ M. to the S.E. are the ruins of *Boyneburg*, the chapel of which was endowed by Frederick Barbarossa in 1188 (rebuilt in the 14th cent.). — The train now ascends the valley of the *Sonter*. 37½ M. *Sontra*.

50 M. **Bebra** (*Rail. Restaurant;* p. 304), the junction for the Berlin, Leipsic, and Cassel lines.

The Frankfort line ascends the valley of the *Fulda* to (61½ M.) **Hersfeld** *(Stern; Deutsches Haus)*, with 7900 inhabitants. The Benedictine abbey of Hersfeld, founded in 769, was formerly of great importance; the **Abbey Church* (1144), which was destroyed by the French in 1761, is still imposing in its ruins. The *Stadt-Kirche* (restored in 1899) dates from 1270-1323; the *Rathaus* from the 16th century.

The train now ascends the valley of the *Haun*. To the left rise the hills of the *Rhön*. 66 M. *Neukirchen*, at the foot of the basaltic *Stoppelberg* (1730 ft.), which bears the ruined castle of *Hauneck*.

84½ M. **Fulda.** — **Hotels.** *Kurfürst (Pl. a; B, 4), R. 2-3, D. 2¼ *M.*; Bahnhof-Hôtel (Pl. c; D, 3), R. 2-2½, D. 1¾ *M.*, good; Park Hotel (Pl. d; B, 1), on the Frauenberg; Darmstädter Hof (Pl. b; A, 4), Wilhelm-Str. 7, R. 1½-2, D. 1 *M.*

Restaurants. *Kaiserhof*, Bahnhof Str. (Pl. C, D, 4); *Stadtsaal*, at the Orangerie (Pl. B, 3); *Pult*, Markt-Str. 13) (Pl. C, 5).

Fulda (930 ft.), an ancient town on the *Fulda*, with 17,500 inhab., situated in a pleasant, undulating district, owes its origin to the once celebrated abbey founded by St. Boniface in 744. The monastery early became famous as a seat of learning, and in 968

its abbot became the primate of all the abbeys in Germany. Fulda was made the seat of a bishop in 1752. Its numerous towers and public buildings still testify to its ancient dignity as the residence of a prelate of princely rank.

The *Cathedral* (Pl. A, B, 3), with a dome 108 ft. in height and two towers, was erected in 1704-12 in the baroque style, on the site of an earlier edifice originally founded in the 9th century.

On a pillar by the E. entrance there is a 15th cent. figure of Charlemagne. The ancient crypt, or Chapel of St. Boniface, beneath the choir, was restored in 1892. Here, beneath the altar, repose the remains of St. Boniface (Winfried), a zealous English promulgator of Christianity, who was slain by the heathen Frisians near Dokkum in Westfriesland in 755.

To the W. of the cathedral is the old *Benedictine Convent*, now a *Clerical Seminary* (Pl. A, 3). To the N. is the *Provincial Library* (Pl. 5), with 82,000 volumes, interesting MSS., a copy of Gutenberg's (1450-55) 42-lined Bible, and other treasures (open 10-12 free; adm. at other times 30 pf.).

The small *Church of St. Michael* (Pl. A, 3; restored 1853), adjoining the cathedral, was consecrated in 822, to which period belong the crypt and the octagon above it. The Romanesque nave and the rest of the edifice date from the end of the 11th century.

The late-Gothic *Nonnen-Kirche* (Pl. C, 4) was restored in 1870. — In the Markt (Pl. B, C, 4) are the *Pfarr-Kirche* (a Jesuit building of 1770-75), the *Rathaus*, the *Post Office*, and an old *Fountain*. — The little *Church of St. Severus* (Pl. 9; restored 1899) dates from the 15th century.

In front of the *Schloss* (Pl. B, C, 3, 4) is a *Statue of St. Boniface* (Pl. 1; see above), in bronze, by Henschel (1842). Near the *Paulus-Tor* (Pl. B, 3; built in 1771) is the small *Town Park*, with a *War Monument* for 1870-71.

Fine views are obtained from the basaltic *Frauenberg* (1080 ft.), and from the *Petersberg* (1310 ft.), 2 M. to the E., once crowned by a monastery which was long the residence of the scholar Hrabanus Maurus (d. 856).

From Fulda to Gersfeld, 17 M., railway in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 *M* 70, 1 *M* 10 pf.), through the valley of the *Fulda*. — **Gersfeld** (1580 ft.; *Adler*, R. & B. 1¾-2½, D. 1½ *M*, good; *Krone*, R. 1¼-1¾ *M*), with a château and park belonging to Count Frohberg, is the best starting-point for excursions in the Rhön-Gebirge, a group of hills, 22 M. long and 9 M. broad, between the Upper Fulda, the Upper Werra, and the Franconian Saale. The most attractive are (to the N.) to the *Wachtküppel* (2315 ft.), and thence by the *Eube* (2725 ft.) and the *Pferdskopf* (2875 ft.) to the **Grosse Wasserkuppe* (3115 ft.; *View), the highest summit of the group. At the foot of the Wasserkuppe lies the village of *Abtsroda* (2250 ft.; Schleicher), whence we may return to (8 M.) Gersfeld by the road viâ *Sieblos*, *Tränkhof*, and *Poppenhausen*. — A diligence plies once daily from Gersfeld to (6½ M.) **Bischofsheim** (*Rhönlust*; *Löwe*), whence the ascent of the **Kreuzberg* (3080 ft.) may be made in 1¾-2 hrs. Railway from Bischofsheim to *Neustadt-an-der-Saale*, see p. 321. To the S. of Gersfeld rises the (3 M.) *Grosse Nallen* (2630 ft.). Hence we may visit the picturesque *Ottersteine* and the *Dammersfeld* (3045 ft.) by way of the *Ziegel-Hütte* and *Rommers*, returning either to the E. by the *Eierhauck*, *Kippelbach*, *Rengersfeld*, and *Sparbrod*, in 2½ hrs., *Reussendorf* and *Wildflecken* to the Kreuz-

berg (see above), or to the W. by (2 M.) *Dalherda* (inn) to (4 M.) *Schmalnau* (inn), on the road from Fulda to Gersfeld.

From Fulda to Tann, 25½ M., railway in the valley of the *Bieber*, affording another access to the Rhön district. From the station of (1¼ M.) *Milseburg* we may visit the **Milseburg* (2730 ft.) and the curious rock formations of the *Teufelsstein* (2380 ft.) and the *Steinwand* (2120 ft.). — 20 M. **Hilders** (1510 ft.; **Engel*), an ancient village on the *Ulster*, at the base of the wooded *Auersberg* (2480 ft.). About 11 M. to the E. of Hilders (diligence daily) lies *Fladungen* (1361 ft.; Full's Inn; Kümmeth's Inn), a small Bavarian town on the *Streu*, whence a branch-railway runs to Mellrichstadt (p. 321). From Hilders to *Kalten-Nordheim* and *Salzungen*, see p. 319. — 25½ M. **Tann** (*Krone*), with 1000 inhab. and three châteaux, lies 8 M. to the W. of Kalten-Nordheim (p. 319).

The Road from Hilders to Bischofsheim, 14 M., leads through the centre of the Hohe Rhön, viâ (5½ M.) *Wüstensachsen* (Leist).

A branch-railway runs from Fulda to *Giessen* (p. 371).

93 M. *Neuhof*, with handsome public buildings. — 102 M. *Elm*. From Elm to *Gemünden*, see *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.

The train descends to the valley of the *Kinzig*. 111 M. *Steinau*, a small town (pop. 2100) with several mediæval buildings and a Schloss of the 16th century. On the right, farther on, rises the well-preserved ruin of *Stolzenburg*, situated on a wooded height above the small town of *Soden*, 1½ M. to the N. of (115 M.) *Salmünster*.

126 M. **Gelnhausen** (*Rail. Restaurant; Hessischer Hof*, R. from 1½ *M*; *Deutsches Haus*), once a town of the empire, with 4600 inhab., situated on a red soil, which contrasts picturesquely with the green vineyards. On an island in the Kinzig, in the lower part of the town, ½ M. from the station, are the ruins of an *Imperial Palace* (ca. 1190), destroyed by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War. A few traces of the fine sculpture which adorned it may still be admired. The chapel and imperial hall are interesting. The arches of the windows rest on clustered columns with beautiful capitals. An interesting old building, dating from about 1190, discovered in 1881 and restored, probably a Rathaus or guild-hall, is now private property.

The handsome and richly-decorated **Pfarr-Kirche*, erected in the transition style in 1230-60, was skilfully restored in 1876-79. It contains an interesting early-Gothic screen, late-Gothic choir-stalls, stained-glass windows of the 13th cent., and a handsome modern pulpit and organ-loft. — A monument to *Philip Reis* (d. 1874), inventor of the first form of the telephone (1860), was erected in 1885 at Gelnhausen, of which he was a native.

From Gelnhausen to *Giessen*, see p. 371.

Beyond Gelnhausen the country is flat. The line intersects the *Lamboiwald*, where in Oct., 1813, Napoleon with 80,000 men on his retreat from Leipsic defeated 40,000 Bavarians under Wrede, who had endeavoured to intercept the fugitives. *Gross-Steinheim* is visible on the opposite bank of the Main.

139 M. **Hanau** (**Adler*, R. 2-4 *M*; *Riese*, R. 1½-2½ *M*; *Post*), a pleasant town with 30,000 inhab., near the confluence of the

Kinzig and *Main*, lies in the most fertile district of the *Wetterau*. The quaint Altstadt contains the former *Rathaus*. The more modern part of the town was founded in 1597 by Protestant exiles from the Netherlands to whom an asylum at Frankfort was denied. Their industries, the manufacture of gold and silver wares and diamond-cutting, still flourish here. Hanau was the birthplace of the celebrated philologists *Jacob* (1785-1863) and *Wilhelm* (1786-1859) *Grimm*, to whom a monument, by Eberle, was erected in 1896. — On the Main, near the town, are situated the *Wilhelmsbad*, with a fine park, and the château of *Philippsruhe*, with extensive orangeries, the property of the Landgrave of Hessen.

The train crosses the Main. 143 M. *Mühlheim*.

147 M. **Offenbach** *(Stadt Cassel)*, with 51,000 inhab., a pleasant and busy town, owes its prosperity to French refugees in the 17-18th centuries. The château of Count Isenburg, built in 1572, has a noteworthy façade. (See *Baedeker's Southern Germany*.)

At (150 M.) *Sachsenhausen* the train again crosses the Main and soon enters the W. or Central Station at —

153 M. **Frankfort** (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

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